57a-1945

Negro Press Hails New Hit Play, Deep Are the Roots, as 'Event'

Daily Worker N.Y., N.Y. 10-6-45

By SAMUEL SILLEN

In contrast to the cautious, confused and in some instances stupid though favorable reviews of **Deep Are The Roots** in the general press, Negro newspapers throughout the country are hailing this drama as a notable event in the American theatre.

Of all the comments I have read in the Negro press, only one takes issue with the central theme. All the other reviewers enthusiastically welcome the play by Arnaud d'Usseau and James Gow as a courageous, timely, penetrating work that raises the stage portrayal of Negro-white relations to a high level.

The **New York Age** calls **Deep Are the Roots** "one of the most poignant dramas ever to hit Broadway" and emphasizes its thesis that Negroes "no longer will stand being bossed or patronized by 'benevolent' white Southerners."

PROVOCATIVE THEATRE

The **Pittsburgh Courier** applauds this "tense, gripping . . . thoroughly honest and forthright" play, noting that the love scenes between Lieut. Brett Charles and Genevra Langdon "are done with great restraint and deep understanding, so touching indeed that many in the audience were seen to cry."

Abram Hill, director of the American Negro Theatre, nominates the play for the Pulitzer Prize in his review for the **Amsterdam News.** He calls this "daring, dignified and distinguished drama" the most provocative piece of theater since **Native Son.** The new play surpasses **Native Son,** writes Mr. Hill: "It delivers a more dramatic impact because the actors, though involved in intensely dramatic situations, surpass the obvious physical turmoil and project from within an engulfing vitality that's impossible to resist."

"The play has the additional asset of stripping its character through the situations rather than have them shout the important issues down your throat," comments Mr. Hill. "It has stature. It has solid stage structure. It has overall universal significance."

Mr. Hill notes that "Brett refuses to marry Genevra, but in so doing he strongly condemns the bigoted world that denies love between two people whose only 'guilt' is that they belong to different races." 10-6-45

The one negative notice, by Arthur Huff Fauset in the **Philadelphia People's Voice,** condemns the play for raising "the intermarriage question" at a moment 'when every sensible person knows that the root question in the racial conflict is not when do we marry? but how do we make sure there is something to eat?"

This view is opposed by Fredi Washington, theatre critic of **The People's Voice,** who describes the play as "a crusade, a wonderfully dynamic mouthpiece." Fredi Washington praises **Deep Are the Roots** as courageous, adult drama which pulls back the screen of deception. Its success suggests to her that "the public as well as the theatre has come of age." Noting that d'Usseau and Gow have written "with an astounding accuracy of the many problems which the Negro faces in America," Miss Washington emphasizes the character of Alice Langdon and the collapse of her liberalism.

Earl Conrad, reviewing the play for the **Chicago Defender,** attacks those reviewers who, while generally favorable to the play, indulged in "pecking and sniping and snarling and mishandling."

DYING PETAL KRONENBERGER

Mr. Conrad laces into "PM's Kronenberger, an iconoclast who feels that he must say, about everything under the sun, 'It isn't much good,' tears a dying petal off a fading orchid and throws it benevolently to **Deep Are the Roots.** It is a bad letdown coming from the supposedly understanding PM."

Mr. Conrad believes that **Deep Are the Roots** ushers in a new period of the social drama. "Now, as in 1850," he writes, "the Negro question is back on the broad stage of American experience—as well as on the legitimate stage—for a finish fight. In the 1930's the theatre portrayed chiefly the problems of white labor—in its social vehicles. Now the Negro question has shot forward to its historically correct position in American culture as the No. 1 thing."

Langston Hughes cordially greets the play in his regular column in the **Chicago Defender.** "I think it is the best play I have ever seen about the race problem," he writes. "Certainly I have never seen this problem presented behind the footlights so clearly, frankly, excitingly and with so many of its nuances held up for examination. Here, in all its drama, is our tragic and halting search for democracy in America." 10-6-45

While Langston Hughes feels that in **Deep Are the Roots,** as in **Strange Fruit,** "Broadway has gotten the race problem all angled up with sex," he believes that "If a play could shake the land, this one should (**Uncle Tom's Cabin** did, in its day). The white reactionary, the white folk of good will, the meek and uneducated Negro, the decent, hard-working Negro and the modern upstanding forward looking Negro, all are portrayed here. Although the play is laid in the South, its situations and its problems are true in variation all over our land. Intelligent discussion in terms of the theatre is long overdue! Here it is at last!"

Aaron Brown Is Bond Successor

Atlanta Daily—Ga. World

ALBANY, Ga. — (SNS)— At a recent meeting of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association, Dr. Aaron Brown, President of the Albany State College, was elected to the position of editor of The HERALD, official organ of the Association. Dr. Brown succeeds Dr. Horace Mann Bond, who resigned his post at the Fort Valley State College to become the first Negro President of Lincoln University, his Alma Mater. 11-5-45

In accepting the new post, Dr. Brown announced that he intends to continue the policy of publishing a high grade professional journal and that all material intended for the HERALD should be sent to the editor at the Albany State College Articles, he says, should be well written and pictures and prints should be clear.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
SUN
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SEP 26 1945

ADVERTISING and BUSINESS NEWS

By J. B. WALLACH.

Many reconstruction problems will be as serious as those faced during the war, Charles G. Mortimer Jr., vice-president of General Foods Corporation and chairman of the War Advertising Council's executive committee, yesterday told a meeting of the Boston Advertising Club. He warned that the future welfare of business and advertising is interlocked with the future welfare of the American people. Pointing out that the public service program advocated by the council offers a chance to use some of the great power of advertising in the interest of a better America, Mr. Mortimer declared that no business in the future which does not have or demonstrate a continuing sense of social responsibility will find itself operating in a satisfactory climate.

Negro Newspaper Medium.

By the first of the year, it has been learned, a Sunday magazine section, especially edited for circulation through Negro newspapers, will make its initial appearance. Negotiations are under way, it is understood, to syndicate another Negro Sunday newspaper magazine section through a second group of papers. The former section will have a circulation of about 400,000.

Report from New York

By Louis Mortal's Staff Correspondence

12-8-45

NEW YORK—Harlem has a semi-weekly! After 36 years of publishing a weekly, the New York Amsterdam-News, as of this week joins the Big-Five of the Negro Press—the Afro, Atlanta World, Courier, Defender, and JOURNAL AND GUIDE— and will hereafter issue two editions a week. This seems a long time coming, considering the fact that over a half-million Negroes are within five-cent subway ride from the Heart of Harlem.

This new venture means business. It's no fly-by-night idea. Amsterdam-News Publishers Powell and Savory, two of the smartest businessmen in the country, have good reasons to make their infant semi-weekly succeed. Reports (differ) the New York Age—both Harlem papers, more!

COMPETITION: All of the top Negro newspapers are making a stab at the New York City market recently opened Harlem offices, the Courier and the Defender re-

In addition to Adam Powell's People's Voice (come to think of it, former with an editorial staff as large as the Amsterdam. Too, the Congressman's paper any-

y Afro in Baltimore plays
ew York field for all it's
worth.

METROPOLITAN LIFE

New York City
One New York Age 10-13-45

A Prominent Negro leader, head of one of the major Negro insurance companies in the United States, believes that The New York Age was harsh in its editorial comment on the employment of five Negro clerical workers by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. His letter — with only possible identifying data deleted — follows:

"Reference is made to the item on the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company that is carried in your issue of September 29.

"While it is possibly true this action on the part of the Metropolitan may have been prompted through fear of Ives-Quinn prosecution, I am wondering if too much publicity by the Negro press to the incident might not preclude any lasting benefit that may ultimately accrue to the race by the incentive that prompted it. 10-13-45

"It is possible that the five who have been employed by the Metropolitan may acquit themselves in such a manner that gradually more will be added, until the bar that has heretofore excluded Negroes will be lifted; that ultimately the company will select its personnel on the basis of merit rather than color.

"Regardless of the incentive that prompted the employing of these five Negroes would it not be the part of wisdom to give them an opportunity to prove their worth without handicapping them with growing resentment as the result of adverse criticism on the part of the Negro press. It is possible these five may prove the entering wedge that will open the way for others. It is my suggestion, therefore, that we temper our criticism pending the final outcome of this gesture on the part of the Metropolitan."

Which brings up again the old question of what is the function of the Negro Press? Is it to be a quiet organ, just carrying social news and activities, or is it to be a militant organization, fighting evil and exposing misdeeds, giving praise where it is due and condemnation where it is necessary?

The New York Age believes that the future of the Negro citizens is intertwined with the future of the Negro Press. The long, forward strides made by the Negro during World War II were due primarily to the aggressive policies of the Negro Press, which was in the forefront of the fight for democracy's benefits being extended to the Negro. The fight for real democracy has not been won by a long shot, and proceeds apace; the Negro Press has ever been in there brooking no comprise and fighting for every right that Negroes should have but are denied. 10-18-45

In the case of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, The New York Age still believes—despite the protest of the Negro insurance executive—that the spotlight of publicity should be focussed on the company the vice-president of which had the temerity to admit that the only reason Negroes were employed was because of the Ives-Quinn legislation which makes discrimination in employment a legal offense. The New York Age still believes that the employment of five Negroes is merely token employment to comply with the law and that it is only by invoking the law that Negroes will break down the barriers existing against them.

True, there may be some people enlightened by the "educational process," but that is a long, drawn-out process which has not been any too successful as history plainly shows. If employment is worth having, then Negroes must fight, by legal means in New York State at least, to get employment.

The day of the docile (and starving) Negro is past. An enlightened people has emerged and is steadily forging ahead. There must be no turning back now to the "good old days and ways, because that means retrogression and not progress. 10-13-45

Negro Paper, Disillusioned In Truman, Looks to Third Party

Daily Worker N.Y., N.Y. 12-14-45

The Chicago Defender, powerful Negro weekly, will throw its weight behind a new labor-liberal party should one be organized, Earl Conrad, its New York representative, said yesterday.

Conrad's statement followed an editorial in the current edition of the Defender union which attacked both the Truman Administration and the Republican Party for scuttling full employment measures and the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

"Liberals and minority groups, disillusioned by the conservative trend of the Truman Administration, can find no consolation in the Republican Party insofar as providing a change for progressivism," the editorial said.

It went on to attack the GOP for betraying its pledge to the Negro people on behalf of FEPC and for using FEPC as a weapon to scuttle the Full Employment Bill, the increased compensation and the 65 cents minimum wage bills. Republicans had threatened to affix a permanent FEPC amendment to each of these measures in a frank maneuver to line up the Southern Democrats solidly against them and thereby defeat them.

"All of this only emphasizes the need for clearer lines of division separating the ideologies, rather than the division of Democrat and Republican if our democracy's institutions are to endure," the paper went on to say. "The new line must be between liberals and conservatives.

"When the new parties are formed, according to the voting records of this date, most Republicans will be permanently wedded to the Southern Democrats in founding the new reactionary-conservative Party."

Conrad stated he had called the paper's editor, Dr. Metz P. P. Lochard, and had received confirmation of the fact that this meant that the paper would back a third party based on labor and liberals.

The Defender is perhaps the most influential organ of that segment of the Negro people that backed the Roosevelt-Truman ticket last year. Disillusionment with Truman and the position taken by it is expected to sway other organs of Negro opinion.

57a-1945

Atlanta Daily World

Rogers Henderson Night Observed By Atlantans

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

11-25-45

"Rogers Henderson" night was celebrated Tuesday night at the Butler Street YMCA as appreciation of the services of Mr. Henderson as president of the Atlanta Business and Trade Association with C. A. Scott, editor and manager, Atlanta Daily World, as guest speaker, who outlined the policies and objectives of the paper in a talk on the "Relationship of the Newspaper to the Community."

After outlining the role the general press has played in the development of civilization, the speaker gave a brief review of the history of the Atlanta Daily World and expressed thanks to the general Atlanta public for the support and confidence it has given the paper.

"First of all," the speaker began the newspaper is the place where the facts on any question or situation of public concern are given to the common man. It is the strongest safeguard to a democratic form of government and the foremost defender of human rights of free citizens.

OLDEST OF SERVICES

"It is the oldest of all services. The newspaper is older than our schools, colleges and our government itself. Its history dates back to the days of primitive man when pictures were drawn on walls as means of conveying important information.' It was fighting for rights of human beings against oppressive forces long before electrical utilities and railroads came to civilzation, the editor said, "No other profession can match the record of the newspaper from the point of service.' 11-24-45

The motivating spirit behind the development of the World as a daily, Editor Scott said, was the founder's desire to give the Atlanta Negroes better newspaper service. "Our policy has been and always will be one of fighting uncompromisingly for the full citizenship rights of our race. We must become prerequisite to first class citizenship first class citizens if we are able to be treated and respected as such. The prerequisite to first class citizenship is the achievement of political equality, the speaker said. There fore, the world is political conscious. When you speak of public officials and government, you are talking about politics." The Negro must become more vote and political conscious, Editor Scott counseled.

ASKS POOLING OF WEALTH ..

In closing, Editor Scott praised the program of the Association and paid high tribute to the generous service that has been rendered by President Rogers Henderson and Secretary Robert Reed.

The speaker suggested that the Business and Trade Association take the lead in pooling the economic wealth of Atlanta Negroes and assist in further developing various types of businesses as a means of making jobs for our race.

The program of the Standard Life as stated by the late Heman Perry was sound, Scott said, but like most great movements it probably was ahead of its time, "Now, let this organization try the idea." The speaker ended after urging the cooperation of all Negro employers in the current registration drive.

The talk was warmly applauded by those present.

Attorney A. T. Walden, Charles Cox, J. A. Hopkins, H. S. Murphy and C. W. Greene were other speakres who paid tibute to Mr. Henderson, by praising his keeping the organization intact throughout the year in spite of the many organizational affiliations of all members. 11-22-45

In turn Mr. Henderson expressed gratitude of all felicitations and high of the high calibre of service rendered by the executive secertary, Robert Reed.

Election of officers will be held at the regular meeting, December 18.

Publicity

BY ROBERT QUILLEN

Since 1900 the Catholic Church in America has increased remarkably in numbers, wealth and prestige. Clergymen will have one explanation; business men with a passion for organization and efficiency will have another; but a newspaper man, who may be prejudiced by his calling, will give much of the credit to good publicity.

There are organizations of zealous Catholic laymen whose chief concern is to discourage bad publicity and encourage good publicity, and they are very effective.

The movies, the stage and magazines frequently ridicule and belittle Protestant preachers, but they are never disrespectful to Catholic priests. Time Magazine recently quoted a Western bishop as saying that all papers in his district, with one exception, generously omitted any story that might hurt the reputation of a priest or the church.

If any Protestant denomination has any organization that concerns itself with public relations and publicity, I have not heard of it.

When a preacher of some minor sect peps up his service by using rattlesnakes to prove his faith and that of his disciples, the story is printed all over America. From the reporter's standpoint, it is a corking good "human interest story," but it doesn't benefit our civilization. Christians of all denominations feel a vicarious shame, for anything that robs religion of dignity hurts all of them. But apparently nobody thinks it his business to protest.

The Jews have one or more organizations to watch for and protest "defamation."

Negroes have an organization which labors for the advancement of their race, and it gets results, but it fails in its chief purpose for want of skilled publicity. Most Negro papers play up sensational crime stories and encourage race prejudice instead of reporting and trying to demonstrate the ability of Negroes to contribute something worth while to our civilization.

The most effective medium of publicity, for good or ill, is the motion picture. And for a generation we have permitted its abuse, in complete disregard of national welfare.

American movies are shown the world over, and the common people of other lands know America only as they see it in the movies. We could have built up enormous prestige merely by showing the truth; instead we have shown a false picture that shames all of us. To millions of people we are a land of Indians and cowboys, wasteful millionaires, gangsters, violence and jitterbug morons.

The power of good publicity is beyond measure, and in the coming competition between national interests and ideologies, we must use every propaganda medium shrewdly to protect and save our democracy. If Hollywood can't or won't, somebody else must.

This is PM . . .

(From the original Prospectus of PM.)

We are against people who push other people around, whether they flourish in this country or abroad.

We are against fraud and deceit and greed and cruelty, and we will seek to expose their practitioners.

We are for people who are kindly and courageous and honest.

We respect intelligence, sound accomplishment, open-mindedness, religious tolerance.

We do not believe all mankind's problems are now being solved successfully by any existing social order, certainly not our own, and we propose to crusade for those who seek constructively to improve the way men live together.

We are Americans and we prefer democracy to any other principle of government.

Uncovering Washington

BY HARRY McALPIN

(Released by the Atlanta Daily World thru NNPA)

The attempt of white capital and military authorities to start a Negro newspaper to counteract the criticism by the legitimate Negro press of the jim crow and discrimination in the Armed Forces and to nullify the other fights of the press to win full citizenship for all Americans were revealed last week in **Manuscript,** a confidential Washington newsletter dealing with behind-the-scenes facts as they effect the welfare of America's Negroes.

The effort, made some time ago, failed because of inability to find a Negro to edit the paper who was capable and also willing to "take orders." The money was "up" and the plant was ready.

This method of counteracting the Negro press was only one phase in the attempted effort. Plans were on foot prior to this to completely demoralize the press by accusing it of sedition. These plans fell through when the Department of Justice refused to cooperate with the interested military authorities and the "keep-the-Negro-in-his-place" planners.

None of this interest in the press would be shown, of course, were it not for the increasing influence of that press as a force for right and justice. No other press can make the same claims of almost complete coverage of its potential reading audience as can the Negro press.

And despite political and individual differences that may exist between the several papers, with unanimity they are together on the basic issues in which Negroes are primarily interested. There isn't a single Negro paper in America which does not advocate full citizenship, equality of opportunity in employment and education, equal justice under law, the right to vote unhampered by poll taxes and other artificial restrictions, elimination of segregation in the armed services, full participation in city, state and federal welfare benefits, adequate housing and facilities, etc.

The dramatization of the lack of these things, played up in the press through protests and expositions naturally is embarrasing to America, the leading exponent of democracy in the world—but it is not seditious even in time of war.

And not only is the press together on these aims—it is now organized. As in everything else, organization multiplies the strength of the individuals it contains. It brings about an influence greater than the mere added strength of the individual members. Even the smallest papers are looked upon in a different light because they are members of a united group.

There is an increased respect for the Negro press today because of the fine work done by the individual members and by the group collectively as members of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association. Its influence is feared as well as respected —even more than the individual publishers and the organizations themselves realize.

And every newsman must experience a real joy and pleasure at being a part of a profession in which not a single "Quisling" could be found to carry out the plan exposed by MANUSCRIPT.

—A Colored Judge—

Publishers In New York Meet

CHICAGO, Ill.—(SNS)— The Negro Newspaper Publishers Association will hold a limited Wartime Conference in New York City—July 27, 28 and 29.

This announcement was made this week by the NNPA Executive Committee.

Discussion Groups on the Advertising, Circulation, Editorial and Mechanical phases of newspaper operations will be led by NNPA members.

The Limited Wartime Conference will consider all business of the Association, elect officers and aid in charting the direction of Negro publications on such matters as surplus property, reconversion and the United Nations World Organization and other questions relating to the war effort. All pertinent problems affecting Negro newspapers as a group will be reviwed.

The sessions will be held on the 5th Floor, International Ladies Garment Workers Building— 1710 Broadway—New York City.

Thinks We Are 'Tops'

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

After reading a letter sent in by one of your new readers, I was inspired to write you that I too, cannot destroy or even contribute all of the Worker to the waste paper campaign. I could spare very little of it for such a good cause. Sometimes, I too give the entire paper to someone I wished to become interested enough in it, so as to become a constant reader, but mostly I cut out clippings.

This past week's papers, all of them have been tops. I couldn't even cut clippings but saved them in their entity. This can't go on or I'll have no room to live in. But enough of that. What I really want to say now, is that I've interested several of my Italian neighbors in the good work of Peter V. Cacchione, through these clippings especially by showing Pete's latest letter to Sen. Bilbo in reference to Bilbo addressing Miss Josephine Piccolo as "Dear Dago." I have also interested many of the Negro people by showing them the articles on Negro history and culture and the part the Daily Worker plays in fighting Jim Crow. Keep up the fight for the human race and its struggles.

SIMONE NESSONE

Ban Against Readers Digest Sought by English Teachers

MINNEAPOLIS (ANP)—Continuing the fight, begun in 1943, to have the Readers Digest barred from public high school libraries, the committee on newspapers and education presented to the National Council of Teachers of English, during its recent convention, additional evidence proving that the magazine is anti-colored.

The fight to bar the monthly review was led by Mrs. Helen Rand Miller, an Evanston, Ill., teacher and a member of the committee, which charged that the editors are reluctant to publish articles championing the cause of equality, justice and fair play for colored persons.

Among the articles which the teachers say the magazine has printed to promote anti-Negro racial discrimination are "A Negro Warns the Negro Press" Jan., 1943; "Sketches in Black and White," anecdotes, Apr., 1943, and "How the South Feels About the Race Problem," June, 1944.

Southern Daily Assails Louisville Editor for Urging Press to be Fair

The Call Kansas City, Missouri
9-21-45

LOUISVILLE. — The Jackson, Miss., Daily News of Sept. 1 criticized Frank L. Stanley, editor of the weekly Louisville Defender, for the white press to discontinue identifying Negroes in the news.

The editorial from the Mississippi white daily reads as follows:

A STRIFE BREEDER

"Frank L. Stanley, Editor of the Louisville Defender, and President of the Negro Daily Publishers Association recently delivered himself of this utterance:

"I think the white press should clean up. I mean to get a universal treatment of people in the news, they should forget about race identification regardless of the type of news. They have a splendid opportunity if they they would only stop grouping Negro news. If a news item deserves the society page, whether Negro or white, it should be placed there. If a beautiful colored girl is getting married, it should be carried on the society page; in like manner sports items on the sports page, and so on down the line."

"You can write your own comment on that paragraph. It is Negro writers of the Stanley type who are making the race problem one of the utmost gravity." (The small "N" on the word Negro was used by the News.)

The above statement of Mr. Stanley to which the Jackson News took issue was made recently in New York City when eight representatives of the Negro Publishers Association had a luncheon conference with the editors of the trade magazine, Editor and Publisher.

Mr. Stanley also pointed out strong arguments against the practice of daily papers in playing up Negro crime while almost playing down Negro achievement, resulting in false impressions that Negroes are nothing but a race of criminals. No other race is so identified in the news and some papers in leading cities like Cincinnati, Chicago and New York have stopped the practice of labelling Negro news.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
September 11, 1945

More in Sorrow Than Rebuke

With malice toward none and charity for all, more in sorrow than anything else, we wish to write on psychology, not always a dull subject.

In Delaware recently three young Negro boys were sentenced to be tied to a whipping post and given the required number of lashes with a heavy leather strap.

Eagerly we scanned the editorial comment. Nothing, nothing, nothing at all. Even PM, of New York, quick on the trigger in such matters, was silent.

Yet we could not help but think that had this occurred in Georgia, Mississippi or Alabama, the editorial pages of PM and the press of the nation generally would have quivered like the traditional aspen leaf. A great surf of disapproval would have beat upon us. But, in Delaware it is all right.

The answer is, of course, found in the old copybook axiom about giving a dog a bad name. For years our prison chains, sweat boxes, tortures and floggings were routine. Even now, with our chaingangs long abolished, and our prison reform a routine, too many persons still think of us as one of the worst chaingang states. But, we are gaining. Perhaps in time we may be able to join in the chorus against the "Tobacco Roads" of less fortunate states and public whippings in others.

Listen Here, The Daily Worker!

Mr. Editor

Negro Press In New York

The Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.
10-1-45

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

This week's Amsterdam News has lifted an article on the Toledo CIO from the Daily Worker. The head of the story implies that all CIO unions are bad, the body of the story is the same as it appeared in the Daily Worker. In the same issue of the paper is a story by Moran Weston from Alabama in which the head says the CIO in the South is hedging on the question of equality for Negroes, etc.

The role of the Amsterdam News is known by old newspapermen, we know that before every election it attempts to sow distrust of the CIO unions. The aim is to disrupt the progressive forces supporting the American Labor Party, and to defeat such candidates as Ben Davis, Jr., While the paper has not yet come out with a head on attack against Davis, it is the Republican's Dewey mouthpiece. It is for the Liberal Party's candidate. That leaves only the People's Voice, and the New York Age which has been consistent in its support of Davis. The leadership of unions must realize that only by direct support of such papers (Voice and Age) can we reach the public on the issues of Jobs, progress and security.

S. H.

It Is Astonishing

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle, published a picture of Negroes being denied ballots for the September 5th city primary election. No doubt many other white newspapers carried a picture, newstory and perhaps editorial comment on this flagrant violation of Negroes' civil rights. 10-9-45

It is encouraging to see the white press more and more join the Negro press in exposing this and other acts that are undermining the very foundations of American democracy. With the politically powerful newspapers getting on our side we can feel confident that with continued effort on our past it can only be a matter of time before the natonal political party in power through the Department of Justice will be forced by the weight of public opinion to take action against the recalcitarant politicians who don't seem to realize the action of the Supreme Court in the Texas White Democratic Primary case.

Below is printed in part an editorial comment of the Rochester-Chronicle on the denial of ballots to Negroes in the recent primary:

Rochester, N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle

Georgia politicians apparently have not awakened to the fact this nation has just won a war for democracy and justice. Otherwise how can they explain that picture showing election officials in an Atlanta booth telling a couple of Negro voters that they cannot vote in the white man's primary? We had supposed that this particular issue was settled last year by the Supreme Court when it ruled that Negroes in Texas could not be barred from voting in a primary election because of their race.

10-9-45

The Court dismissed the plea that a primary is a Special party function, and held that the Constitution protects the right to vote in a primary just the same as in a general election. Georgia challenged this view, insisted that its primaries were subject to party rules rater than federal law, but the Supreme Court decision stands . . .

It is astonishing to see Georgia clinging to an ancient prejudice. Under its progressive young Governor Arnall it has made real liberal strides in the last few years. One wonders how it expects to explain to its thousands of Negro service men returning from the war that the freedom for which they fought does not extend to their rights of free use of the ballot.

Editors And Educators Organize

Memphis World — 4-11.

The initial meeting of Southern and Western Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, held at Jackson College last week in cooperation with Southern Negro educators betokens a new interest and foreshadows a brighter future for Professional and Graduate schools for Negroes of the South under the terms of the Lloyd Gaines decision.

With upwards of 57 editors and educators gathered from 13 Southern States in attendance, the delegates organized themselves into the Southern Conference for the Equalization of Educational Opportunities and voted to work toward complete equalization of educational opportunities within the framework of the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Lloyd Gaines' case, handed down in December, 1938. 4-3-45

In brief, the conference was significant in that it defined and clarified a number of areas of interpretation respecting the application of the decision among southern educators and state executives. It rejected and repudiated as unsound and untenable the "regional idea" leading to the establishment of Graduate and Professional schools in certain pivotal Southern States. It frowned upon the "practice and custom" of out-of-State scholorships now being granted to Negroes by many southern states. And, in view of the meager and seriously inadequate income of the South, the conferees counseled against the "dual system" of education, now current throughout the south. "Until such time when this can be achieved," said the educators, "we call upon State and County education officials responsible for public education to effect all progress and improvements possible within the existing pattern."

The position taken by the conference on these important issues is consistenly logical and manifestly honest. It is the course which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has consistently espoused and followed. And it is the only course which can be followed under the terms of the Supreme Court decision. "Equal educational opportunities and facilities must be made available to Negro students within the borders of the State," declares the decision. Anything else is an abrogation of the order. 4-3-45

The conference, called for the purpose of replying to the recent conference of Southern Governors at Biloxi, Mississippi some months previous, very properly sought the cooperation of at least those governors who may be moved to make some expression. One such expression was sent by Governor Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference:

"One of the greatest needs of today and tomorrow in the South is the development of a program providing equality of educational opportunities for all Americans. I am hopeful that out of your deliberations will come suggestions and indications that will be helpful in achieving this objective, which is of importance to all of us."

Tell It To Old Grandma

Montgomery Advertiser

Please try to confine your letters to 300 words.

4-9-45

WHAT IS TOLERANCE?

Editor, The Advertiser: Ala.

A columnist says tolerance "is the act of giving to another the right to have his own beliefs and pursue them in sincerity, provided they do not place impediments in the way of others." That is exactly the trouble with tolerance. It assumes the authority to give another "the right to have his own beliefs." That is tolerance, but not freedom. Freedom cheerfully recognizes the inalienable God given right of others to hold and propagate the truth as they understand it.

Tolerance is a word which does not belong to the category of freedom. It implies that somebody has the authority to limit the rights of others. Nobody is empowered, qualified or authorized to give to another "the right to have his own beliefs." That right does not come from man and cannot be granted or bestowed by man. The highest in position and worldly authority, or in religious positions, has no more right to his opinions than does the lowest in station. A king is no more free in opinion than a beggar, and he cannot grant freedom of opinion to the beggar or to anybody else because it is a gift of God and not of men.

The thing the world needs is not tolerance of other people's opinions, but generous recognition by me and by you of the people's right to hold any opinions they may receive in good conscience from God. That is what we should strive for in the forming of the peace treaties; the freedom of all men to hold and propagate their opinions without molestation from oppressive governments and overlording churches and ecclesiastics.

Thomas Jefferson said: "We can endure any ills as long as we are free to combat them." It is alarming that the Atlantic Charter, which was issued more or less as a foundation for rebuilding the world, does not mention religious freedom, or religion at all.

"Tolerance" will not do for this distraught world, we must have freedom. What God has fixed by the very nature of the human spirit, man cannot grant, limit, measure or dole out to others. Tolerance is an offensive term. We do not want people to "tolerate" us, but to recognize our inalienable freedom which the Creator put in the nature of our souls and bodies. Men are and of a right ought to be free and equal before the law of God and of man. And that applies to the Foreigner, and the Negro before our courts as well as to the American born whites. 4-9-45

L. E. BARTON.
1607 South Hull.

'Great Paper'

Atlanta Constitution

Editor Constitution: Please accept my sincere thanks and appreciation for the fine articles appearing in your paper from time to time. It is a great paper, and I enjoy it immensely daily.

I am very grateful to Mr. Robert Quillen for his articles and especially the one which he wrote sometime ago entitled "They Also Serve" showing the fine way the Negroes are serving in this war as soldiers. Just today I read his comments on the book called "Black Boy." 4-27-45

I followed Mr. Jack Tarver's articles in The Macon Evening News and when he joined your staff, naturally I had to take The Constitution to keep in touch with him. So keep up the good work and best wishes for continued success in the future.

MRS. GOLDIE TAYLOR COLLINS.
Americus.

High School Students Urged To Enter NNPA Nat'l Essay Contest

Informer — Houston, Texas

1-13-45

HOUSTON.—The Informer papers, the Dallas Express, and the New Orleans Informer-Septinel, members of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, are urging high school students to enter the national high school essay contest that the association is sponsoring in partial observance of the one-hundred eighteenth anniversary of the Negro press, February 5-March 3. The subject of the essay is "Negro Newspaper, Crusader for Real Democracy." The national awards are war bonds in the denominations of $100;$75, and $50. Rules for the contest are as follows: 1-13-45

1. Manuscript shall contain no less than 800 words and no more than 1,000.

2. Manuscript must be written on theme paper using only one side.

3. Manuscript shall be devoid of writer's name. Attached to the essay on a separate sheet of paper shall be the name and address of the contestant, also the name and address of the school and the principal.

4. All manuscripts are to be submitted to the newspaper that is a member of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association in your city or state, or nearest your city or state. 1-13-45

5. All manuscripts must be postmarked on or before March 3, 1945, and addressed to the Negro Press Essay Contest Editor in care of your local paper.

Negro Press News

Atlanta World — Atlanta, Ga.

DID YOU KNOW—

That John Russwurm and Samuel E. Cornish started the first newspaper in 1827?

That Russwurm was one of the first Negro graduates of Bowdoin College in 1828?

That most of the first Negro publications were church organs?

That the first newspaper in the South was published at Augusta Georgia in 1865.

That the newspaper has a greater influence in the molding of opinion than any other agency?

That the Negro newspaper is one business that does not operate on subsidies? 2-28-45

That the field of journalism is a very fascinating field that affords a variety of experiences?

That 96 out of every 100 Negroes read Negro newspapers?

That the first daily was The Columbus Messenger, which lasted six months?

That the first newspapers were financial losses?

That The Atlanta Daily World is the lone survivor of daily newspapers?

That an efficient journalist should "know something about everything"?

Safe Story

Dear Editor: P.M. N.Y., N.Y. 2-28-45

Never was there a clearer example of the influence of the press on public opinion as in the case of Elliott Roosevelt's dog.

The story was "safe" for the papers and wire services: it involved a nationally known figure—better still, a relative of the President; it involved three white servicemen and a dog. Nothing in the story would scare up talk of racial prejudice or any other type of "controversial" subject. It had all the ingredients for a good front-page feature, with no loose ends which might boomerang, and probably every daily in the country carried the story. 3-28-45

Last Spring there occurred an incident which was just as dramatic—the story of the American Negro soldiers who had to wait outside, while their white Nazi prisoners ate in a Southern restaurant. That story involved the most important issues of the war, but it wasn't a "safe" story. It didn't flash across the country; it wasn't printed in every paper; and it didn't bring explanations from a White House secretary, the Secretary of War and a two-star general. 3-28-45

When you refer to "the silence of the majority" in your *Dogs vs. Humans* letter, it is not the majority of the people, but the majority of the press. You won't get an "outcry from the public" on Army Jim Crowism or any other issue until you get an outcry from a substantial part of America's press. And that, I'm afraid, will be a long time coming.

Brooklyn PEGGY LEAVITT

FEMININE PRESS CORPS — Six of the charmers among Washington, D. C.'s Negro press corps form an attractvie cluster and indicates that newspaper leg work develops some find "understanding." These girls comprise the feminine members of the Capital Press Club, the organization of topflight Negro newsmen and women who cover the nation's nerve center. Left to right, Venice Spraggs (Chicago DEFENDER), Mabel Alston Washington AFRO AMERICAN), Lynette Gittoes (until recently, capital columnnst for the New York AMSTERDAM NEWS, Constance Daniel(Department of Agriculture information office,) Charlotte Poole (OPA information office), and Margaret Stewart Washington AFRO.—(Scurlock Photo)

6-19-45

Agriculture Writer Newsman Of Year D. C.

Atlanta Daily World Pa.
7-17-45

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Alvin E. White, information specialist of the office of marketing service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was chosen the newsman of the year by members of the Capital Press club at their annual election meeting last Wednesday.

Close runner-ups for the award were Harry McAlpin, White House correspondent, and Mrs. Venice Spraggs of the Chicago Defender. Mr. White will be the first to receive this award as this is the first year that such an award has been offered.

7-17-45

Al, as he is widely known, has been in the newspaper field ever since he returned from France in World War I. After serving as a reporter for a number of newspapers, he became managing editor of the New York News, and later he held the same position on the West End News, a white weekly.

Three years ago he resigned his position as chief of the Associated Negro Press Washington bureau to take a post in the department of agriculture. During the year he has had articles appear in member papers of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper alliance, and in numerous other newspapers and magazines.

Negro Paper Assails GOP

New York, N.Y.
12-13-45

'Defender' Forecast New Party Alignment

P. M.

The Chicago *Defender*, influential Negro weekly, has condemned the Republican Party for its failure to carry out its campaign pledge to fight for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

J. P. Lochard, editor-in-chief, in an editorial in the current issue, charges Rep. Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.) and his Republican colleagues with serving Negroes with the notice "don't expect anything from us."

Lochard forecast a new alignment of political parties along liberal and conservative lines with most Republicans joining with Southern Democrats to form a new reactionary conservative party.

"The party that was once identified with liberal philosophy of Lincoln is missing the bus and missing it badly," Lochard wrote. "The full employment bill, the FEPC and the minimum wage bill will probably all be defeated. When the cause for defeat is analyzed, the major portion of the defeat will be traced to the Republican Party with the help of their Southern collaborators.

"All of this only re-emphasizes the need for clearer lines of division separating the different ideologies, rather than the division of Republicans and Democrats, if our democratic institution is to endure. The new line must be between liberals and conservatives."

The Negro Newspaper Aid For Negro History

Jackson Journal & Guide

IF AN INDIVIDUAL wants to know what the Negroes of our country were doing in by-gone days his best source of information by far is the Negro newspaper. If he wants to know what was happening in the past among the schools, the churches, and the lodges; or if he seeks data on the business life, political life, or social life among these people he must turn to the files of their old newspapers.

DR. JACKSON

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise" says Holy Writ. In like manner during the current National Negro Newspaper Week it is in order for me to say "Go to the newspaper, thou the uninformed; consider its pages, and be wise." I am now engaged in some writing on office holding among Negroes sixty years ago. My story would be limited indeed but for the existence and my access to a few old valuable newspapers. In so doing I too am considering its pages and trying to become wise.

The number of Negro newspapers published in any Northern or Southern state fifty or sixty years ago was surprisingly large. Every town of any size had one or more race papers. The number of these journals published in Virginia, at some time during the eighties and nineties, was at least thirty-three. In like manner today this State can boast of only one or two editors; in the old days there were numerous editors.

In Alexandria, there were Norma B. Pinn and Magnus L. Robinson; in Lynchburg, J. A. Crawford and I. Garland Penn; in Norfolk, Robert Bagnall and Joseph T. Wilson; in Petersburg, George Bragg and Scott Wood; in Richmond, R. Peele Brooks and John Mitchell; in Newport News, Matt Lewis; and in Roanoke, John H. Davis. Leading the procession for power and national influence was John Mitchell with his unforgettable Richmond **Planet.**

ONLY STATE-WIDE CIRCULATION

But whereas today the editors are banded together in a national organization because many of their papers have a nation-wide circulation, the editors of the old days could hardly unite to form a state organization because most of their papers had only a state-wide circulation. George Bragg, editor of the **Petersburg Lancet** made more than one effort to bring the Virginia editors together. Said he in 1884:

> We again revive this question and suggest that the first meeting of the colored newspaper men take place in Richmond during the sitting of the State Convention . . . What say you Brother Knights of the quill? . . . Let us have a meeting and organize an association any way, surely no harm can arise but likely a great deal of good will be the results of such an important movement.

One of the great regrets of searchers for the facts of Negro life in the past is that for the most part no copies of the old papers are now in existence. Lacking an adequate income, and sufficient space many of these papers were never preserved. In some cases fires and other accidents have destroyed those which were preserved. Notwithstanding an individual can occasionally pick up one of more issues of one of these papers.

Such was my experience recently in Richmond when a friend gave me a copy of the **Planet** of February 21, 1885. It is full of news not only of Virginia but of the nation. John Mitchell maintained correspondents in all parts of the country, for in this issue there are columns containing a New Orleans letter, a Philadelphia letter, a New York letter, and others.

For preservation the **Planet** did better than most of the papers, though sad to relate, this paper today has no file of its own covering the forty-seven years when John Mitchell edited this journal. This situation is nothing less than a tragedy. However, two libraries in the country — the Virginia State Library in Richmond, and the Harvard University Library in Cambridge — make up for some of this deficiency.

HAPPY HUNTING GROUND

The former library has a complete file from 1895 to 1900, while the latter has it for earlier years and for a longer period. When the Rev. George Bragg of the Episopal Church died a few years ago James A. Hulbert, librarian of the Virginia State College, and I made an automobile trip to Baltimore and quickly closed the deal for the five-year complete file of his paper — the **Lancet.** It is in this paper that I have been feasting in recent weeks. It is nothing less than a happy hunting ground for historians.

Just as the newspapers of the past are now serving a useful purpose, so will those of the present serve a still more useful purpose in the future. The contribution of our current papers in furnishing news on the Negro soldier in foreign battlefields is a story so rich that I shall have to defer telling it in another article. At this writing the best we the guild of Negro historians can say to the editors in their National Negro Newspaper Week is that we are mighty grateful to the Negro press of the past and present, because their papers constitute an indispensable aid for Negro history.

—LUTHER P. JACKSON

Negro Paper Honors 21 'Men of Good Will'

Daily Worker

The Chicago Defender, influential Negro weekly, publishes its Honor Roll for 1944 in the Dec. 30 issue, naming 21 Negro and white Americans as "men of good will" who "have fought fearlessly and relentlessly to crack the barriers of racial prejudice and to make America truly democracy's land." The list includes:

Harry Cohn, president of Columbia Pictures, producer of Sahara, with the Negro actor, Rex Ingram, in the role of "a full man, rather than the usual servile type portrayed by Hollywood.

W. E. B. DuBois, research director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for his "ever vigilant concern for his own people in all countries of the world."

General Dwight Eisenhower, supreme commander of Allied Armies on the Western Front, for his "fair-minded attitude to Negro troops under his command."

Howard Fast, who, in Freedom Road, "vigorously demonstrated that Negroes and whites can and did live together peacefully and prosperously in the South."

E. Franklin Frazier, sociology professor, Howard University, for his "clear-headed and influential leadership in American sociology to place the Negro problem on the nation's conscience."

William Hastie, lawyer, for helping to win "the famous Texas white primary' opinion before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Political Action Committee, because he led "the most intelligent election campaign among the Negro voters in al lhistory."

Joe Louis, world's heavyweight champion, who has built "a valuable reservoir of good will for the American Negro."

S. J. Novick, president, Electronic Corp. of America, for his "wise employment policy in his New York plant, where racial lines are completely discarded."

Lt. Clarence Samuels, U. S. Coast Guard, who became "the first Negro to command a Navy vessel" with mixed crew.

Channing Tobias, senior secretary of the YMCA, for his "sagacious political leadership on standing on principles rather than party lines during the presidential campaign."

Henry Wallace, Vice President of the United States, for his "consistent battle for the common man regardless of race or color."

Negro Press Planning World Wide Coverage

Philadelphia Tribune

LONDON—(ANP)—A bid for world wide news coverage will be made by the Negro press of the world after the war.

That revelation was made by Ernest Johnson, chief of the Washington bureau of the Associated Negro Press, recently during an interview with the World Press News here, which received wide circulation in England. Johnson, here on a special assignment for the Norfolk Journal and Guide, explained the role the Negro Press of the world plans to play in post-war affairs.

He pointed out that there are already 143 Negro newspapers in America alone, then revealed that plans for world-wide coverage by special diplomatic, political and economic correspondents have already been formulated. The Negro press will not be content with a miner role in the years after the war, he said.

He told World Press News that, though there were Negro war correspondents in all theatres of war, he was doing the kind of reporting which the Negro press had never had before— diplomatic, social, political and economic reporting. It was the first time that a Negro journalist had been sent overseas for such a purpose, he said. Johnson expressed the belief that overseas diplomatic correspondents will take the place of the overseas war correspondent when hostilities cease.

LATIN AMERICAN EDITORS SEE NAZI-LIKE SIMILARITY IN U. S. TREATMENT OF NEGRO CITIZENS

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of this series of two articles, the first of which follows, is Luis Estaban Rey, distinguished editor of the daily newspaper, "Ahora," published in Caracas, Venezuela. Along with many other Latin American editors, he made a tour of this nation some months ago at state department expense. (However, as it is the policy of such tours, the visiting editors were not allowed to contact Negroes or visit Negro areas in that country and Canada, we were interviewed by several newspapers of the capital which asked for our impressions of the U. S. The newspapers asked us, among others, the following question: "What did you dislike the most in the United States?", and I replied as follows, "I disliked especially the inferior plane on which you dis-placed the colored population. It is truly disgusting. It is impossible that in times when hundreds of thousands of Negro soldiers are fighting in the battle fields and as many others are working in war plants, that the restrictions

New Orleans La.

By Luis Estaban Rey

CARACAS, Venezuela, (ANP). —When we Venezuelan journalists who went to the United States as guests of the National Press club returned to Caracas after a stay of six weeks in that country

placed on the Negro should continue. This seems to me absolutely anti-democratic."

In effect, not only was I, but all my companions of the trip —Colombians, Ecuadorians, and Venezueleans — were profoundly disgusted by the inferiority of the conditions in which the Negro population finds itself as opposed to their white compatriots.

Some time before visiting the United States I knew of the very profound racial differneces that exist in that country and I had had the opportunity to censure them very strongly in various newspaper articles. But I thought that the war smoothed over, if not completely, at least a large part of that repugnant racial discrimination, especially as this is a war for democracy, for the equality of men, and against these unacceptable race prejudices that have made Hitler odious in the face of human liberty, and particularly to the people of Latin America, where racial differences are unknown.

But unfortunately I found out on arriving in the United States that the race problem persists with great force, even to the point that during our stay, Detroit and New York were the scenes of bloody disturbances provoked by the inexplicable anti-democratic attitude of the white population toward their colored brothers.

The Race Problem Through Our Eyes

The place where for the first time I learned exactly of the unsurmountable barrier that exists between the whites and Negroes in the United States was in the railroad station in Opelika, Ala. One night toward the end of July, we 12 South American journalists who had made the trip arrived there; we were coming from Fort Benning, Ga., and were supposed to leave the same night for San Antonio, Tex. On arriving in Opelika, we saw that the station was divided into two waiting rooms: one for white and one for Negroes. Over the entrance to the first was the sign "white", and over the other we read the inscription "Colored."

This distinction was truly disgusting — inconceivable to us South Americans. I then proposed to my companions that we wait the train in the waiting room designated for Negroes, a an act of solidarity—a little sentimental, perhaps—toward the Negroes, and as a protest against th whites. This we did. And we 1: journalists — Ecuadorians, Venezuelans and Colombians, all of th white race—seated ourselves beside the Negroes who were waiting for the train. It was some thing to see the looks of surprise on their faces when we with complete naturalness approached them.

Several days later, in New Orleans, while visiting the Higgins industries where there are many colored workers, we were able to find out that there too exists separation and racial hostility. Amazed, my companions and I asked how it could be possible that in a war plant could prevai also the distinction between white and Negro workers in times when all are rendering identical vigor and fighting for the same ideals liberty and equality of all men. The answer of the Americans who accompanied us was that "we wouldn't understand" the problem that exists with the Negro popula tion of the United States.

I had a very heated discussion with a lawyer, native of New Orleans, on this subject. With complete frankness I told him that there was no difference between Hitler's ideas of racial superiority and those of the United States and that it would be impossible to talk about American democracy until the barriers that separate Negroes and whites disappear. The lawyer in question spoke contemptuously of Negroes, and declared that they were ignoramuses. I asked him if they were given the same educational opportunities as the whites? He replied that the Negroes had schools and universities. Later I learned—I don't know if this is accurate—that in some states of the south that for every $10 allotted for the education of a white child, only $1.50 is given for the education of a Negro child. Therefore, there is no equality of education, one of the fundamentals of a democratic regime.

Jackson Journal

The Negro Newspaper — Aid To Negro History (2)

Norfolk Journal & Guide Va.

AS INDICATED in my article of last week, one of the great values of the newspaper is the use which historians may make of it in years to come. The war correspondent is the person upon whom they must rely. Much of our knowledge of the Civil War today, for example, is derived from the correspondents of the **New York Times, Chicago Tribune** and other metropolitan papers who were sent to gather the news in the South for an awaiting public in the North. 3-10-45

These papers are preserved in the larger libraries of our country and historians of today pore over them for a knowledge of the events of the Civil War. Once upon a time I did a little searching myself in the files of the **New York Times** at the Forty-second Street library in New York City in quest of data on the education of the freedmen during this conflict. Norfolk, Va.

DR. JACKSON

Just as the war correspondents of the Civil War performed an indispensable service for historians of today, so will the war correspondents of World War II perform a similar service. The correspondents of the Civil War, however, were white men who paid no particular attention to the brave deeds of the Negro soldier in that war. In like manner World War I of twenty-five years ago was covered almost entirely by white correspondents abroad to obtain the news of special interest to the readers of their papers.

3-10-45

For this service the Negro press is making a distinct contribution to the historians of the future. Quoting the words of Ethel L. Williams "it is doing an outstanding job of securing front line news through its own men, paid from its own resources. On land, sea and air, these men are sending back intimate personal stories of how our men are fighting individually, and of the hardships and privations they are undergoing.

Too much stress cannot be put on the importance and significance of the part these reports will play in giving us a true story of the part the Negro troops are playing in the winning of the peace." Speaking further Miss Williams says that "these are the documents which historians of future generations will rely upon for their authentic documentary accounts of these war years." 3-10-45

In no state of the union are these expressions more applicable than in the State of Virginia. This commonwealth has established a World War II History Commission, and thanks to the broad-minded views of its one full-time and one part-time historian directors, every effort is now being made to assemble files of the Negro newspapers at the University of Virginia library, the headquarters of the History Commission.

This library already has a complete file of the **Norfolk Journal and Guide** for the war years; it is now seeking a similar treasure house as represented by the files of the **Afro-American.** These directors are likewise negotiating with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York City for the use of such important documents as this organization may possess pertaining to the war service of the colored race.

FAR BETTER TREATMENT BY HISTORIANS

All told, the Negroes of Virginia may look forward to a far better treatment by historians than they have ever known before. Blessed with Negro newspapers and Negro war correspondents, and blessed with an official war history body which is determined to use the findings of these correspondents, generations unborn will find the Negro adequately treated in the volumes which this commission is authorized to publish.

3-10-45

Without the Negro press their efforts would be limited; with it they may publish complete accounts of our participation. Thus the Negro newspaper is a most valuable aid to Negro history. If the generation of 2045 wishes to know what the Negro was achieving in 1945 their historians must turn to the Negro press of our day.

Informer Sued For $150,000

Houston, Texas The Informer

HOUSTON — Sheriff Williams A. Whitehead of Rusk County has filed suit in the District court of that county in the sum of -150,000.00 against the Informer Publishing Co., alleging libel in connection with the story of Mrs. Ida E. McCoy Lee, who reported that she had been run out of Henderson, Texas. The sheriff denies all material parts of the story published, and asks for $75,000.00 actual damages and $75,000.00 punitive or exemplary damages. The sheriff lists specifically and takes issue with the published statement of Mrs. Lee to the effect that he ordered her back to jail; that he asked her what she meant by teaching these "n——s" not to work for less than $75.00 a month; that Mrs. Lee was kept in jail 13 days, "regardless of an approved bond, which her brother had had signed for her release;" that her sister says that the sheriff told her sister that he would grant the release only on the condition that Mrs. Lee leave town, that the sheriff told her to get up all the money she could; that her case had been turned over to the United States District Attorney and the United States Attorney General; that her sister was looking after the aged parents in Henderson.

12-9-45

Service was made on a representative of the corporation about 2:20 Friday, November 30, by the local sheriff of Harris county. The time to file the answer was set Monday next after 20 days from the hour of service. This would make the time for filing answer approximately December 24.

Attorney Gordon R. Wellborn of Henderson is the attorney for the sheriff. Notice was also given of the intention of the plaintiff to take the deposition of Troy Cochran of Rusk County on the 10th of December.

The Informer Publishing Company was sued by Sheriff Ben Small of Huntsville with in the 12 months for $50,000.00. With this suit by Sheriff Whitehead, it would seem that The Informer is coming in for a siege of suits by the sheriffs of Texas. Sheriff Whitehead is of the white race and The Informer is published for and circulated wholly among Negroes. Its circulatation in Rusk county is negligible. But the sheriff alleges that he has been irreparably damaged, humiliated, degraded, and exposed to public hatred, contempt, ridicule and financial injury. He also alleges that his whole county has been injured by publication of the story.

Offer $475 In Cash Prizes For Essay On Negro Papers

New York Amsterdam News N.Y.

2-11-45

Prizes totaling $475 dollars will be awarded for the top essays written by high school students in a national contest being sponsored by the National Negro Publishers' Association in celebration of National Negro Newspaper Week.

Two hundred and fifty dollars will be awarded to the winners of a city-wide essay contest being sponsored by the Amsterdam News in cooperation with National contest.

All high school students within Greater New York are eligible to compete for the $100 first prize war bond, the $50 war bond second prize or for the eleven other cash prizes which will be given for the best essays on the subject, "The Negro Newspaper, Crusader For Real Democracy".

When winners are chosen in this contest, the three best essays will be submitted in the National High School Essay Contest.

The contest will close on March 3, so all high school students interested in competing for the $100 war bonds which will be given in the city and national contests should begin work immediately on their essays.

2-10-45

Rules of Contest.

1. Manuscripts shall contain no less than 800 and no more than 1,000 words.

2. Manuscripts must be written on theme paper using one side only.

3. The contestant's name must not appear on the manuscript. Attach to the essay a separate sheet of paper on which should be written the name and address of the contestant, the name of the school and of the principal.

4. Manuscripts should be addressed to the Negro Press Essay Contest Editor, The Amsterdam News, 2340 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y., and should be postmarked not later than midnight, March 3, 1945.

5. Winners will be selected by five judges to be named by this newspaper. Prizes listed above for the local contest will be awarded by this paper according to the decision of the judges.

6. The first three prize winning essays in this contest will be entered in the National Negro Newspaper Week High School Contest, and forwarded to the Committee Chairman, Frank L. Stanley, 418 South Fifth Street, Louisville, Kentucky no later than March 15, 1945.

7. A committee of judges, no more than seven in number, selected by the president and executive committee of the NNPA, shall select three National prize winners from among the essays submitted to them by the various member papers.

8. The decision of the judges in both contests shall be final. All essays become the property of the NNPA and none will be returned to the contestants. Judges will base their choice on the character of the material, originality, composition and neatness.

2-20-45

9. Only persons of high school age in the continental United States, now attending high school, are eligible to enter this contest. No member or relative of a member of the staff of any newspaper will be eligible to compete in this contest.

NNPA Sponsors Observance Of Newspaper Week

Atlanta World

2-22-45 GJ

National Radio Program To Be Aired By WSB

The 118th anniversary of the Negro Press will be observed throughout the country from February 24 through March 3 under the auspices of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Beside an essay contest for high school students, sponsored by local member papers of the Association, and individually arranged radio programs on local stations, there will be two national radio broadcasts over the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System chains.

The purpose of the observance is to point up the part the Negro press is playing in reporting our efforts in the war at home and abroad, and in keeping up morale.

SATURADY BROADCAST

2-22-45

The first half-hour national radio program of the week will be broadcast on Saturday, February 24, at 1:30 to 2 p. m. (EWT-WSB). Entertainment featured on this program will be Jack Benny, Rochester, Lena Horne and Lionel Hampton. There will also be reports from two war correspondents — John (Rover) Jordan of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, who will talk about 92nd Division with which he has been working for the last four or five months; and Enoc Waters of the Chicago Defender, who will speak from Pearl Harbor where he will interview a Negro naval officer stationed there. Waters will also tell of some of the roles Negroes are playing in the Pacific, where he has been a correspondent for two years.

2-22-45

In addition to these features, there will be a dramatization of the heroic exploits of Corp. Waverly B. Woodson. On D-Day, during the invasion of France, Woodson, as a member of the medical corps performed one of the heroic efforts of the war. He is now in a hospital in this country and will be brought to New York for a personal appearance on the program.

Ralph Cooper, stage and screen star, will be master of ceremonies for the NBC broadcast.

The second national broadcast will be made on Friday, March 2, at 6:15 p. m. (WGST. (CWT). Details will be given next week.

Natl. Negro Press To Celebrate 118th Birthday For 1 Week

New York Age

2-24-45

The annual celebration of National Negro Newspaper Week will be observed during the week February 25 to March 3. The 1945 celebration marks the 118th anniversary of the Negro press.

N.Y.

In a statement announcing this yearly celebration, John H. Sengstacke, Negro Newspaper Publishers Association president said:

2-24-45

"Since Russwurm's Freedom's Journal in 1827, the Negro press has played a significant part in the evolution of democracy. Negro newspapers have been the testing ground for the principles of democracy and have been in the vanguard of all efforts designed to raise all Americans to the rank of first class citizenship.

With the theme, "The Negro Press in Tomorrow's America", the Negro press is again raising its sights in envisioning greater democracy and a lasting peace in the world of tomorrow."

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS TO MEET IN JOINT REGIONAL AT BOOKER T. FEBRUARY 23-24

Louisiana Weekly

New Orleans, La.

Plans were completed this week for the joint meeting of the Southern and Western Regions of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association to be held in the Booker T. Washington Auditorium Friday and Saturday, Feb. 23 and 24.

2-17-45

The regional meeting is called by Carter W. Wesley, Western NNPA vice president and publisher of the Informer Newspapers, Houston, Texas, and C. A. Scott, Southern NNPA vice president and general manager of the Scott Newspaper Syndicate, Atlanta, Ga.

Friday morning's opening session will include the registration of delegates, the invocation by Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Jr., editor, Central Christian Advocate; a welcome address by President A. W. Dent of Dillard University reports of the National convention, C. A. Scott; the appointment of the resolution committee, new business, announcements and a luncheon.

Friday afternoon's session will include panel discussions on news, advertising, circulation and editorial policy. All panels will be conducted simultaneously.

Included on the news panel are C. C. Dejoie, Jr., editor of the Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans; Lewis O. Swingler, editor of the Memphis World; C. F. Richardson, Lucius L. Jones, managing editor of the Pittsburgh Courier's Louisiana edition, and John E. Rousseau, city editor of the New Orleans Sentinel. Alternates are J. Don Davis, editor of the Houston Informer; Robert Durr, editor of the Birmingham Review and James B. La Fourche of the New Orleans Sentinel.

Newspaper men on the advertising panel are Alonzo B. Willis, publisher of the Sepia Socialite, New Orleans; Joseph Carper, J. Clarence Davis and John Belden. Alternates are C. C. Galloway and Valmo Bellinger.

W. L. Collins, Percy Greene and Louis P. Bucknell, circulation manager of The Courier's Louisiana edition, will serve on the circulation panel.

The editorial panel will be addressed by Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch; J. A. Hamlett and Mrs. E. W. Stewart. E. O. Jackson is the alternate.

Friday night's panel on "Winning the Right to Vote" will be led by Roscoe Dunjee. Panel leaders are W. L. Porter and W. L. Robinson of Tennessee; C. A. Scott of Georgia; A. G. Shields of Arkansas; John McCray of South Carolina; Attorney A. P. Tureaud of Louisiana; E. O. Jackson of Alabama; Sam B. Solomon of Florida; Percy Green of Mississippi, and Carter Wesley of Texas. A dance will follow Friday night's session.

Lucius L. Jones and Mmes. L. H. Willis of the Sepia Socialite and D. B. Wesley of the Informer.

Dr. John Sengstacke, president of FEPC representative, and recommendations from panels, and the NNPA, will discuss "The Objectives of the NNPA" at the Saturday morning session. Other business includes the disposal of unfinished business, reports from panels, adoption of recommendations to the next NNPA meeting, and a luncheon.

George Snowden of Dillard University. The annual banquet for the delegates will be held Saturday night in the Booker T. Washington building.

Panel leaders for Saturday afternoon's forum on labor are J. H. Netter, Ernest Wright, Father Jerome A. Drolet, J. H. Morton, The local committee on arrangements includes C. C. Dejoie, Jr.,

The President Salutes Negro Press Week

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1945

Dear Mr. Sengstacke:

It gives me great pleasure to extend greetings to the members of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association and to send them my best wishes for their celebration of National Negro Newspaper Week. It seems especially fitting this year that in the observance of the 118th anniversary of the founding of the Negro press in America you have chosen as your theme, "The Negro Press and Tomorrow's America."

I have spoken many times -- at my meeting with your members last year and on other occasions -- of the service rendered by the Negro press of America in mobilizing our people behind the war effort. Today many thousands of the Negroes of the nation are serving their country -- with the armed forces on land and sea, and in the factories and on the farms at home.

In the America of tomorrow I know that section of the great free press of the nation which you and your members represent will continue to exercise that same leadership in building a new and better world of lasting peace, freedom and security for all.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Mr. John Sengstacke,
President,
Negro Newspaper Publishers Association,
3435 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Negro Press Week

It is neither delightful nor easy to undertake an evaluation of one's own work or services. Nevertheless, as we approach the 118th anniversary of the Negro Press, we may be permitted to take at least a pardonable degree of pride in the achievements of the past and to rededicate ourselves anew to the unfinished business of democracy for minorities in America.

Starting from the most humble and berighted influences in 1827, without capital, experience, personnel or friends, the Negro Press has stood as the constant champion and ready servant of the Negro people in America and all over the world. In recent years, it has properly expanded its aim and horizon to embrace of all minorities within the tent-rope of democracy.

We have no interest in statistics on the Negro Press for the moment. Our purposes will have been served if and when we have succeeded in focalizing the tremendous problems which lie immediately ahead of Negroes in climbing to a place of full citizenship equality in this country. True it is that the tempo of the times and the ebb and flow of democracy point in the direction of greater justice for the common man; it is also an undeniable fact that the end struggle is far from the view of realistic thinkers. Nothing is clearer to the Negro Press than its unswerving determination to continue to press for unadulturated American citizenship for all American without respect to color, class or race. Our devotion to country in war and in peace should demand no more. The Constitution guarantees so less.

National Negro Newspaper Week Opens Saturday

The annual celebration of National Negro Newspaper Week will be observed during the week February 25 to March 3. The 1945 celebration marks the 118th Anniversary of the Negro press.

In a statement announcing this yearly celebration, John H. Sengstacke, Negro Newspaper Publishers Association president said:

"Since Russwurm's Freedom's Journal in 1827, the Negro press has played a significant part in the evolution of democracy. Negro newspapers have been the testing ground for the principles of democracy and have been in the vanguard of all efforts designed to raise all Americans to the rank of first class citizenship.

In the broadest sense, the Negro press is conducting a crusade for the preservation and extension of our democratic ideals. By doing so the fundamental interest of Americans, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin, are served.

With the theme, "The Negro Press in Tomorrow's America," the Negro press is again raising its sight in envisioning greater democracy and a lasting peace in the world of tomorrow.

The Negro Newspaper Publishers Association urges all newspapers to participate in this celebration and to give coverage to all phases of this COMBINED NEGRO PRESS activity. During this celebration, citizens of all races and creeds should be given complete information on the purpose and function of the Negro press.

The racial tensions and group animosities within our own borders constitute a major problem in planning for America's tomorrow. Only through knowledge of the facts and complete understanding can America's realization of her dreams be consumntated."

The Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, the official sponsor of National Negro Newspaper Week, has designated Mr. Frank L. Stanley Editor of the Louisville Defender to serve as Chairman of the National Negro Newspaper Week Committee consisting of Dowdal H. Davis, Advertising Manager of the Kansas City Call, and Thomas W. Young, Business Manager of the Norfolk Journal and Guide. All participating papers should work closely with this committee. Essay contests, forums, roundtable discussiosn and international radio broadcasts will help to make up the week's activities.

The Negro Newspaper Publishers Association urges all Negro papers to do their part and help make this program tell the story of the Negro press and the growth of democracy.

THE NEGRO PRESS AND TOMORROW'S AMERICA

Negro Newspaper Week, February 25 to March 3—Commemorating the 118th anniversary of the Negro Press.

Shall The Negro Press Turn Left or Right?

On the 118th anniversary of the Negro Press, which occurs this week, the Black Dispatch feels Negro newspaper publishers would do well to examine themselves well to determine whether they measure up to the high standard of vision and understanding of life's problems as the forefathers.

In many respects we feel the twentieth century black man here in America utterly fails when compared with the 19th century Negro. The 19th century black man had a firmer grasp upon economics than the blacks of the current period, and most assuredly we will all agree that the Negro who accepts half a loaf, and who today is aptly described as an Uncle Tom, did not come to these shores in any slave ship. Uncle Tom has been manufactured since the black man landed in America.

The more than fifty revolts of the slaves during the period of bondage, and the suicide pacts of bondsmen entered into boldly while on the slave vessels, all indicate that the primitive blacks had a type of spirit and self respect totally absent among American Negroes of today. Paul Cuffe, who owned sailing vessels; Benjamin Banneker, the astronomer, and Negro lumbermen in early day New York, are all indicatory of the broad field in which the 19th century black sought to operate. One hundred eighteen years following the inauguration of the Negro press it would be well to stop now and take stock of the black man's progress here in America.

We think it would be well to contemplate upon the wisdom of that old stoic, Frederick Douglass, as we reach for the measuring rod of progress. It was Douglass who said:

"Men have in their own hands the peaceful means by which they may put all of their moral, political and economic enemies to flight, if they will but faithfully, courageously and intelligently use them."

Douglass, editor of the "North Star," lived during the period of insurrection among slaves. He not only believed that life's problems could be solved through peace, but he broke alliance with Garrison and other white abolitionists who had grown bitter and did not feel slavery could be abolished under the federal constitution. Douglass believed that the constitution of the United States held within its precincts freedom for all humanity, and he insisted that there was no need of physical revolution, but moral evolution.

If the world's rulers could today be convinced and convicted of the philosophy of Douglass, wars would end, and in a concert of nations decency and a higher type of morality could be achieved through conference rather than through blood. We feel that today leaders of all races would do well to stop and ponder upon the faith of Douglass, that early day Negro publisher, who believed not only in the substance of freedom in the United States constitution, but who believed also that men have in their own hands the peaceful means by which they may adjust all matters here on earth.

But the wider and more comprehensive sweep of vision that Douglass possessed, superior and more adequate than present day publishers, rested in his capacity to see the whole American scene, rather than narrow his gaze upon the black man's problems. The Black Dispatch feels that too few Negro publishers have this broad view of American life. Douglass was able to see the problems of white women; of minority groups such as Jews and the Irish. Negro publishers should examine themselves today to determine whether they are largely inclined to see solely the Negro's problems, without taking interest in great social problems that involves everybody and has within such broad concept the very essence of democracy.

It is within this type of philosophy the black man may win or lose his bid for freedom here in America. A white lad, speaking to a young Negro group recently, said "I hope the Negro will identify himself with broad, liberal and democratic movements here in America, rather than look wholly at his personal plight. If the Negro takes that stand, I, along with all disadvantaged white people, can afford to join with all our strength, for all working class white folk have a stake in making democracy work here in America."

So here again we have Douglass, the scribe, who blazes a trail in sound reasoning and social strategy. Douglass believed in the social philosophy of the white youth quoted above. Thousands of white women were drawn to the support of Douglass' standards when he openly came out and supported Elizabeth Cady Stanton in her fight for the ballot for white women. Mrs. Stanton later said that when the

Douglass was in the early day suffrage convention, Douglass was the only man who would stand and cast his vote for and

How many Negro publishers are there today who understand the relationship that can be cemented between white and black workers, if only Negro publishers will become interested in causes where the working class white man has a

stake? How many Negro publishers are there who see the wisdom in fighting against the poll tax, absentee land ownership; and for socialization of medicine, and a score of other issues having to do with housing, education and happiness for all Americans.

One hundred and eighteen years following publication of John Russwurm's "Freedom's Journal," Negro publishers should pause to determine whether our writers are following a path towards integration or a path towards segregation in thought and action. The publisher who sees only the Negro picture and overlooks social problems fundamentally effecting all American life, is without question a segregationist. An awareness of democracy and its underpinning will cause all loyal Americans, regardless of race, to fight for integration, and a place for all at the social, political and economic table in this land of opportunity. 3-3-45

In a certain sense we believe 1945 finds Southern liberalism above the spirit and vision of black leadership. The CIO, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the recent Committee of Southern Writers and Publishers, the Governors Conference at Biloxi, Miss., are all indicatory of a new day and a different philosophy respecting race, developing in American life. We had an opportunity this week to read a letter written by an influential white educator from Louisiana, who has been employed to study present day education in Mississippi. This man and his associates are unquestionably looking for light, but are Negro educators and Negro publishers offering a chart and compass in this important hour. The Southern governors met at Biloxi and said they would fight for equality in educational opportunity for all, but do Negro educators still fear reprisals, and are Negro publishers in the South so indifferent to this tremendous and important issue that they offer no suggestions respecting what educational equality actually is? Is Negro leadership meeting the challenge of the hour when we fail to give light in such a crisis?

Never before in the history of America was it more important for awareness on the part of the Negro publisher. We should not alone be interested in a work or fight law, because of the demoted status of the black laborer, but we should have definite interest in the entire program of collective bargaining, wages and hours. We should not alone be attempting to pull the Negro worker within realm and reach of social security laws, but we must be broad and fair enough to see the entire picture of all workers here in America. The Negro worker symbolizes the challenge as to whether the Negro publisher will ally himself with the liberal or conservative ranks in this nation.

We were in a certain meeting sometime ago in New York City, when a publisher objected to the use of certain propaganda in his journal because, as he stated it, certain of his advertisers might object. We seriously wonder whether the time has come when Negro publishers should be watching their cash register rather than the inherent and constitutional rights of their brethren fighting for freedom. Sometime ago we were in another meeting in a certain southern city, where Negro educators objected to making a demand that "outside workers, agriculturists and domestics" be taken within the ranks of social security and wage and hour laws. Their fears developed because the South is opposed to labor unions, and they are hirelings down in Dixie.

Ninety-eight per cent of all the Negroes gainfully employed are within the ranks of outside workers, agriculturists and domestics. Shall we adopt a rule here in America that the rights of the many shall be submerged by the rights of a few? Should Negro leadership be dependent or independent? 3-3-45

Shades of William Monroe Trotter, that valiant, unrelenting foe of second-class citizenship! The Negro stands today at the crossroads. Shall he turn right or left? We know full well that slurs and insinuations are cast upon those who follow liberal causes, and we know now that a large number of Negro leaders, including a few publishers, are today hiding in the background because of fear. Only recently an Eastern writer warned that Negro editors should be careful not to support any cause where there was a trace of Communistic influence, because, he said, after the war, the American gestapo might get them.

One hundred and eighteen years following the publication of Negro papers in America the Black Dispatch takes the position that all Negroes should today have the moral courage to support those principles and philosophies that are right, and in which there is exposed virtue and truth. It is written in the Bible that "the truth can belch from the bowels of iniquity." Hypocrites, who went home that day and whipped their slaves, wrote the American constitution. What black man is it in America today so filled with fears that he would disclaim truth because he discovered the truth lurking in questionable places?

The world has not yet had a true picture of Communism, from which so many cowards scramble. But the over-all picture we get from Europe and Asia today of this new arising social order teaches us that Communism like all other social movements, has its good and its bad qualities. Where today is the Negro publisher who can safely, truthfully, and with understanding, say he condemns Communism? The Black Dispatch in 1945 shouts from the hilltops that there is one tenet of Communism we endorse without reservation, and that is its belief in racial equality. 3-3-45

In 1945, which way shall the Negro face? Shall the Negro press face right or left? The Black Dispatch turns to the left. To the left will be found the working class white man standing with open arms to accept the black worker. To the left will be found that environment where race conflict may be averted, and where true democracy beckons.

Expediency urges trembling cowards to turn to the right, where control and vested interests reside. To the right the Negro will find himself allied with those forces that have subtly kept the white and black workers apart. It will mean that the black man has joined predatory wealth to destroy the very essence of economic security; it will mean that the Negro press has turned its back upon progress and all that would make America the land of the free and the home of the brave.

War Reporters on Air For Newspaper Week

Peoples Voice N.Y.
2-17-45

The 118th anniversary of the Negro Press will be observed from February 24 through March 3 under auspices of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association. Beside an essay contest for high school students, sponsored by local member papers of the association, and individually arranged radio programs on local stations, there will be two national radio broadcasts over the National Broadcasting and Columbia Broadcasting System chains.

The first half-hour national radio program will be broadcast on February 24, at 2:30 pm (EWT). Entertainment featured on this program will be Jack Benny, Rochester, Paul Robeson and Lionel Hampton.

SGT. WAVERLY WOODSON

2-24-45

There will also be reports from two war correspondents — John (Rover) Jordan of the *Norfolk Journal and Guide*, who will talk about the 92nd Division with which he has been working for the last four or five months; and Enoc Waters of the *Chicago Defender*, who will speak from Pearl Harbor where he will interview a Negro naval officer stationed there.

In addition to these features, there will be a dramatization of the heroic exploits of Sgt. Waverly B. Woodson. On D-Day, during the invasion of France, Woodson, as a member of the medical corps, performed one of the heroic efforts of the war.

2-24-45

Ralph Cooper, stage and screen star, will be master of ceremonies for the NBC broadcast. The second national broadcast will be made on Friday, March 2, at 7:15 pm (EWT).

Nation - Wide Observance Is Sponsored By NNPA

The Informer Houston Texas
2-17-45

The 118th anniversary of the Negro Press will be observed throughout the country from February 24 through March 3 under auspices of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association.

2-2-45

Programs

Beside an essay contest for high school students, sponsored by local member papers of the Association, and individually arranged radio programs on local stations, there will be two national radio broadcasts over the National Broadcasting company and Columbia Broadcasting System chains.

The purpose of the observance is to point up the part the Negro Press is playing in reporting our efforts in the war at home and abroad, and in keeping up morale.

2-3-45

The first half-hour national radio program of the week will be broadcast on Saturday, February 24, at 2:30 p. m. (EWT). Entertainment featured on this program will be Jack Benny, Rochester, and Lionel Hampton. There will also be reports from two war correspondents—John (Rover) Jordan of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, who will talk about the 92nd Division with which he has been working for the last four or five months; and Enoc Waters of the Chicago Defender, who will speak from Pearl Harbor where he will interview a Negro naval officer stationed there. Waters will also tell of some of the roles Negroes are playing in the Pacific, where he has ben a correspondent for two years.

In addition to these features, there will be a dramatization of the heroic exploits of Corp. Waverly B. Woodson. On D-Day, during the invasion of France, Woodson, as a member of the medical corps, performed one of the heroic efforts of the war. He is now in a hospital in this country and will be brought to New York for a personal appearance on the program.

2-24-45

Master Of Ceremony

Ralph Cooper, stage and screen star, will be master of ceremonies for the NBC broadcast.

The second national broadcast will be made on Friday, March 2, at 7:15 p. m. (EWT). Details will be given next week.

RALPH COOPER, stage and screen star, will serve as master of ceremonies for NBC broadcast of Negro press program.

Publishers Pledge To Spur Ballot Campaign

Atlanta Daily World Ga.

Vote Praises Late W. A. Scott

To Study Education

Atlanta World

NEW ORLEANS, La.— NNPA — Determination to effect the full right of the ballot and a concerted campaign for 'complete democracy' were contained in resolutions unanimously adopted here by editors and publishers at the joint regional meeting of the Negro Newspaper Publisher Association in Booker T. Washington High School Friday and Saturday.

2-28-45

The theme of the convention called by Carter W. Wesley of Houston Tex., Western NNPA vice president and C. A. Scott of Atlanta, Ga., Southern NNPA vice president, was "Winning the Right to vote."

PROMISE ACTION

The body promised legal and political action for full voting rights in every state in which the Negro is disfranchised, as the conclusion of a public panel in which Roscoe Dungee, editor of the Oklahoma City Black Dispatch, presided and analyzed the vote situation in Okla.; Mr. Wesley reveiwed the fight for enfranchisement in Tex., Percey Greene, editor of the Jackson Advocate, gave the vote picture in Miss.; Emory O. Jackson editor of the Birmingham World pictured conditions in Alabama; Mr. Scott related the latest political developments in Georgia; John McCray, editor of the Columbia (S. C) Lighthouse and Informer, gave a consummate view of the status of colored voters in that State; and A. G. Shields, editor of the Arkansas World, of Little Rock brought recommendations for political action there.

2-28-45

In the labor panel, for which the speakers were Father Vincent J. O'Connell, Ernest J. Wright and J. H. Morton, FEPC representatives, the colored press was lauded for the part it has played in effecting gains for the race on the labor front. A consummate picture of wartime employment and integration of Negroes in defense industry was given, as well as the picture of labor, management and government during the present war.

ADOPT CONCLUSIONS —

Conclusions from the panel on editorial policy, a general assembly in which the discussions was led by the editors and publishers, were adopted in the convention resolutions. Panels on advertising and circulation probed a diversity of technical administrative and mechanical problems.

From the news panel led by Lucius L. Jones, editor of the Louisiana Edition of The Pittsburgh Courier, came strong pledges, from the assembled newsmen, to present shorter and more punchy stories, fresher news, wider and more original coverage; to practice more inter-paper cooperation as well as more interracial press cooperation.

Opening day speakers Friday included Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Jr., editor of the Central Christian Advocate of the Methodist Church, the Rev. A. C. Wilson, and President A. W. Dent of Dillard University, all of New Orleans.

CITES PRESS' ROLE

2-28-45

Mr. Dent cited the role of the Negro Press in the promotion of World unity and lasting peace asserting that the obligation of the colored newspapers is global in scope, being tied up inextricably with the welfare for colored peoples throughout the world.

Other opening day speakers were Harold Preece of Austin, Texas syndicate columnist; Clayton Fritchey, executive editor of the New Orlean Item; Messrs. Wesley and Scott, John Sengstacke, president of the National NNPA and business manager of the Chicago Defender, and Claude A. Barnett also of Chicago, director of the Associated Negro Press.

Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University at Scotlandville, La., who delivered the closing regional message, reviewed significant gains by the Negro press and paid a glowing tribute to colored newspapers for their part in winning important gains in education and industry, and in eliminating discrimination in the armed forces.

COMMENDS AUTHORS

In its 15-point resolutions, the body commended Southern editors and authors, for their recent Atlanta conference to weigh possibilities for the full voting right of Negroes. 2-28-45

The resolutions also recommended that member newspapers launch immediate programs to organize and educate citizens for voting; that more interracial press co operation be stimulated and practiced that the publishers sponsor a regional educational conference to study and set forth the conditions under which educational opportunities can be equalized in Southern States, pursuant to expressed objectives of the recent Southern Governors' Conference; that the regional NNPA deplore the action of certain State Legislatures in eliminating laws covering primary elections in an effort to circumvent the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Texas primary case (in the interest of honest, clear and fair elections); that commendation be given by the NNPA to the late W. A. Scott, founder of the Atlanta Daily World, which made possible a White House correspondent for the combined colored press.

AGAINST POLL TAX

Other resolutions were that the the poll tax be abolished; that the NNPA contact the War Manpower Commission to secure records of servicemen and women eligible and qualified, through war training, for jobs with newspapers and other businesses, and make these names available to publishers; that the NNPA again poll newspapers controlling releases by pool correspondents in the war theatres for a reconsideration of whether that representatives of the member newspapers obtain statistical data from the public records on annual expenditures by the several states for Negroes and whites, to ascertain to what extent the public education funds are being fairly administered. 2-28-45

The wanton attack in Alabama of Mrs. Recy Taylor, by white assailants, and the refusal of proper authorities to bring to justice the offenders was deplored and two other resolutions include appreciation to Principal L. D. Crocker of Booker T. Washington for use of the building for all sessions and to the committee on arrangements, headed by C. C. Dejoie Jr., editor of the Louisiana Weekly, Alonzo B. Willis of the Sepia Socialite, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Carter W. Wesley and Thomas Phillips of the New Orleans Informer-Sentinel, and Lucius Jones.

LIST DELEGATES

Out-of-town delegates-28 from 17 newspapers-included Mr. Wesley, J. Don Davis, Joseph Carper, F. F. Stone, Mrs. Elneta Stone and C. W. Cubia from the Houston Informer, Houston, Texas; Harold Preece from Austin, Texas; J. Clarence Davis, Dallas (Texas) Express; G. D. Harrison, San Antonio (Tex.)

NNPA HEAD.—Frank L. Stanley, publisher of the Louisville (Ky.) Defender, was elected president of the Negro Newspaper Publisher's association at its Limited Wartime conference held in New York last week. Recognized as a top-flight journalist, Mr. Stanley served as central vice-president and director of Press Week for several years. The N.N.P.A. comprises 95 percent of all Negro papers representing a circulation of approximately four million.

in New York, Chicago and Atlanta.

Stanley Elected

Frank L. Stanley, publisher of the *Louisville Defender*, was elected president of NPA, succeeding John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the *Chicago Defender*. Mr. Sengstacke told the delegates that the majority of Negro publications have doubled circulation since the war began, with an increase in advertising volume of 50 to 75%. He warned that maintenance of this increased linage would be one of the largest problems facing the Negro press during reconversion.

The conference adopted resolutions in favor of the United Nations Charter, of abolishing the poll tax and of creating a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

In addition to Mr. Stanley, officers for 1945-46 include H. H. Murphy, *The Afro-American*, secretary-treasurer; and Ludlow W. Werner, *New York Age;* C. A. Scott, *Atlanta Daily World;* Dowdal Davis, *Kansas City Call;* A. G. Shields, *Arkansas World*, and Leon Washington, *Los Angeles Sentinel* vice-presidents.

ADVERTISING AGE
(Chicago, Ill.)
AUG. 6 - 1945

Negro Publishers Plan 'NPA News,' Elect New Head

New York, July 31.—A national non-profit news service modeled after the Associated Press and other such services will be formed by the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, it was announced following the group's sixth annual three-day conference here.

Owned and operated by the 55 member papers of the association, the agency, known as NPA News Service, is the first to be established in the history of Negro journalism. The association's Washington news bureau will be expanded and others will be opened

Negro Publishers Conclude Second Wartime Confab

DETROIT — The Negro Newspaper Publishers' association closed its second war-time regional conference at the Lucy Thurman Y.W.C.A. here on Saturday, Jan. 27.

The Michigan Chronicle and Detroit Tribune were hosts to the representatives of 13 newspapers and two advertising agencies.

The well planned program included addresses by some of the country's outstanding journalists, including: Douglas Martin, managing editor, Detroit Free Press, Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Washington Post and Prof. Kingsbury of the Wayne University School of Journalism.

Louis Martin, Rudolf Johnson, Dowdal Davis and Ellis Corbett led discussion in four important panels on editorial, mechanical, advertising and circulation problems.

Attending the second war-time parley were: Frank Stanley, Harry McAlpin, Truman Gibson Jr., Thomas Young, Howard Murphy, W. O. Walker, P. Prattis, Charles Browning, Russell Cowans, Rudolf Johnson, L. J. Austin, Arnett Murphy, Hortense Young, Mrs. Robert Vann, Olive Diggs, John Sengstacke, Clarence Jackson, Harry Alexander, William Black, Richard Jackson, Francis M. Leonard, Herman Smith, Frank Mitchell, Dowdal Davis, Joseph Lacour, Henry E. Kelly, Vivian Greer, Alexander Branes, Roy Garvin, Armistead Pride, Abraham Blackwell, George Denison, Charles J. Hartman, Irving Williamson, N. A. Sweets, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McCall, Louis Martin, Charlotte Perry, Lillian Scott, Clarence Taylor, E. F. Corbett, John Belden, John R. Williams, Fletcher Martin, Charlotte Frances and Larry Chism.

PUBLISHERS VISIT WHITE HOUSE—Members of the executive committee, Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association are shown as they left the White House after a conference with President Harry S. Truman, during which many issues vital to Negro citizens were discussed. Pictured left to right are: J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis; John Sengstacke, president of the association, Chicago; Frank Stanley, Louisville; Cecil Newman, Minneapolis; Carter Wesley, Houston; Dowdell Davis, Kansas City; Mrs. R. L. Vann, Pittsburgh; Louis Martin, Detroit; Carl Murphy, Baltimore; Alexander Barnes, Washington; Thomas W. Young, Norfolk; C. A. Scott, Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta; Howard Murphy, Baltimore; Ira Lewis, Pittsburgh; and William O. Walker, Cleveland.—(Photo by Harris and Ewing.)

Commission Finds Something

The AFRO's Vincent Tubbs and the Journal and Guide's P. B. Young, Jr., visiting West Africa as representatives of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, find many things that are strange.

They have seen kings and barefoot peasants, great wealth and real poverty, education and illiteracy, Christianity and Mohammedanism.

In their report to President Roosevelt they will be able to set down the ways in which he can help Africa achieve self-determination, but they will be able also to tell the American people what Africa has to offer us.

Last week Mr. Tubbs found a chain of African dailies with a circulation of 200,000 copies. The United States has three weeklies with that circulation but no dailies.

If we have been accustomed to thinking that Africa has its hand out begging for help, perhaps that one discovery alone will repay the press association for its trip. The fact that the publisher of the African chain of dailies is one Ben Azikiwe, graduate of Lincoln (Pa.) University, detracts nothing from the achievement.

Negro Press For Charter

The Negro Newspaper Publishers Assn. will join with the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) in a nationwide legal attack on discrimination.

John H. Sengstacke, president of the publishers group which is holding its Sixth Annual Convention here this weekend, said he expected the NAACP program to be accepted. Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago *Defender* Negro Weekly, said the convention would also support the United Nations Charter, and plan a nationwide fight against the poll-tax and for the creation of a permanent FEPC.

The NAACP submitted a memorandum to the 58 member publishers, 40 of whom were present, outlining typical Negro discrimination cases which can be ended by legal action, such as:

¶ Segregation in interstate transportation: The War Emergency has accentuated segregation in travel. Court cases are now pending in Virginia and New York.

¶ Segregation in public housing projects: Despite the illegality of this discrimination, it exists and can be outlawed by law suits.

¶ Restrictive covenants in privately financed postwar housing which would keep Negroes in urban "ghettos."

¶ Discriminatory policies of labor unions: Recent court decisions have opened the way to force such unions to permit Negroes to join the ranks.

¶ Inequalities in educational opportunities in the South and the issue of segregated schools in the North.

Full Right Of Ballot Pledged At NNPA Joint Regional Conference

Journal & Guide Norfolk

3-3-45 12

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Determination to effect the full right of the ballot and a concerted campaign for "complete democracy," were contained in resolutions unanimously adopted here by editors and publishers at the joint regional meeting of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association in Booker T. Washington High School Friday and Saturday.

3-3-45

The theme of the convention, called by Carter W. Wesley of Houston, Texas, Western NNPA vice president, and C. A. Scott, of Atlanta, Ga., Southern NNPA vice president, was "Winning the Right to Vote."

The body promised legal and political action for full voting rights in ever state in which the Negro is disfranchised, as the conclusion of a public panel in which Roscoe Dungee, editor of the Oklahoma City Black Dispatch, presided and analyzed the vote situation in Oklahoma.

3-3-45

Mr. Wesley reviewed the fight for franchisement in Texas; Percy Green, editor of the Jackson Advocate, gave the vote picture in Mississippi Emmery O. Jackson, editor of the Birmingham World, pictured conditions in Alabama; Mr. Scott related the latest political developments in Georgia; John McCray, editor of the Columbia (S. C.) Lighthouse and Informer, gave a consummate view of the status of colored voters in that state; and A. G. Shields, editor of the Arkansas World, of Little Rock, brought recommendation for political action there.

NEGRO PRESS PRAISED FOR LABOR EFFORTS

In the labor panel, for which the speakers were Father Vincent J. O'Connell, Ernest J. Wright and J. H. Morton, FEPC representative, the Negro Press was lauded for the part it has played in effecting gains for the race on the labor front.

A consummate picture of wartime employment and integration of Negroes in defense industry was given, as well as the picture of labor, management and government during the present war.

Conclusions from the panel on editorial policy, a general assembly in which the discussions were led by the editors and publishers, were adopted in the convention resolutions.

The panels on advertising and circulation posed a diversity of technical, administrative and mechanical problems. Recommendations and proposals of the advertising panel were presented by J. T. Belden, advertising manager of the **JOURNAL AND GUIDE.** It was urgently recommended that all member papers take immediate steps to abandon the publication of all advertising dealing with lucky charms, lodestones, palmists, etc.

From the news panel led by Lucius L. Jones, editor of the Louisiana Edition of The Pittsburgh Courier, came strong pledges, from the assembled newsmen, to present shorter and more punchy stories, fresher news, wider and more original coverage; to practice more inter-paper cooperation as well as more interracial press cooperation; and to give more attention to consistency of mechanical makeup in the various departmental news sections of their respective newspapers.

3-3-45

Opening day speakers Friday included Dr. J. W. E. Bowen Jr., editor of the Central Christian Advocate of the Methodist Church, the Rev. A. O. Wilson, and President A. W. Dent of Dillard University, all of New Orleans.

Mr. Dent cited the role of the Negro Press in the promotion of world unity and lasting peace, asserting that the obligation of the colored newspapers is global in scope, being tied up inextricably with the welfare of colored peoples throughout the world.

OPENING DAY SPEAKERS

Other opening day speakers were Harold Preece of Austin, Texas, syndicated columnist; Clayton Fritchey, executive editor of the New Orleans Item; Messrs. Wesley and Scott, John Sengstacke, president of the National NNPA and business manager of the Chicago Defender, and Claude A. Barnett, also of Chicago, director of the Associated Negro Press.

Dr. Kelton C. Clark, president of Southern University, Scotlandville, La., who delivered the closing regional message, reviewed significant gains by the Negro press and paid tribute to colored newspapers for their part in winning important gains in education and industry, and in eliminating discrimination in the armed forces.

In its 15-point resolutions, the body commended southern daily newspaper editors and executives, and authors, for their recent Atlanta conference to weigh possibilities for the full voting rights of Negroes.

The resolution also recommended that member newspaper launch immediate programs to organize and educate citizens for voting; that more interracial press cooperation be stimulated and practiced; that the publishers sponsor a regional education conference to study and set forth the conditions under which educational opportunities can be equalized in Southern States, pursuant to expressed objectives of the recent Southern Governors' Conference.

Also that the regional NNPA deplore the action of certain State Legislatures in eliminating laws covering primary elections in an effort to circumvent the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Texas primary case (in the interest of honest, clear and fair elections); that commendation be given posthumously by the NNPA to the late W. A. Scott, founder of the Atlanta Daily World, which made possible a White House correspondent for the combined colored press; and that the Southern and Western NNPA division include a panel on mechanical problems in their future conventions.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS

Other resolutions were that mailing lists of news agencies serving foreign newspapers be made available to publishers of the Southern and Western regions, and agencies be placed on the mailing lists of these newspapers, and that all the newspapers put on their mailing lists a large number of influential white papers and public officials; that the poll tax be abolished; that the NNPA contact the War Manpower Commission to secure records of servicemen and women eligible and qualified, through war training, for jobs with newspapers and other businesses, and make these names available to publishers.

Also that the NNPA again poll newspapers controlling releases by pool correspondents in the war theatres for a reconsideration of whether these releases may be granted publication by white newspapers; that representatives of the member newspapers obtain statistical data from the public records on annual expenditures by the several states for Negroes and whites, to ascertain to what extent the public educational funds are being fairly administered.

The wanton attack in Alabama upon Mrs. Recy Taylor, by white assailants, and the refusal of proper authorities to bring to justice the offenders was deplored. Two other resolutions include appreciation to Principal L. D. Crocker of Booker T. Washington School for use of the building for all sessions, and to the committee on arrangements, headed by C. C. Dejoie Jr., editor of the Louisiana Weekly, Alonzo B. Willis of the Sepia Socialite, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Carter W. Wesley, and Thomas Phillips, of the New Orleans Informer-Sentinel, and Lucius Jones.

3-3-45

OUT-OF-TOWN DELEGATES

Out-of-town delegates—28 from 17 newspapers— included Mr. Wesley, J. Don Davis, Joseph Carter, F. F. Stone, Mrs. Elneta Stone and C. W. Cubia, from the Houston Informer, Houston, Texas; Harold Preece from Austin, Texas; J. Clarrence Davis, Dallas (Texas) Express; G. D. Harrison, San Antonio (Texas) Informer; John McCray, Columbia (S. C.) Lighthouse and Informer; Emory O. Jackson, Birmingham (Ala.) World, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Durr, Birmingham Weekly Review.

J. T. Belden, Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide; C. B. Temple and Mrs. S. B. Wright, Tangiphoa Parish (La.) Messenger; A. G. Shields, Arkansas World of Little Rock; L. O. Swingler, Memphis (Tenn.) World; Percy Green, Jackson (Miss.) Advocate; Mmes. A. M. Miller and T. N. Watson, Kansas Plaindealer; and Dr. Reid E. Jackson, Southern University publicity director. The other delegates were from the four hosts papers.

The body voted an April meeting to Jackson, Miss., in order to participate in an educational session following up objectives outlined in the recent Southern Governors' Conference in Biloxi.

San Francisco, Cal.
Daily World
June 13, 1945

Negro pressmen hold convention

California's Negro newspapers were united today in a determined effort to assure postwar jobs for minorities, promote civic unity and improve their services to the community.

For the first time in the history of Negro journalism anywhere, editors and publishers gathered in Los Angeles over the weekend to discuss political, social and professional problems and emerged as the California Negro Newspaper Publishers Association.

Representing a reader interest of some 100,000 persons and 15 papers (mostly weekly) the convention tackled the war and postwar problems facing minorities and their publications.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE

One of the chief methods the group plans to meet the problems of the day is through the establishment of a legislature committee, which will inform the papers of important political issues and thereby achieve the coordinated attention of all publications on important questions, such as fair employment practices and anti-poll tax bills.

To lift the standards of the Negro press an annual award will be given for the best makeup, editorials and news coverage. A scholarship fund is also contemplated for the most promising Negro student in journalism.

Regional conferences of all minority papers are also being planned in an effort to strengthen the hand of minority groups in facing related problems.

OFFICERS

Officers of the organization are: president, Leon Washington of The Los Angeles Sentinel; vice presidents, J. Robert Smith of The Tri-County Bulletin (San Bernardino) and William Hambrick of The San Francisco Reporter; secretary-treasurer, John Lee of The California Eagle (Los Angeles).

The officers are drafting a letter to the California Newspapers Publishers Association, seeking a meeting on the big press-handling of racial news. Similar meetings will be sought with individual papers in the various communities.

Commenting on the weekend convention, President Washington said:

"The meeting was one of the most significant ever held in the history of Negro journalism; it included all the competitors in this area and found means whereby they could all help each other and the community by cooperation.

"We will seek to lift our standards, find methods to assure broader coverage and improve our efforts to solve the problems of minority groups."

BACK FEPC

The convention went on record in support of a state and national FEPC, and dispatched letters to Governor Warren, President Truman and U. S. Senator Hiram Johnson. Truman and Johnson were also informed of the meeting's support of the anti-poll tax bill.

The delegates asked Warren to investigate the lack of housing for veterans of minority groups, and adopted a resolution supporting a pardon for the 50 Negro sailors convicted on mutiny charges at Port Chicago.

Editors Agree Slant On Negro News Faulty In U. S. Press

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Editor and Publisher magazine was host to nine representatives of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association on Saturday at the Victoria Hotel. Ways and means were discussed for improving race relations.

The slant of news in both Negro and white publications was sharply criticized and it was agreed that faults existed on both sides.

5-19-45

The Negro delegates especially urged the ending of the practice of white newspapers of grouping Negro news or specifically designating race when it is not essential.

Robert N. Brown is editor and publisher and Frank L. Stanley headed the representatives from NNPA.

NEWSPAPER WEEK TO CLIMAX WITH CBS RADIO BROADCAST

Plaindealer Kansas City

3-2-45 Mo.

New York, N. Y.—National Negro Newspaper Week got off to a brilliant start with a nationwide radio broadcast last Saturday over NBC and affiliated stations featuring Rochester and Jack Benny, Lionel Hampton and his orchestra, Edward Matthews, Maurice Ellis, Ralph Cooper and two Negro war correspondents broadcasting from the Pacific and Italian theaters. 3-2-45

Observance of the 118th anniversary of the founding of the Negro Press was spotlighted across the country this week by local observances by member papers of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association who are sponsoring among other things a national high school essay contest which closes at midnight March 3.

One more nationwide radio broadcast was scheduled over Columbia Broadcasting System stations on March 2. This program will feature overseas pickups from Randy Dixon, Pittsburgh Courier war correspondent from London, England, and Max Johnson, Afro-American war correspondent from France.

CBS Program 3-2-45

The CBS show, scheduled for Friday, 7:15 P. M. (EWT), will also switch to Godman Field, Ky., where Fletcher Martin, NNPA pool correspondent, just returned from the Pacific, will interview crew members of the 447th Bombardment Group.

A statement issued peescially for this broadcast by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, lauding the role of the Negro soldier in the Pacific war, will be read on the program.

The CBS show has been scheduled at one of the most desirable times available on a national network through cooperation of Bill Slocum, special events director of Columbia. It is the first effort of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association to present its story of war coverage in a straight, serious manner without the extra attraction of entertainment and artistic talent. 3-2-45

"If this program gets the kind of acceptance we think it will," said Frank L. Stanley, general manager of the Louisville Defender and chairman of the Newspaper Week Committee, "it shows conclusively that we have 'arrived,' and that the place of the Negro press in the 'fourth estate' is firmly established. Heretofore we have always thought we had to rely on the race's talent—its entertainers, artists and recognized leaders in other fields—to make our program acceptable to the public." 3-2-45

Jordan Broadcasts

The NBC half-hour program last Saturday featured two Negro war correspondents, John ("Rover") Jordan, of the Journal and Guide, speaking from Romo, Italy, and Snoch Waters of the Chicago Defender, from San Francisco where he is awaiting transportation back to the Pacific areas. He spent 18 months covering the activities of Negro service men in the Pacific before returning to the United States for a 30-day vacation recently. 3-2-45

Jordan's account of the 92nd Division's heroic battle against the Nazis in the Italian mountains and his interview with one of the heroes of that all-Negro combat unit, was preceded by an interview with Lt. (j.g.) Marion William Fort, a Negro Navy commissioned officer stationed at Pearl Harbor, by Jim Wall, an NBC correspondent.

Both overseas pick-ups were made without hitch and came in strong and clear. In previous years atmospheric conditions or mechanical failures had marred reports from overseas. 3-2-45

A dramatization of the Normandy D-day heroism of Sgt. Waverly B. Woodson of Philadelphia, Pa., featured Maurice Ellis, stage star who has played in such successes as Orson Welles' production of "Macbeth," "The Hot Mikado," and on "Words At War," "Cavalcade of America," and "Mr. District Attorney" radio programs.

Ralph Cooper is M. C.

Carlton Moss wrote the radio adaptation of the story of how Woodson, woundde by a shell fragment, continued to administer first aid to 250 casualties on the shell and bomb raked Normandy beach. Not until five days later did Woodson, a former Lincoln University student whose brother is a bombardier in the 447th Bombardment Group, go to a hospital himself to have the shell fragment removed from his hip. 3-2-45

Ralph Cooper, stage and screen star and popular M. C. around New York, narrated the entire program, weaving the twelve separate pickups from points outside of New Fork into a smooth, fast moving show. It is reliably reported that Cooper will become the first regularly employed Negro radio announcer in the country when a New York station adds him to its staff shortly.

Edward Matthews, star of the concert stage and the original production of "Porgy and Bess" sang Langston Hughes' stirring composition, "Freedom Road," while Lionel Hampton's orchestra played two numbers including his own composition, "Hamp's Boogie Woogie," from Chicago. 3-2-45

Eddie 'Rochester' Anderson and his radio partner, Jack Benny, gave a skit from Denver, Colo., where they are currently on tour, written especially for the Newspaper Week program.

John H. Sengstacke, president of the NNPA, read a statement from Chicago and quoted a message from President Roosevelt, the complete text of which follows:

Roosevelt Statement

"It gives me great pleasure to extend greetings and to send my best wishes for your celebration of National Negro Newspaper Week. It seems especially fitting this year that in the observance of the 118th Anniversary of the founding of the Negro Press in America you have chosen the theme, 'The Negro Press and Tomorrow's America.'

"I have spoken many times of the service rendered by the Negro press of America in mobilizing our people behind the war effort. Today many thousands of the Negroes of the nation are serving their country—with the armed forces on land and sea, and in the factories and on the farms at home. 3-2-45

"In the America of tomorrow I know that the section of the great free press of the nation which your members represent will continue to exercise that same leadership in building a new and better world of lasting peace, freedom and security for all."

The half hour program was broadcast as a public service by the National Broadcasting Company and its affiliated independent stations, and was largely made possible through the cooperation of Major General A. D. Surles, director of the Bureau of Public Relations, Col. Edward Kirby, chief of the radio branch, and Major Homer B. Roberts of the press branch, Bureau of Public Relations, and Truman K. Gibson, civilian aide to the Secretary of War. 3-2-45

Serving with Mr. Stanley on the publishers' committee in charge of Newspaper Week are Dowdal H. Davis, advertising manager of the Kansas City Call, and Thomas W. Young, business manager of The Journal and Guide, Norfolk.

NEWSPAPER WEEK

Newspaper Week Broadcast Over WSB-NBC Today

Atlanta World 2-24-45 Ga.

Observance To Continue Through Saturday, March 3

Currently throughout the nation National Negro Press Week is being observed with various programs on this its 118th birthday anniversary. The observance begins today and will extend through Saturday, March 3, and is held under the sponsorship of the Negro Publishers' Association.

In addition to the essay contest for high school students, sponsored by local member newspapers of the association and individually planned radio programs over local stations, other highlights of the observance will be two national radio broadcasts today and next Friday over the National Broadcasting and the Columbia Broadcasting System chains. Purpose of the observance is to point to the outstanding part the Negro Press is playing in reporting the efforts of Negroes in the war at home and abroad, and in the matter of keeping the morale of both at a high pitch. 2-24-45

BROADCAST TODAY

The first national broadcast is scheduled for today from 1:30 to 2 p. m. (CWT-WSB) and will feature many widely known personalities. The program will at that time feature Jack Benny, Lena Horne, Rochester and Lionel Hampton and his band. On the same program with these celebrities will be two Negro war correspondents, who will make reports to the work. They are John (Rover) Jordan, of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, who will speak about the 92nd Division with which he has been working for te past five months, and Enoch Waters, of te Chicago Defender, who will speak from Pearl Harbor where he will interview a Negro Naval officer stationed there. Waters will also tell of some of the roles Negroes are playing in the Pacific war theatre where he has been a correspondent for more than two years. 2-24-45

In connection with these features there will be presented a dramatization of the heroic exploits of Corporal Waverly B. Woodson on "D-Day" during the invasion of France. Woodson as a member of the medical corps performed one of the heroic efforts of the war. He is now in a hospital in this country and is in New York today for a personal appearance on the program. Others on the program today will be Eddie Matthews, nationally known baritone, and Maurice Ellis, who will appear in dramatization feature. Master of ceremonies will Ralph Cooper, screen and stage star.

The second broadcast is set for next Friday, March 2, and will start at 6:15 p. m. (CWT-WGST). The full program will be resleased. later, the committee stated.

The committee is also anxious to have more local and out of the city Georgia high school students enter the essay contest for the valuable in prizes. The subject is: "The Negro Press—Crusades for Democracy."

Stars To Be Heard On National Hookup Saturday; Program To Be Held At St. Louis Argus Sunday From 4 To 6

St. Louis Argus Mo.
2-23-45

PRESS WEEK

National Negro Newspaper Week, commemorating the founding of Negro journalism in this country 118 years ago by John Russworm (New England crusader against slavery) will open Sunday. Highlighting the local observance will be an Open House at the St. Louis Argus Building, 2312-16 Market st. from 4 to 6 p. m. Sunday. 2-23-45

At the Open House short addresses will be delivered by Dr. Jasper Tappan Phillips and Charles Anderson, both well known leaders in the city. The public will be introduced to the Argus staff and be given an opportunity to witness how the paper is produced. Music will be furnished by the String Ensemble under direction of Clarence Hayden Wilson.

Newsboys from seventeen grade schools of the city who have been judged outstanding in citizenship by their schools will be presented with eversharp pencils. They will be special guests at the Open House. 2-23-45

The Argus is also sponsoring an Essay Contest in which students of twelve high schools in the area are participating. The three prize winning essays in the local contest will be entered in the National Contest of the National Negro Publishers Association. A total of nearly $400.00 in war bonds and prizes will be awarded the winners.

The Argus is one of the oldest Negro weeklies in the country. It has not missed an issue since it was founded in 1912.

NATIONAL EVENTS FOR PRESS WEEK

St. Louis Argus Mo.

NNPA SPONSORS NATIONAL OBSERVANCE

The 117th anniversary of the Negro Press will be observed throughout the country from February 24 through March 3 under auspices of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Besides an essay contest for high school students, sponsored by local member papers of the Association, and individually arranged radio programs on local stations, there will be two national radio broadcasts over the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System chains.

The purpose of the observance is to point up the part the Negro press is playing in reporting our efforts in the war at home and abroad, and in keeping up morale.

The first half-hour national radio program of the week will be broadcast on Saturday, February 24, at 2:30 p. m. (EWT). Entertainment featured on this program will be Jack Benny, Rochester, Paul Robeson and Lionel Hampton. There will also be reports from two war correspondents—John (Rover) Jordan. The second national broadcast will be made on Friday, March 2, at 7:15 p. m. (EWT). Details will be given next week.

SERVICE TO NEGRO PRESS

New York Age 5-12-45

AFTER the attacks made on the Negro Press by Westbrook Pegler, former Scripps-Howard columnist and now of the Hearst forces, and Warren Brown, in the Reader's Digest, it was a welcome relief to see the May issue of Fortune magazine do a sincere and serious analysis of the Negro Press.

The Fortune analysis was based on a study of the Negro Press made by newspaper analyst James S. Twohey with 28 papers selected as a sample. The front pages of the 28 papers selected were studied for one month and it was from this data that the analysis was made. N.Y., N.Y.

"At first sight," says Fortune, "a Negro newspaper may look like any U. S. daily within the range of standard type. One Negro newspaper will look like a Hearst paper. Another will look like a Scripps-Howard unit. Another will have the format and layout of a New York Mirror and will speak with the voice of PM. Still another will be almost but not quite so staid as the late Boston Transcript. 5-12-45

"On closer examination the likeness fades. A white reader looking at a Negro newspaper for the first time will soon have a sense of the exotic as sharp as was his first impression of familiarity. The pictures are of Negroes or mixed Negro-white groups. The news is news of Jim Crow regulations (so frequent is the phrase that some headline writers spell it JIMCRO); it is news of Negroes winning scholarships, of Negroes in battle, of Negroes denied commissions; of Negroes running for local office, of Negroes sitting on committees with whites, of white men speaking up for Negroes, of white men embarrassed because they neglected Negroes. And, except when it is news thus angled, there is no news of national affairs, of the war, of Congress, of the President, of industry. The Negro Press deals single-mindedly with the problems of being a Negro in the U. S., the prospects, the troubles, the triumphs, and the despairs of all those for whom the fact of being a Negro outweighs, for a part of the time at least, all other concerns." 5-12-45

The Fortune survey also showed that during the month, 68 per cent of all front-page stories were devoted to Negro-white relations in contrast to 32 per cent exclusively concerned with Negroes.

"All efforts to improve the Negro's status and all evidences that the Negro is being accepted get a big front-page play. That is the reason why stories commenting favorably on Negro-white relations outweight the protests by two to one in the table above . . . discrimination stories make up a formidable part of the total Negro news diet, and these stories of rebuffs, together with the stories of success, add up to the one big fact about the Negro press, written across its front pages week after week in press photos and 36-point type: it is the chronicle of the Negro's uphill struggle for self-respect." 5-12-45

While there might be disagreement with Fortune's observation that the "Negro press pays almost no attention to any politics outside of the strictly Negro issues," there can be no denying that an honest attempt was made by Fortune's analyst to give a sincere appraisal of the Negro press.

Streamered across the first page of the article was this statement: "The Negro press is an interest-group press; it's chief concern: Negro progress. Two thirds of the front-page stories deal with Negro-white relations, one-third deal with strictly Negro news. The attitude range: from near-appeasement of whites to proof that whites are no better than their Negro neighbors."

In pointing out that the Negro Press is a positive force for good, Fortune has served to counteract the efforts of Westbrook Pegler, Warren Brown, and others to discredit the Negro Press. It is a job well done. It is unfortunate that the average citizen will not see Fortune's article in the May issue because Fortune, at $1.00 per copy, is a magazine beyond the reach of the average citizen. It is fortunate, however, that Fortune's clientele is composed chiefly of the men and women, of industry and government, whose thinking and action affect the lives of all of us.

The Negro Press takes off its hat to Fortune for this service, entirely unsolicited, and therefore, the more welcome and effective.

Negro Press Subject Of Laudatory Article

Pittsburgh Courier - Pg. 1-20-45

EVANSTON, Ill.—The Negro press recently came in for much laudatory criticism in an article published in the January issue of Northwestern University's publication, The Medillion. Author of the article is Consuelo C. Young, publicity director for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Miss Young received her Master's degree in journalism in 1943 and chose as the subject of her thesis a "Study of Reader Attitudes Toward the Negro Press."

Highlights of Miss Young's findings on the Negro press disclosed that 75 per cent of the 13 million Negro readers want recognition of racial equality through education, harmony and understanding rather than antagonism in news and editorials.

In news content, 80 per cent want less sensationalism, and 100 per cent want more space for Negro achievement; 96 per cent want more features, syndicated and personalized. 1-20-45

WOMEN HARSH CRITICS

The survey undertaken by Miss Young also revealed that more Negro women are dissatisfied with the Negro press than are men and base their criticisms on sensational crime news and not enough Negro achievement news.

The author conducted her study in much the same day as is done by the Gallup polls. The original article by Miss Young was published in the Journalism Quarterly, University of Minnesota booklet for journalistic research.

Negro Press "Makes" May Fortune Mag

The Afro-American, Baltimore

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA)—An analysis of Negro newspapers, which finds a difference in emphasis in the papers of the South and those of the North, is carried in the May issue of Fortune magazine. The article is written by James S. Twohey, newspaper analyst, on data collected last year. 5-5-45

Mr. Twohey claims to have studied 28 of the 139 Negro newspapers which have more than half of the total circulation of more than 2,000,000. He limited his study to the front pages of these papers.

Contrary To Pegler

The results of the analysis are contrary to the charges leveled at the Negro press by Westbrook Pegler and others. "All efforts to improve the Negro's status and all evidences that the Negro is being accepted get a big front-page play. That is the reason why stories commenting favorably on Negro-white relations outweigh the protests by two to one," the article declares.

Banner headlines, it says, go to events like the Supreme Court ruling Ives-Quinn bill to establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission in New York state was followed with headlines and stories such as the white press gave to General Patton's dash through France."

The discrimination stories, however, make up a formidable part of the total Negro news diet, says Twohey. These, with stories of success, add up to the chronicle of the Negro's uphill struggle for self-respect.

..The papers of the South are classed as more "conservative" than those published in the North. There is an implication, the article says, that "certain stories may be safely published north of the Mason Dixon Line, but not below it." This may explain, it says, the lower proportion of racial controversy noted in the Southern Negro press.

No Party Tone

As to politics, the article points out, the Negro press pays almost no attention to any politics outside the strictly Negro issues, and "so cannot be said to have any consistent political-party tone." 5-5-45

Emphasis, it says, is put on Negro rights and Negro self-respect, hoping that thus they can build a structure in the shadow of which hatred will wither.

Negro Press Wins Praise at Conference

"The Negro press is constantly improving its influence in community affairs," Louis Martin, editor of the Michigan Chronicle, declared Friday.

The statement was made at the Regional Conference of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association. Conference sessions are being held at Lucy Thurman YWCA Friday and Saturday.

* * *

DOUGLAS D. MARTIN, managing editor of the Free Press, gave an informal "shop talk" to the group. He stressed the wartime adjustments of a large city daily, told of new ideas in news writing and newspaper makeup, and evaluated the "reader interest" of the various sections of a standard newspaper.

Saturday's session will be addressed by Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the publisher of the Washington Post.

Plan Negro Press Service

Forty delegates and alternates to the sixth annual three-day conference of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, ending yesterday, adopted resolutions supporting the United Nations Charter, denouncing the poll tax and "irresponsible" statements by poll tax Congressmen and favoring creation of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee.

The publishers, meeting at 1710 Broadway, elected Frank Stanley, publisher of the **Louisville Defender** to succeed John H. Sengestack, publisher of the **Chicago Defender**, as president and formed a nationwide Negro news service owned cooperatively by the 52 weekly and biweekly and one daily newspapers represented there.

The conference adopted an amendment which Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, research director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had offered to the United Nations Charter at San Francisco.

The publishers mapped a coordinated campaign to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee, simultaneously working toward abolition of the poll tax. Mr. Sengstacke warned that Senators James Eastland and Theodore Bilbo and Representative John Rankin of Mississippi, by their "irresponsible" attacks on the Negro soldier, would be held responsible for any outbreaks directed against these men on their return from Europe.

"Returning Negro servicemen are expecting a square deal," he said. "Our war correspondents report that white servicemen feel the same way."

Pursuit Of Democracy

Press and Leadership Need Mutual Respect For Constructive Results

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

ONE of the ever recurrent crises of cloak room politics in racial matters has been the inability of persons in leadership positions to keep the Negro press "in line." The problem, as they see it, has two dimensions: how much to tell the press and when to tell it. Their charge has been that the "irresponsibility" of Negro papers often upsets high level strategy either by complete disclosure of behind-the-scenes negotiations or by premature release of information. Negro editors have countered these complaints with some gripes of their own: Interracial leadership attempts to operate, they point out, without referring anything to them for consultation and assistance in arriving at decisions, and, it forgets all the time that whatever program it decides on exists in a vacuum unless and until the Negro press reports on it.

Miss McKenzie

This lack of coordination, which sometimes degenerates into open schisms, has historical roots. Negro organizational strength outdates the power of the Negro press. The latter is a young giant whose size has multiplied greatly during the war years. Negro leaders make bitter protests that it throws its weight around, yet they frequently forget to reckon with that weight when they form caucuses and outline policy. They have found that they no longer can get away with handing out the fait accompli, no longer can they expect meek compliance with their plans. Instead, the press tracks them down and exposes or prevents what it doesn't like. The leaders are haughty, the press vindicative, and between them they contrive, more often than not, to prevent the gains for which both groups are working.

ON THE SIDE of the leaders, it can be argued that to reveal one's hand, even to a limited few, very early in the game is a foolish, naive, unsuccessful technique; one's opponent inevitably has sources and is forewarned. On the other hand, it is scarcely fair to expect the Negro press to implement a course of action which it has not helped formulate and about which it has been given no advance knowledge. In such a situation there are bound to be those who refuse to play even their own game honestly. There are the leaders, and the would-be leaders, who quietly "feed" the press in order to exercise control within their own groups. There are Negro correspondents and editors who kill or angle news or do not check it for accuracy to suit their own money-making interests. Always the only victims of this double-dealing, who matter at all, are the Negro people for whom the action and the counter-action purportedly take place.

* * *

THE PROBLEM has an obvious solution. Negro leadership must realize that it is not a closed corporation, that Negro editors have grown in stature in the last two decades and have earned their place as leaders at the council table. In turn, Negro editors must live up to this concept of their function and act with a responsibility not too severely diminished by competitive demands.

Perhaps basic to the entire dilemma is the unfortunate reliance by both parties upon protest as the only conceivable course of political activity for minority groups. The leaders regularly define their protests and the Negro papers carry the word in four-inch headlines. According to Gunnar Myrdal, the chief function of the Negro press has been to serve "as a safety valve for the boiling Negro protest." Thus it acts as a unifying force and as "the chief agency of group control." Important and necessary though this work may be, it is not enough to insure any significant change in the Negro's status. Negativism is not creative. If there is ever to be any relief in the pressure that keeps the Negro's back to the wall, where he may scream and protest and denounce all he wishes, it can be accomplished only by constructive, positive programs.

THESE MUST be deliberately plotted, must utilize and manipulate rather than be governed by the various philosophies which now confuse the strategists, and must employ the best minds and resources currently engaged in the race relations field. This means, of course, an end to what one Washington wit appropriately has termed "the weekly releaks."

Capital Press Club Honors White, Smith

WASHINGTON—(ANP — In its informal substitute for the annual dinner, the Capital Press club honored two former Washington representatives of the Associated Negro Press, one winning an open award and the other a closed award. The two honored were the veteran writer, Alvin E. White, who won the open award, by unanimous vote of the group, as being the "newsman of the year." The award consisted of a framed certificate appropriately worded which was presented by Al Smith, chairman.

The second award, closed to working press members only, was won by Ernest Johnson for proficient reporting and the best story of the as Associated Negro Press representative to return to New York.

PRESS VETERAN

White is a real veteran of the press, having served n New York year. Johnson recently left his post City with the New York News, the West End News and the Associated Negro Press, coming to Washington in March, 1939, as the first full time Negro correspondent of an out of town syndicate. He held the post for four years, leaving to accept a post as information specialist in the Department of Agriculture.

During the four years he held the job, right at the break of the depression and prior to the beginning of the war, Washington became the news center of the world. Interviews with such men as John Nance Garner, Henry A. Wallace, then the secretary of agriculture, Robert A. Taft, Arthur Vandenberg, Bruce Barton, Hugh "Iron Pants" Johnson, and hundreds of others marked this period of growth of Negro journalism. A new note had been introduced. The "black cabinet" was at the height of its glory and fame during these years and White was thrown into the whirlpool to ferret out the news. At present, he free lances, writing for the Scripps-Howard Newspaper alliance and occasionally for other periodicals and the Associated Negro Press.

[redacted]
57a-1945

[redacted]
Negro Press

60 YEARS OLD

New York Age

BIRTHDAYS have a habit of quietly slipping up on you and before you know it another year has rolled around.

Well, another year has rolled around, and this issue marks a birthday for The New York Age. It marks the beginning of the 60th year of continuous publication, a record of which we are extremely proud. It makes The New York Age the oldest Negro newspaper in New York State and the second oldest Negro newspaper in the United States. There are few business institutions among Negroes which can boast of such a long record of service.

While it remains a matter of record that The New York Age was first published under that title in 1886, with the late T. Thomas Fortune and Jerome B. Peterson as its publishers, the origin of the paper dates several years further back. The forerunner of The Age was a weekly periodical named rather inepty Rumor, begun in March 1880, with George Parker as publisher, and an office at 81 Nassau street. Despite its depractory title, Rumor was a creditable weekly, but was too expensive a publication for its time. The problem was solved by a change of name and form and The New York Globe emerged as its successor. It was published until 1884 when another change of name was made, this time to The Freeman, and it continued under that name for two years until it became The New York Age in 1886. 5-26-45

Ever since it was first established, the policy of TheNew York Age has been Republican with independent trends, advocating a division of the Negro vote when local conditions in various localities semed to justify it. It has not hesitated to denounce national, state, or local Republician politicians whenever it was deemed necessary. In the last Presidential election, it supported the candidacy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the second time in its entire history that it had supported a Democratic Presidential candidate.

Sixty years ago when The New York Age first assumed its present name and style, New York City was far from being the world metropolis that it is today. Its population was fixed at one and a half million people, and the Brooklyn Bridge, opened for traffic in 1883 was still one of the wonders of theworld. The era of the skyscraper had not yet set in, and most of thedowntown business and office buildings employed Negro janitors who supervised the cleaners and elevator attendants. The elevated roads were the latest improvements in rapid transit and subways were regarded as pipe dreams.

At that time, the Negro population of New York City was distributed in the old Eighth Ward and the Tenderloin, running from Bleecker street uptown west of Sixth avenue as high as streets in the Thirties. The churches, which had been grouped in the neighborhood of Bleecker street, slowly joined in the uptown movement. Bethel Church went from Sullivan street to West 26th street, west of Seventh avenue. St. Philip's had left Mulberry street and located a block farther east on the same street as Bethel. Zion remained for a while at West 10th and Bleecker streets, and Abyssinian on Waverly place. St. Benedict the Moor R. C. Church was established during that period on Bleecker street, removing several years later to West 53rd street, while St. Mark's was located on West 35th street. Mount Olivet was started on the latter street while St. Mark's was located n West 35th street. As the churches kept pace with the uptown population movement, most of them became more institutional in their work, adding and developing departments for social work along community lines and fostering organizations for social and athletic purposes. N.Y.

From an economic standpoint, the race had exceptional advantages in those days due to the absence of competition in certain lines of industry. The janitor service of business and office buildings, combined with the serving of lunches, was a lucrative field in which the active and enterprising workers with executive ability found substantial rewards. Many of them made comfortable livings and laid aside a competency for their families through their monopoly in this line. Others with equal ability and special skills in the culinary arts had established themselves as caterers, headwaiters, stewards of clubs and steamboats, and in other vocations such as barber shops which were considered as occupations to be filled only by members of the race. 5-26-45

Economic conditions, however, soon forced the white man to seek other fields of endeavor and competition soon entered into all these vocations. The skyscrapers brought white superintendents to take the places formerly held by Negro janitors. To offset this seeming economic loss, Negroes branched out into other fields.

The educational development of the race in New York has proceeded somewhat along the same lines as the industrial development. The four schools labeled "Colored" and set aside for the instruction of Negro youths were finally absorbed into the general system. The first attempt to do away with them without providing for the teachers was successfully resisted, with the aid of Grover Cleveland. then Governor, but the final absorption of both schools and teachers was hailed as a step forward in the practical teaching of democratic principles. Since that time we have had a public school system free from discrimination on account of color, where teachers are appointed on merit and their standing in examinations.

The race has had four members of the Board of Education since The New York Age was established, three in Brooklyn, and one in Manhattan, and all three of them aided in bringing about these beneficent results. The teachers of the race now included in the system are numbered in the hundreds and there are now one elemetnary school principal, one acting principal of a vocational high school, four assistant principals, and many heads of various school departments. 5-26-45

In every fight for the rights of the Negro and the common man, The New York Age has been in the forefront. In all movements for the uplift and development of the Negro race, in politics and in industry, in religion and in education, The New York Age has sought to play its part as an inspiration to sustained efforts at betterment in every line, never accepting defeat but struggling onward toward success. It has further demonstrated that a paper of its own class can be made a self-supporting medium of news and opinion for the readers whom it represents by force of their continued confidence and support.

The sixty years that The New York Age has existed have been fruitful in human experience and full of gratification in the results accomplished through its instumentality. With pride, we celebrate another birthday, and renew our pledge that a newsaper, like a person, should have a personality that inspires confidence and trust, and that "honesty is the best policy." 5-26-45

We could not conclude this editorial without expressing our gratification at the strong support The New York Age has received during its entire existence. We are grateful to the more than 72,000,000 people who have subscribed to or read The New York Age during that time.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD TRIBUNE
Cir. D. 356,512 — S. 539,023
JUL 30 1945

Agency Formed To Supply News To Negro Press

Publishers Vote to Set Up Non-Profit Service for 55 Association Members

A national non-profit news gathering service, the first in the history of Negro journalism, was voted yesterday by the annual conference of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, convening for its final session at 1710 Broadway, headquarters of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The news agency, to be owned and operated by the fifty-five member papers of the association, is to be incorporated as the N. N. P. A. News Service. It will be modeled along the lines of The Associated Press and others news services.

Frank L. Stanley, publisher of "The Louisville Defender," the associations newly elected president, termed the publishers' decision "a red letter achievement in Negro journalism." He predicted that it would mark the end of "much cut-throat competition," and added that "it will undoubtedly serve as a great educational force among Negroes."

The Associated Negro Press, owned by Claude A. Barnett, a Chicago Negro, has been the nearest example of a national news gathering service for Negro publications. This service is partly subsidized by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, of Chicago, to improve the quality of national and international news disseminated to Negroes. Use of the service by members of the N. N. P. A. will continue to be optional.

The publishers ended their three-day conference with an avalanche of resolutions. One of these called on President Truman to lead the fight for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee.

The resolution thanked the President for his letter of June 5 to Representative Adolph J. Sabath, Democrat, of Illinois, House-Rules Committee chairman, taking issue with Southern members of the committee who had blocked floor consideration of the Norton bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission.

The "compliments and thanks" of the association were extended to Governor Thomas E. Dewey in another resolution "for his part in the establisment of the New York State Anti-Discrimination Commission." The resolution expressed the hope that the commission "will furnish a pattern for emulaiton by other states."

NEW YORK, N. Y.
SUN
Circ. D. 277,172
JUL 30 1945

55 NEGRO PAPERS FORM NEWS AGENCY

The formation of a Negro non-profit newsgathering association similar to the Associated Press, has been announced by the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association. The service will be known as the N. N. P. A. News Service, and will be owned and operated by the fifty-five member papers of the association.

Formation of the service was announced yesterday at the close of the annual meeting of the group, held at the headquarters of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, 1710 Broadway. The new service has been hailed as being one of the greatest advances in Negro journalism.

The three-day conference also resulted in the passing of several resolutions, one of them addressed to President Truman, calling on him to head the fight for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, and thanking him for his action in behalf of the committee.

The group also passed a resolution addressed to Gov. Dewey, thanking him for his part in the establishment of the New York State Anti-Discrimination Commission. The resolution also expressed the hope that it would serve as a model for the formation of such groups in other States.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD TRIBUNE
Cir. D. 356,512 — S. 539,023
JUL 29 1945

Negro Publishers Open 3-Day Conference Here

Constructive Program Urged for 55 Newspapers

The Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, composed of fifty-five member papers with circulations ranging from 5,000 to 260,000, began a three-day conference yesterday at 1710 Broadway, home of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Alexander Barnes, Eastern regional vice-president of the group, urged the publishers to strive for "cleaner newspapers, true advertising, and above all a constructive program that will aid all the papers and not just a few." Mr. Barnes is promotion manager for "The Washington Tribune."

The report of a committee on motion pictures urged vigorous action against what the publishers believed to be a consistent policy of presenting the Negro in harmful stereotypes, while ignoring the achievements of Negro troops and other Negro accomplishments. The report was read by Leon H. Washington jr., editor of "The Los Angeles Sentinel."

John H. Sengstacke, retiring president of the association, told a press conference that most Negro publications have doubled their circulation since the war and have increased their advertising volume from 50 to 75 per cent. Mr. Sengstacke is publisher of "The Chicago Defender," third largest in the Negro field.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
AGE
Cir. W. 24,220
AUG 4 1945

Negro Publishers Plan National News Gathering Service; Elect Frank L. Stanley At Sessions Here

A nation-wide non-profit news gathering service, to be owned and operated by the 55 member papers of the association, was voted Sunday at the conclusion of the three-day limited war-time conference of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, held at the ILGWU building, 1710 Broadway. Forty delegates and alternates represented 33 papers in attendance.

The news service, to be modeled along the lines of the Associated Press and other national news services, will be incorporated as the N. N. P. A. News Service with principal offices in Washington, D.C., and branch offices in New York and Chicago when it begins to operate.

Opening Friday with reports and routine business, the publishers held their annual dinner meeting in the evening at the Hotel McAlpin when Samuel J. Novick, president of the Electronic Corporation of America, was the principal speaker.

"The elimination of discrimination," said Mr. Novick, "is one of the steps essential to achieve full employment and high purchasing power in peacetime." Asserting that Negroes have made the greatest gains in those industries that are already subject to the severest cutbacks and in industries that are likely to have the greatest post-war decline, he insisted that Negroes can maintain and increase their gains in employment through establishment of a national post-war reconversion program for 60 million jobs.

On Saturday, John H. Sengstacke, editor of the Chicago Defender, president of the association, retired from office on completion of two terms. He was elected to the new executive committee and his successor as president was chosen at the election. The new officers are:

Roster of Officers

Frank L. Stanley, Louisville Defender, president; Howard H. Murphy, Afro-American, secretary-treasurer; Ludlow W. Werner, The New York Age, eastern vice-president; C. A. Scott, Atlanta Daily World, southern vice-president; Dowdal H. Davis, Kansas City Call, central vice-president; A. G. Shields, Arkansas World, western vice-president; and Leon H. Washington, Los Angeles Sentinel, far western vice-president.

Members of the executive committee elected beside Mr. Sengstacke are: Cecil Newman, Minneapolis Spokesman; Ira Lewis, Pittsburgh Courier; Olive Diggs, Chicago Bee; and Alexander Barnes, Washington Tribune.

Following the election, the rest of the Saturday session was devoted to panel discussions with experts leading the panels on editorial, advertising, circulation and mechanical problems. The findings and recommendations of the panel were brought to the general assembly on Sunday when appropriate action was taken.

Leading trade journals sent representatives to the conference and the publishers were guests at numerous social functions during freetime after the daily sessions.

The news service was voted on after thorough discussion just before the close of the convention and was termed by the new president, Frank L. Stanley as "a red letter achievement in Negro journalism." He predicted that it would mark the end of much "cut-throat competition" and added that "it will undoubtedly serve as a great educational force among Negroes."

The conference adopted resolutions calling on President Truman to lead the fight for a permanent FEPC and also commended Governor Thomas E. Dewey for his efforts in making New York State the first state to have a state commission.

NEGRO PUBLISHERS OPEN CONFERENCE

New York Times

Manufacturer Tells Delegates 60,000,000 Post-War Jobs Are Vital to Our Economy

7-26-45

Solution of post-war reconversion problems facing business, government and labor must include sixty million jobs for the maintenance of purchasing power, Samuel J. Novick, president of the Electronic Corporation of America, told delegates here last night at a dinner of the sixth annual conference of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association in the Hotel McAlpin.

Forty delegates and alternates, representing fifty-three all-Negro newspapers throughout the United States with an estimated circulation of 3,000,000, opened the three-day session yesterday morning at the International Ladies Garment Workers Union Building, 1710 Broadway, with a discussion of means of closer cooperation between the publishers and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in attacking discrimination against Negroes. The sessions are closed to the press. 7-28-45

They received messages of greeting from President Truman and Governor Dewey, in which the former said he had long been cognizant of the contributions of Negro newspapers to the war through promoting the sale of War Bonds, the interpretation of rationing and other necessary home-front restrictions and their pledge of support of the war against Japan.

Dewey Attacks Discrimination

Governor Dewey pointed out that "we are a nation of minorities" and that "discrimination against one group opens the door to discrimination against others." The inevitable consequences, he said, would be poisoning of the whole nation by dissension and hatred and a threat to the freedom of all.

New York State's Anti-Discrimination Bill, he wrote, is now actually working and the commission is functioning, although its staff is not yet complete.

It is interesting to report that of the communications received by the commission the overwhelming majority consists of inquiries from employers, trade associations and employment agencies asking for advice on how to comply with the law," the Governor added. "Obviously, this is a most hopeful beginning."

Describing the problem as "particularly acute for the Negro people," who, he said, "are likely to be the first to be laid off," Mr. Novick protested against racial, religious and class discrimination and declared that if we do not maintain adequate purchasing power our future economy "can make 1932 look like a Sunday school picnic."

Warns on "Unselling" Jobs

He charged a concerted effort would be made by the press, Congress and "so-called leaders of American thought to unsell the people on jobs for all." If this is accomplished, we "will feel the fury of a people misled," he warned, adding: "We can employ sixty million workers. The Negro people can maintain and increase their gains."

Negroes have made the greatest gains in those industries that are already subject to the severest cutbacks and in industries that are likely to have the greatest post-war decline, he ontinued. Moreover, these gains have been made in congested war areas, "where the most serious problems in race relations are likely to exist."

However, Mr. Novick emphasized, aside from Government employment, there has been virtually no increase in the number of Negroes employed in trading, white collar or professional occupations. Reductions in the purchasing power of the Negro community, he added, would be a drain on the purchasing power of the entire country and of the economy as a whole.

It is important to recognize that year-round employment and manufacturing are desired by manufacturers as well as by labor, Mr. Norvick said.

The NAACP report said it had expanded its machinery for the handling of legal cases and observed that "much of the discrimination against Negroes is in violation of State statutes."

Questions relating to the United Nations Conference on International Organization, abolition of the poll tax and establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee will be considered today. Discussions yesterday were led by John H. Sengstacke, publisher of The Chicago Defender and president of the association.

NNPA Plans News Service

afro-American

To Set Up Offices in N.Y., Chicago

NUCLEUS IN D.C.

8-4-45

Frank Stanley New Association Prexy

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—Approval of plans for establishing a nation-wide, non-profit news service and election of Frank Stanley, Louisville (Ky.) Defender publisher as president, were the highlights of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association (NNPA) war-time conference here last week end.

The 36 delegates, representing newspapers in all parts of the country with an estimated circulation of 5 million, set the machinery in order for the new news bureau by giving the new president power to appoint a 5-man board of directors to set it up.

To Enlarge D.C. Office

The present NNPA News Service with offices in Washington, will form the nucleus of the new organization. Plans call for enlarging the D.C. office, where Harry McAlpin is director, and also establishing offices in New York and Chicago.

As the service grows, offices will be set up in other parts of the country, and member newspapers will be taxed on the basis of circulation.

NPA News Service

The new organization will be known as the NPA News Service and after it is in working order, it directors will be elected annually by the convention.

Aim of the new news bureau is is enable colored newspapers to present the news "adequately and accurately."

Committee Nominees Rejected

Liveliest of the sessions, which were held at the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Building, 1710 Broadway, was Saturday morning, when the delegates rejected the report of the nominating committee and elected Mr. Stanley to the presidency after nominations from the floor.

The nominations committee had recommended Dowdall H. Davis of the Kansas City Call and Thomas Young of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

John Sengstacke of the Chicago Defender, outgoing president, was commended by the delegates for his four-year administration.

H. H. Murphy Re-elected

H. H. Murphy, AFRO-AMERICAN, was re-elected secretary-treasurer, and the following elected regional vice presidents:

Ludlow Werner, N.Y. Age, Eastern; C. A. Scott, Atlanta Daily World, Southern; Dowdall H. Davis, K.C. Call, Central; A. G. Shields, Arkansas World, Western, and Leon Washington, Los Angeles Sentinel, renamed Far Western.

Executive Committee

Executive committee members elected are:

John Sengstacke, Chicago Defender; Cecil Newman, St. Paul, Minn., Recorder; Ira Lewis, Pittsburgh Courier; Oliver Diggs, Chicago Bee and Alexander Barnes, Washington Tribune.

The conference discussed means of continued and closer cooperation with the NAACP and the Urban League in the fight against discrimination; pledged full support to the war against Japan; promised to continue efforts for passage of a national Fair Employment Practices Act.

President Sends Greetings

Greetings from President Truman and Governor Dewey were received.

Samuel J. Novick, president of the Electronic Corporation of America, who was guest speaker at the annual banquet Friday evening at the McAlpin Hotel, told the publishers and their 200 alternates and guests, "There is no profit in job discrimination, either for big business or the American public."

Other Speakers

Rep. Charles La Follette (Rep., Ind.) who promised he would continue to fight for FEPC passage; Clark Foreman of the Southern who made a plea for tolerance of the South which is trying to solve its problems, were the other speakers. Leon Washington of the Los Angeles Sentinel presided.

eVteran publishers whose inspiration made the present association possible were hailed during the banquet. They were: Ira Lewis, Pittsburgh Courier; Carl Murphy, AFRO, and J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis Argus.

Urban League Entertains

A cocktail party given by the National Urban League preceded the banquet, and a similar party was given by the New York Urban League Saturday evening. The NAACP was host to the publishers and their guests on Sunday afternoon at Cafe Society, Downtown.

Editor and Publisher entertainment to eight representatives of the convention at a luncheon, Saturday afternoon ,at the Victoria Hotel, at which time ways and means of improving race relations were discussed.

Guests at Meetings

Among guests attending the meetings were:

Mrs. Anne Hedgeman, N.Y. YWCA; Lt. (j.g) Sylvester White Jr., Navy Public Relations office; aMjor Homer Roberts, Bureau of Public Relations, War Dept.; Ted Poston, Office of War Information; Lt. John Silvera, public relations officer, Godman Field, Ky.;

Edward Taylor, social protection service of FSA; Roger Gordon of Harlem Community Council on Social Hygiene; Lemuel Foster, industrial personnel division of the War Dept., and Mrs. Marie S. Key of Planned Parenthood Association, who participated in panel discussions which were held on Saturday.

Delegates

The complete list of delegates and alternates follow:

Emory O. Jackson, Birmingham World; Roscoe Dungee, Black Dispatch; L. E. Austin and Vivian Austin, Carolina Times; Olive Diggs, Chicago Bee; Carter Wesley, Houston Informer; Percy Greene, Jackson Advocate; Frank Stanley and Mrs. Hortense Yancey, Louisville Defender; Leon Washington and Earl Griffin, Los Angeles Sentinel; Henry Reeves Miami Times; Sam B. Solomon, Miami Whip; Louis Martin, Michigan Chronicle; Cecil E. Newman, Minneapolis Spokesman;

Charles Browning, Tampa Bulletin; Martin Hayes, Savannah Tribune; N. A. Sweet, St. Louis American; Alexander Barnes, Washington Tribune; C. A. Scott and Mrs. Lucille Scott, Atlanta Daily World; Myles C. Stevens, Plaindealer; Dowdal Davis, Kansas City Call; Mrs. Fredonia S. Temple, Indianapolis Recorder; C. C. DeJoie Jr., Louisianna Weekly;

L. O. Swingler, Memphis World; Julius J. Adams, Amsterdam News; Felix Walker and Harry Alexander, Cleveland Call Post; A. G. Shields, Arkansas World; Doxey Wilkerson, People's Voice; E. Washington Rhodes and John Bogle, Philadelphia Tribune; Marcus A. Bernard, Philadelphia Independent; Cecil Newman, St. Paul Recorder;

Mrs. A. B. Willis, Sepia Socialite; Ludlow Werner, Arnold DeMille and Mary Finger, New York Age; Thomas Young, J. T. Bolden and E. F. Corbett, Journal and Guide; J. E. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mitchell, Irving Williamson and Richard Jackson, St. Louis Argus;

Carl Murphy, D. Arnett Murphy, James H. Murphy, Bettye Phillips, Roy Garvin, Ralph Matthews, D. Arno Walker, AFRO-AMERICAN; Ira Lewis, William Nunn, Mrs. Robert H. Vann, James Reid and Earl Hoard, Pittsburgh Courier; John Sengstacke, George Dennison, Rudolph Johnson and Venice T. Spraggs, Chicago Defender.

57a-1945

Readers Digest

Teachers Brand Readers' Digest as Anti-Negro

12-15-45

Pittsburgh Courier Pa.

MINNEAPOLIS—(ANP)—Additional evidence was presented to the National Council of Teachers of English here during its recent convention to prove that the Readers Digest is both anti-Negro and anti-labor.

The fight to bar the magazine from public high school libraries was spearheaded by Mrs. Helen Hand Miller, an Evanston, Ill., teacher, and a member of the teachers' committee on magazines and newspapers. The teachers' organization began a probe of the Readers Digest following press criticisms about the magazine, which boasts 11,000,000 circulation in America and foreign countries, in 1943.

TEACHERS TO DECIDE

"The Committee presents no conclusions as to whether the Readers Digest is suitable classroom material," a teachers' report said. "Each teacher will have to decide for himself whether or how, in view of the information contained in this report, the Readers Digest should be used in the classroom."

While denying that they are anti-Negro, charges have been made that editors of the magazine are reluctant to publicize the cause of equality, justice and fair play for Negroes. Among the articles the teachers say the magazine has printed to promote and foster racial discrimination of Negroes are: "A Negro Warns the Negro Press," January, 1943; "Sketches in Black and White," anecdotes, April, 1943, and "How the South Feels About the Race Problem," June, 1944.

Whites Protest Paper Drops 'Colored' Page

Memphis World
Tenn.
12-14-45

BEAUFORT, S. C.— Because local white people protested, the Beaufort Times, local weekly which several months ago began publishing a "Colored" page, announced this week it had suspended the page after the furor it produced made it difficult to sell advertising space.

Announcement of the suspension was contained in an editor's note to a letter to the newspaper from Miss Rossa B. Cooley of St. Helena Island who had expressed regret that no mention of Negro schools was made in a recent edition devoted to education, and also the absence of the page.

THE EDITOR PENNED

"The page for colored readers was omitted for several reasons, mainly our labor situation and for the fact that we were losing support of local people because of this page. This we regret to say, but it is true. 12-14-45

"We lost national advertising because local business concerns refused to allow their names to appear on the advertisements because we were giving the colored people this page."

To The Understanding Mind

Public Opinion
3-8-45

INTEREST IS AROUND

Within the recent months the question of justice has occupied a good deal of the thinking and private conversation of many Jamaicans. There has been, in consequence, not a little soul-searching and head-scratching. Beliefs which had been instilled into us from childhood, propagandised into us in school history books and newspapers, now stand at the bar of judgment, and that bar happens to be the facts as they disclose themselves to the public. Experience and observation have stolen a march on propaganda. Serious questioning of the old and fond assumptions is the order of the day. 3-8-45

An important causative factor of the newly-awakened interest in justice is the publicity, given to court trials and the administration of justice in various countries. Newspaper publicity, when it is records the bare facts and is unaffected by propaganda, is capable of acting as a disinfectant. It can also be a broom that sweeps away the cobwebs of the mind.

In every country of any considerable importance it is the definite policy of the ruling class to convince the people that its particular kind of justice is above suspicion or, at least, that it is better than the brand of justice obtaining in other countries. This point of view is carefully taught to children and in time becomes a part of the uncritical beliefs of the nation. It becomes a superstition, since it lacks objective proof. Very few countries are willing to encourage frank and honest examination of the results of its judicial system. There is understandable fear that such an examination might undermine the confident of the people in their own courts. Then, too, there is the temperament of the nation to be considered. Some nations frown upon any public consideration of their short-comings. They stigmalize it as unpatriotic and subversive. It is, on the other hand, regarded as highly patriotic to conceal the faults of the nation or to pretend that it has no faults, or if the faults are adulted to exist, consolation is sought by making disparaging comparisons with other countries.

NO PUBLIC LAUNDERING

It is consider a virtue in some countries not to "wash the dirty linen" of the nation in public. A mantle of silence is thrown over flagrant displays of national immorality or injustice. But there are one or two countries which do not discourage self-criticism,

3-8-45 BY

W. A. DOMINGO

even though it means national self-exposure.

History, it has been said, is the organized lie that is sponsored by the State. Paraphrasing a deceased friend, it is perhaps accurate to describle education as the process by which the ripened generation passes unto the rising generation the things it is desired that the latter should believe. On the whole, history is compounded generously of fiction. National Self-glorification is the essence of what we can call history.

The laws of every nation are the result of past experiences. The goodness or badness of laws is inextricably linked to the background of those who are expected to obey them. The laws of a nation are not necessarily just; they are the expression of the desires of the class whose interests they mainly serve. Nothing illustrates the point better than the fact that slavery was once legal. Abstract justice is one thing; practical justice if another.

There is hardly a country in which there is not found some amount of justice based upon the laws of the land. But there is not a country in which there is absolute justice even where the best laws are concerned.

Judges are generally selected from among the ruling classes or from among the satellities of that class. It is only during a revolution that the underprivileged class gets an opportunity to dispense what is regards as justice. That is why revolutions meaning fundamental changes in class relationships, are always feared by a ruling element. It knows that in the reversal of values which inevitably occurs the privileges which it enjoyed will be endangered.

A CONCRETE EXAMPLE

To give a concrete application, it is presumably fair to to say that in a country like British South Africa where the population is arbitrarily divided into three groups—Europeans, coloured and natives—there is the possibility of justice being given when two natives have a legal dispute, or when it is between two Europeans or two coloured persons. But human nature being what it is, and South African judges being all Europeans and with the existence a high racial consciousness in the Dominion, there is little possibility of a native or a coloured person obtaining justice in cases in which Europeans are involved. It is like expecting a Jew to obtain justice from a Nazi judge in a Nazi court. Of course, the Nazis are frank about it. They say of the Jews in Germany what Chief Justice Roger Taney said of Negroes before the Civil War—they have no rights which the ruling race was bound to respect. 3-8-45

Justice, therefore, very often has a class origin and content. This is inescapable, for laws are class laws, however they are studied. For any to assume the contrary is for such a person to endow the dispensers of justice in the world with qualities hitherto exclusively attributed to angels. There are, of course exceptions, thus proving the rule. So the cynical person looks on the passing scene in every country and takes comfort from the fact that it is utopian to expect the impossible or the unnatural—even in the most august institutions.

Press Assn. Issues Statement On Journalists' Rights

Public Opinion—

The Executive Committee of the Jammaica Press Association issued the following official statement to the press last Saturday:

"We consider that the duty of a journalist to get information of all matters for public information is a right to be preserved as an integral part of democratic Government. 3-26-45

"This right must mean that a journalist should never divulge the sources of his information except where the information is likely to help the successful prosecution of the war or to safeguard the State.

"We therefore declare our adherence to the principle that a journalist should not, under any circumstances, divulge the sources of his information except the disclosure is likely to help the successful prosecution of the war or to safeguard the State".

Editorial

West End News

Virgin Islands Journalism Takes A Plunge

3-24-45

One hesitates to comment on the favorable decision of the Third Circuit Court in the Brodhurst Contempt case. It has been so long in coming, during which time there was a nauseating attempt to build up what is rotten at its core. One would not be surprized if there is another ridiculous attempt to accomplish the impossible, all because these islands constitute a paradise that is hard to find anywhere else in the world. 3-24-45

If this had been realized from the outset when one man had to be kept out of jail, and two others had to be thrown in jail, even without due process, the situation would have had a different complexion altogether. If "rapid fire justice" had not been brought into the picture, all fine encomiums would have been deserved, all superfluous protestations of the humanitarian spirit, love of race, and profound fraternity might have had a genuine ring, or at least been sincere.

2-24-45

But they have all fallen flat, frozen in the tracks, even when the greatest heat was being turned on. Coming generations are likely to be astounded at the depths to which the Virgin Islands press plunged after it had laid the basis for one of the greatest victories in its history. On the mainland a would-be Virgin Islands caustic pen stooped so low that he displayed total ignorance of the history of Journalism in his own home town.

He castigated the idea of a Negro Journalist standing up for freedom of the press against the encroachments of a Negro Judge, inferring that that was likely to prevent the Negro in the Virgin Islands from coming into his own, and that the same stand would not have been taken had it been a White Judge, not knowing that in his own beloved St. Thomas a Negro Journalist had demanded and won the respect of the self same constitutional rights against the encroachments of a White Judge.

Furthermore he lost sight of the basic prineiple that any race can only come into its own and stay into its own on merit, and not on spurious praise and purchased popularity, and that if a member of a given race hasn't the common decency to be fair to his own race when his own shortsightedness is pointed out to him, that individual, (not necessarily the race) is not worthy of meeting out even handed justice.

Mrs. Eugene Meyer Is Originator Of Wendell Willkie Press Award

Amsterdam News 1-6-45

By HARRY McALPINE

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—The Wendell L. Willkie award for distinguished writing in the Negro press on any question of general public interest is the brain-child of Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the editor and publisher of the Washington Post.

Mrs. Meyer is making available to the awards committee the amount of the prizes from her private funds. First prize will be $500 and second prize $250 annually.

Wendell Willkie had accepted chairmanship of the awards committee and was working on the organization of the regional working press committees at the time of his death. Dr. Douglas Freeman, editor of the Richmond News-Leader, is now chairman.

No Special View

Dr. Freeman declared that the awards will be made not for any particular type of article advocating any particular view. "We are not trying to influence the point of view in the article. It might be radical or conservative." What is wanted, he said, is the wisest presentation and the best. "We are trying to stimulate wise, sane and independent thinking on the part of newspaper men."

Mrs. Meyer for a number of years has shown an interest in problems of the Negro. She has written on

MRS. EUGENE MEYER

1-6-45

the subject many times. Her series on "The Negro and the Army" was widely publicized.

All Eligible

Explaining the operation of the award committee, she told the NNPA that each editor of a newspaper and magazine will be invited to send in material which he thinks eligible for the prizes to the working committee. The editor will be told who is the local representative in his area. The local representative will ask two or three local editors, both Negro and white, to assist him in making a decision.

When the submissions have been weeded out locally, the best entries will be sent to Mark Etheridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier Journal, and chairman of the committee of journalists. He will either call the committee together or get a vote by mail, and the five or six best entries will be sent to the Honorary Committee for final selections.

The awards will be made in October at a public meeting or dinner.

Honorary Committee

The Honorary Committee includes Dr. Freeman as chairman, Dr. Frank Aydelotte, director of the Institute for Advanced Study of Princeton University; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, eminent anthropologist, now director of special research for the NAACP; Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president of the University of California; Dr. Channing T. Tobias of the National Council of the YMCA; Carl Van Doren, the author, and Mrs. Meyer.

1-6-45

The regional representatives on the journalistic committee headed by Mr. Etheridge are Paul Bellamy of the Cleveland Plain Dealer; Marquis Childs, columnist, Washington; George Cornish, of the New York Herald-Tribune; Virginius Dabney of the Richmond Times-Dispatch; Marshall Field of the Chicago Sun; Palmer Hoyt of the Portland Oregonian; Louis M. McGill of the Atlanta Constitution; Basil L. Walters, of the Detroit Free Press; and Harrington Wimberly of the Altus (Okla. Times-Democrat.

The naming of the awards after Mr. Willkie has been done with permission of Mrs. Willkie "as a tribute to his outstanding achievements in the betterment of interracial relations."

THE WILLKIE AWARD

Chicago Defender 1-6-45

Some quite justified misgivings have been shown by Negro newspapers over the recent announcement of the Wendell L. Willkie award for distinguished writing in the Negro press.

Too often in the past, white notables who have suddenly taken an interest in the Negro and established foundations, awards, scholarships and other grants to worthy Negroes have attempted to use their philanthropy as a potent weapon with which to sway Negro opinion.

Perhaps the best example is the method of the Julius Rosenwald Fund which especially in recent years has developed into a powerful curb on militancy among intellectual Negroes because of its use of money bags to bridle thinking men and women. The Negro author, scholar and educator, whose influence over the Negro masses has become ever stronger in the past decade, is at best someone whose economic status is often in the lower brackets partly because of his color and partly because intellectual pursuits do not pay except in high places.

When kindly donors with plenty of greenbacks available lend their support there cannot but be a sense of obligation involved to accept their advice and thinking. It is subtle and sly, yet odious and ominous because of its total and octopus-like grasp on Negro public opinion.

1-6-45

The Negro press for the most part in past years has escaped the influences of white philanthropists bearing dangerous gifts. The reasons have encompassed the independence of the Negro press plus the opinion in many circles that the Negro newspaper did not bear too much influence on the average man in the street.

However, note of the growing stature of the Negro press has been taken by top-ranking leaders in American life and more and more attempts made to saddle what the Readers Digest editors like to call the "blatant, dangerous Negro newspapers."

The Negro press, however, has recognized that its growing strength lies for the most part in its independence, in its refusal to be silenced, in its continued militancy.

Which explains the somewhat chastened and cautious approach which the Negro press has taken to the Willkie Award.

It is good, however, to see that the sponsors of the Willkie Award, who include the topflight men in American journalism, have recognized this hesitancy and its motives as legitimate. Dr. Douglas Freeman, chairman of the award committee, has announced that there will be no effort to "influence the point of view" of any newspaper through the award. 1-6-45

"It might be radical or conservative. We are trying to stimulate wise, sane and independent thinking on the part of newspaper men," says Dr. Freeman.

This is a sober position to take, one certainly worthy of the man in whose name the award is being given. It is a recognition that there are implicit controls that can be used to doctor news through the device of philanthropy.

Dr. Freeman's stand makes it possible for the Negro press to welcome warmly the announcement of the proposed award, to use the award to stimulate better writing in Negro newspapers but also at the same time to watch cautiously to stymie any attempt to use it as a bludgeon over the newspapers of Negro America.

Wendell Willkie Awards To Be Given For Distinguished Writing In Negro Periodicals

New York Age 1-6-45

Creation of the Wendell L. Willkie awards for distinguished writing of general interest in Negro newspapers and monthly and quarterly magazines was announced last week. 1-6-45

Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, editor of the Richmond News-Leader and chairman of the honorary committee on awards, and Mark F. Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, chairman of a committee of newspaper men, said the awards would be a $500 first prize and a $250 second prize.

Preparations for the awards were made by Mr. Willkie shortly before his death, they said, and the prizes were named after him with the permission of Mrs. Willkie as a tribute to his achievements in the betterment of inter-racial relations. 1-6-45

Named on the honorary committee were: Dr. Frank Aydelotte, director of the Institute for Advanced Study; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, well known author, teacher and editor; Dr. Robert G. Sproul, University of California; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, National Council Y. M. C. A.; Carl Van Doren, author; and Mrs. Eugene Meyer, of the Washington Post secretary and treasurer of the committee.

Mrs. Eugene Meyer Is Originator of Wendell Willkie Award to Negro Press

By HARRY McALPIN

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP)—The Wendell L. Willkie award for distinguished writing in the Negro press on any question of general public interest, announced this week, is the brain-child of Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the editor and publisher of the Washington Post, the NNPA has learned.

Mrs. Meyer is making available to the award committee the amount of the prizes from her private funds. First prize will be $500 and second prize $250 annually.

Wendell Willkie had accepted chairmanship of the awards committee and was working on the organization of the regional, working press committee at the time of his death. Dr. Douglas Freeman, editor of the Richmond News-Leader is now chairman.

In an exclusive statement to the NNPA, Dr. Freeman declared that the awards will be made not for any particular type of article advocating any particular view. "We are not trying to influence the point of view in the article. It might be radical or conservative." What is wanted, he said, is the wisest presentation and the best. "We are trying to stimulate wise, sane and independent thinking on the part of newspaper men."

Mrs. Meyer, for a number of years, has shown an interest in problems of the Negro race. She has written on the subject many times. Her series on "The Negro and the Army" was widely publicized.

Explaining the operation of the award committee, she told the NNPA that each editor of a newspaper and magazine will be invited to send in material which he thinks eligible for the prizes to the working committee. The editor will be told who is the local representative in his area. The local representative will ask two or three local editors, both Negro and white, to assist him in making a decision.

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The awards will be made in October at a public meeting or dinner.

The Honorary Committee includes Dr. Freeman as chairman, Dr. Frank Aydelotte, director of the Institute for Advanced Study of Princeton university; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, eminent anthropologist, now director of special research for the N. A. A. C. P.; Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president of the University of California; Dr. Channing H. Tobias of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A.; Carl Van Doren, the author, and Mrs. Meyer.

The regional representative on the journalistic committee headed by Mr. Etheridge are Paul Bellamy of the Cleveland Plain Dealer; Marquis Childs, columnist, Washington; George Cornish of the New York Herald Tribune; Virginius Dabney of the Richmond Times-Dispatch; Marshall Field of the Chicago Sun; Palmer Hoyt of the Portland Oregonian; Louis M. McGill of the Atlanta Constitution; Basil L. Walters of the Detroit Free Press, and Harrington Wimberly of the Altus (Okla.) Times-Democrat.

The naming of the awards after Mr. Willkie has been done with permission of Mrs. Willkie "as a tribute to his outstanding achievements in the betterment of interracial relations."

Willkie Memorial Building Turned Over to Liberals

By RICHARD R. DIER

NEW YORK—A mixed crowd of more than two hundred people witnessed the formal ceremonies in the Wendell Willkie Memorial Building on April 24, during which Freedom House took possession of the nine-story building.

Herbert B. Swope, treasurer of the fund, presented a check for $25,000 to Schenley Distributors, former owners, and announced that $40,000 has already been paid. The ttoal purchase price is $150,000.

Several organizations, which stand for the same principles for which Wendell Willkie fought and died, will occupy the premises when all renovations and decorations are completed on Oct. 8. Among these will be the NAACP.

Colored Announcer Heard

The ceremonies were broadcast over Station WMCA with Gordon Heath, the first colored announcer on any major radio network in New York, doing the announcing.

Representatives from all of the organizations which will maintain officers in the building spoke.

Also present were Miss Ethel Barrymore, actress, and Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., president of the Willkie Memorial and chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Unity.

Keynot Set by NAACP Secretary

Sounding the keynote of the meeting by denouncing the second-class citizenship of the colored race, Roy Wilkins, NAACP assistant secretary declared,

"Wendell Willkie said the constitution does not provide for second-class citizenship."

He pointed out that the organization now has 430,000 dues paying members, 15 per cent of whom are whites, Only recently, he said, a white army sergeant sent in a check for $2,000.

"This membership is the largest of any civil rights organization in America and we expect to have 600,000 by the end of 1945," he added.

"From this building, we expect to carry out a program to see that second-class citizenship shall not exist under the U.S. Constitution."

$21,515 Given by NAACP

Wilkins told the AFRO that the NAACP, which will occupy the fourth and fifth floors has already contributed $21,515 toward the building, $1451 of which he had turned in that very day.

He said that the general reception room and the legal department will probably be located on the fifth floor, while Walter White's office will be on the fourth.

A staff of about sixty people will move in on Oct. 8. At present, the two floors have 16 rooms, which will be renovated and arranged to meet the needs of the staff.

Miss Barrymore for Minorities

Although the building cost $150,000 ,a goal of $250,000 has been set to include the money need for renovation and repairs. The public has already contributed $175,000 toward this goal.

Speaking of minorities, Miss Barrymore said:

"The minorities are rich assets of a democracy which no government can suppress. Our way of life is a protection of black and white, Jew and Gentile, the weak and the poor. Let's not tear the delicate fibres apart.

"The world must be free, politically and economically, so that nations and peoples can live in peace. The big house on the hill with its awesome little huts surrounding it has lost its charm."

Renovation Promise

The building, which was erected in 1907, was a men's residence for many years before the Schenley liquor company took it over in 1933.

A tour of all the floors revealed old, delapidated rooms badly in need of repairs. However, officials of Freedom House assured the AFRO that it will be ready for its occupants in the fall.

The proposed plans are as follows:

The first and second floors front, the Willkie Memorial of Freedom House and Freedom House; first rear, auditorium; second rear, the conference rooms; third floor, still open and occupants not yet decided upon;

Fourth and fifth floors, the NAACP; sixth front, the Citizens Housing Council of N.Y.; seventh floor, also open so far; eighth and ninth floors, the Anti-Defamation League.

Local and national organization will be invited to use the conference rooms and auditorium.

57-1945

Willkie award seeks to join Negro and white press

Los Angeles Times
2-12-45

DETROIT—The Wendell Willkie Award for excellence in journalism in the Negro Press is an attempt to "build a human and friendly bridge between your journalistic world and that of the white press," according to Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the publisher of the Washington Post and one of the sponsors of the award. Guest speaker before the convention of the Central Region of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, meeting here last week, Mrs. Meyer explained the Willkie Award as an attempt "to establish in the field of journalism and letters that same sense of solidarity which I consider so important a goal in the social scene."

The Negro Press also suffers from "the muffled isolation" common to the rest of the race, "which everywhere drives him back on himself," Mrs. Meyer said.

2-12-45

"Yet . . . this psychological and social problem, as well as the material needs of the Negro, are point by point the problems of the average white man, although for the Negro, as for other minority groups, they are aggravated and intensified," the speaker declared, continuing:

"As a result of my educational experiences in our chaotic war centers, I have devoted myself to what I consider one of the fundamental needs of our country, the establishment of order in our social structure through the reorganization of our public and private community services on the local, State and Federal levels."

2-12-45

"The extension of economic security that is now contemplated, the emphasis upon jobs for 60,000,000 people is of fundamental importance. But only through an integration of the individual with an active, meaningful world, will we achieve the moral and mental security which economic security alone can never give . . . in such an orderly world, the Negro, like any other citizen, would naturally and inevitably find his rightful position in the body politic and begin to function normally as a member of society."

"I am convinced that the Negro has many contributions to make to the nation's culture, to our political and moral thinking and to our common education in national and international unity. The Willkie awards are a modest step toward the encouragement and the general recognition of meritorious work which any individual needs as a stimulus to effort and which the Negro must have, if he is to do himself justice and find his place in our total cultural picture."

Willkie Award Outlined for Negro Press

Detroit Free Press
1-28-45
Mich.

Mrs. Eugene Meyer, author of "Journey Through Chaos" and wife of the publisher of the Washington Post, Saturday sketched for Negro newspaper men tentative plans for the Wendell Willkie Award for meritorious Negro writing.

1-28-45

Mrs. Meyer addressed the regional conference of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association at Lucy Thurman YWCA branch. She said the award had been set up "to recognize and stimulate excellent writing in the Negro press and to break up the isolation of the Negro press and people."

* * *

SHE POINTED out that "social security can come only with the integration of the individual with society."

1-28-45

The Wendell Willkie Award, so named because of Willkie's sympathy with the Negro race, will honor writers of the two best articles, reportorial or editorial, published in the Negro press each year. Closing date for the 1945 award is Sept. 1.

Discussion among the delegates brought out the problem of Negroes writing for the white press and white writers employed by Negro papers. The question was referred to the honorary committee for the award.

* * *

ARTICLES competing for the Willkie Award will be selected by Negro editors and submitted to regional and then to Washington committees each year.

Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, historian and editor of the Richmond News-Leader, heads the honorary committee in Washington. Mark Ethridge, publisher of The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times, will act as chairman of the journalistic committee.

1-28-45

Local committees, Mrs. Meyers said, will include both Negro and white editors and publishers in each region. Chairman of the Detroit local committee is Basil L. Walters, of the Free Press.

SOAPBOX In Washington

The People's Voice

AMONG THE HUNDREDS of letters which pour across my desk almost daily, the following is one received from a white soldier concerning the Negro troops. Without a doubt, it is the best statement to date on the problem. I am loath to turn over the column now that I am back to work, but this letter demands it. I am sure when you have read it, you will agree with me that here is a GI Joe who has put his finger on the problem where the brass hats have been stumbling around. The letter follows: 10-20-45

"As a recently discharged veteran (white) and also one of your constituents I should like to express a few views on the racial policy of the U. S. Army. I have been in the army for over 4½ years and have been able to observe the gradual solution of this problem under the stress of actual combat and also the return to the archaic pre-war system as soon as hostilities ended. Peoples Voice New York City

"When I was inducted into the army the segregation of white and colored soldiers was one of its holy taboos. I must admit that it did not occur to me to question the wisdom of this set-up for several years. It was well greased with apparently good arguments: "What are you going to do with the Southerners? The army was built with the Negro largely in service type outfits until after the start of the war when some combat divisions of all Negro troops were formed, as you undoubtedly know.

"When the real fighting started on large scale, two most unfortunate things happened. 10-20-45

1. The all Negro divisions did not exactly stand out in their records. I spent considerable thought on the reason for this condition and I believe I have found a sound answer. The educational level of the Negro, through no fault of his own, is considerably lower than that of all whites. It takes a certain amount of logical reasoning power to regain self control after the first shock of fear — we all fear in the baptism of fire. And in groups it takes only a little to upset the already delicate balance and start a panic.

2. Even at best the proportions of Negro combat troops was low. This gave fuel to the fire-brand propaganda slogan of the Negro soldier's sitting in the rear area with "our" women, while we bled to death. This argument was frequently heard and it was dangerous, as you undoubtedly realize. It was hard to combat by those of us who knew that the Negroes, like all of us, had their place assigned to them by the army and were doing a good job at what they were supposed to do, which was what counted.

3. Early this year the army decided to send Negroes up as individual replacements into such combat outfits as the famous 1st and 8th Divisions. These men were used in units no larger than platoon size, in some instances as individuals with white squads. From all reports these men gave an excellent account of themselves, and I heard of no instance of trouble in any case.

4. Soon after V-E Day those Negro troops were withdrawn and, so far as I can find out, for no valid reason. Right now the army is right back where it started in 1940.

"It is my belief that considerable damage was done to the Negro race and thus to all of us by this faulty segregation policy. Certainly the army of a democratic country, an army which in every other aspect has done great service as leveler of social differences, should never have such a policy. 10-20-45

"It is my belief that you should investigate this situation most thoroughly and take all possible steps to remedy the conditions. I also believe that this would be one of the most practical and effective ways to help in the ultimate solution of the inequality of races which exists in this country in spirit in spite of all the sweet words to the contrary."

57b-1945

Columnists- Negro

Louisville Negro War Correspondent Home for Rest After 22 Months' Action

Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

To Be Assigned To New Theater

Fletcher Peter Martin, first Negro war correspondent accredited to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff, returned to his home at 634 S. 15th yesterday for a rest before being assigned to a new theater of operations.

The writer for The Louisville Defender and pool correspondent for the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association acquired in 22 months on Pacific fighting fronts: 1, a respect for the Jap soldiers' ability, 2, a much greater respect for American soldiers' ability, and 3, innumerable insect bites.

Got Beyond U. S. Lines.

Although he got 1,000 yards beyond our lines with an attacking patrol once ("quite by mistake," he hastened to add), "the most terrifying thing is the vast number of crawling, biting, stinging insects that our troops must battle all the time."

You get the idea that irate G. I.'s, already annoyed by the Japs, really go to town on a nest of crawling insects.

On the battle fronts there is no such thing as "race relations," Martin said.

He recited the case of "Killing

C.-J. Photo.
FLETCHER P. MARTIN

Captured a Jap gun—sans gunner

Moe," a Negro truck driver who was invited by a hard-pressed division of Texans to man a machine gun on which the three previous gunners had been killed.

"Moe jumped at the chance and was on it, firing steadily, for eight hours," Martin said. "He became a sort of unofficial member of the division, and the men really respected his ability! That's how he got the name, 'Killing Moe.'"

Martin does not believe American soldiers have come up against the best Nipponese troops yet.

3 Years More Is Guess.

"I believe they have between four and five million men trained and ready for the final defense of their own shores," he said. "Also, in my opinion, they have another million of military age not yet in the Army. We've still got plenty of tough going—for another three years, anyhow."

Martin graduated from Louisville grade and high schools and from the Municipal College in 1938. Former editor of The Louisville Leader, he has been on The Defender's staff for several years.

This, That

By HAROLD TIMBERLAKE

New York Age

DER BINGLE

We saw a little something called "Dixie" some time ago in which Der Bingle played the part of a Minstrel Man, in blackface. The picture purported to show the birth of Minstrelism which, incidentally was strictly an American invention, and it (the picture) was in technicolor. Very crude in spots, said picture was positively gruesome in the blackface scenes, and several children in the audience at the time we attended the theater, apparently scared half out of their wits, burst into tears, and had to be sh-s-hd by the accompanying adults.

Recently we have seen Der Bingle in another picture, "Here Come the Waves," and again Bing is in blackface. This time he is a postman, and with Sonny Tufts sings a catchy number, "Actent-ch-u-ate the Positive," which they put over very well. Now we realize that about ten months ago, Hollywood's powers-that-be promised to present the Negro in more presentable roles than the ancient worn-out porter, butler, maid, elevator boy, lazy and scared-to-death-of-ghosts character types. Perhaps Bing's postman was one of the new representations promised but it just isn't appreciated by this party.

We never saw any postman in blackface, and those we've seen who are black, certainly look better than Bingie did in that scene. Though Crosby may have a yen to play blackface, it may have been "script writers sense of humor" he was suffering from, a disease that makes one wants to kick somebody in the pants, hit them in the face with a pie, or push them into a deep puddle of muddy water, etc. The average actor has to play the scene as the script requires, but Bing Crosby is wealthy and independent enough to have any scene eliminaetd that is repugnant to him, regardless of contract. He, even if his advisors don't, should realize that when times are normal again, these pictures will be shown all over the world, and a possible half-billion other beings, whose skin are akin to "blackface" will view them, and may not think such humorous scenes so funny which will at first affect Der Bingle's popularity, then eventually, the pocketbook.

Al Jolson, and Eddie Cantor gave blackface a hell of a beating once upon a time, and as far as popularity is concerned, aren't playing second fiddle these days. As a matter of fact, they aren't even in the orchestra. I think it was one of those lads who asked us for a dime day before yesterday. We may be wrong. Bing Crosby is not an actor and is the first to admit it, but as far as we can see, he doesn't have to act. He has merely to portray that quite lovable character, Bing Crosby, and all is well with the world....

BACK WALLACE

As we go to press, Henry Wallace is still in the running for Secretary of Commerce despitte the solid opposition of the Republicans who put politics ahead of social vision, and in spite of the die-hard poll-taxers whom he riled at the Democratic National Convention, when he said, "The Poll Tax must go." These gentlemen have decided that Henry Wallace must go. We do not believe their ideas on the subject represent the ideas of the little people, people like you and me, and the family next door. People who may not understand rugged individualism, cartels and monopolies, but definitely understand exploitation, poverty, unemployment and insecurity. These are the sixty million President Roosevelt's peace-time program refers to. Sixty million peacetime jobs will mean production and consumption of civilian goods on a level higher than any we have ever knwn before.

Sixty million jobs will mean no bread lines, apple stands, insecurity or low wages. Fire traps and slums will be on their way to elimination; disease and sickness will hit a new low and the people of America will begin to reap true democracy. This can be done. If we have the money for war, why not for peacetime? If we have money for guns, bombs and bullets, why not for jobs, education and housing?

We believe the appointment of Henry Wallace, as Secretary of Commerce, would mean laying the basis now for putting the Pryesident's program in effect, when the war is over, the George Bill notwithstanding. His opponents claim he "lacks experience." They conveniently forget to remember that during his eight years as Secretary of Agriculture, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Farm Security Administration were under his supervision. That during this period, these agencies loaned over six billion dollars, made eleven million, five hundred thousand separate commodity credit loans; one million, two hundred and eight thousand rural rehabilitation loans; and arranged the financing to permit twenty thousand tenant farmers to buy their own farms.

This is the record, and the "Down-with-Walace" boys know it. They call Wallace a "dreamer," yet can offer no specific, practical program of their own. The date set for Senate consideration of Wallace's nomination to the Commerce post is at present, March 1st. That gives us a little more than a week to bombard our Senators, Democratic and Republican, with postcards, letters, and telegrams letting them know the tenor of our feelings on the matter. If you belong to any organization whatsoever, do your best to have them do their part.

We believe Wallace is twenty years ahead of the times, and that the Negro, along with other minority groups will advance twenty years economically under his leadership. If we fail Wallace we fail ourselves.

Will you send that card, letter or telegram today?....

Chicago Defender

3 Negro Scribes With MacArthur In Manila Entry

MANILA.—Three Negro correspondents were with the first of the American forces entering Manila when the principal city of the Philippines Islands was liberated this week.

Charles Loeh, representing the Negro Newspaper Publishers' association, Francis Yancey, Afro-American artist-writer, and Billy Rowe of the Pittsburgh Courier entered Manila from its northern outskirts under cover of early darkness on the first day of its occupancy.

While our forces secured the safety of several thousand internees held in the Japanese concentration camp at Santo Tomas, other elements closed in from the east and south of the city.

A number of unidentified Negro outfits including the largest port and transportation companies attached to the 6th Army, will undoubtedly participate in the mopping up phases of the campaign.

Numerous fires evidently caused by enemy demolition are raging throughout the city, and Japanese snipers continue to harass the conquering troops.

Press Group Holds Meeting In Detroit

Told Good Product

Still Main Aim Of Newspapers

By CHARLES J. WARTMAN

DETROIT, Mich.—The second wartime regional conference of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association here Jan. 26-27 was dedicated to greater effort in winning the war and press-

Elizabeth street. Washington Post.
e conference in QUALITY OF PRODUCT
K. Gibson Jr. The Detroit Free Press man-
he Secretary of aging editor told the group that
artin, managingkeeping up the quality of their
roit Free Press product was still the main ob-
recently re-jective. Fletcher Martin gave
oreign corres-his experiences in a formal talk
e Pacific War at the Alpha Frat House.
Eugene Meyer, Professor Kingsbury of Wayne
blisher of the University, addressed the group

Speakers at the
Representatives of thirteen
Negro newspapers and two na-
tional advertising agencies at-
tended the sessions. The Mich-
igan Chronicle and Detroit Fletcher
Tribune, members of the Central
Region were hosts to the con-
ference. All meetings were held
in the Lucy Thurman Branch.

ing the fight against the enemies
of democracy at home.
YWCA, 509 E.

on the field of advertising. Rudolf Johnson of the Chicago Defender was chairman of the mechanical panel, Dowday Davis of the Kansas City Call, was chairman of the advertising panel and Ellis F. Corbett of the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, headed the circulation panel.

There was a tour of the Detroit Free Press mechanical plant under the direction of George Cunningham, mechanical superintendent.

The conference announced a nation-wide essay contest as a project to engender interest in journalism in high school students as a part of the National Negro Newspaper Week observance, Feb. 25 to March 3, 1945. The observance this year marks the 118th anniversary of the Negro press.

Harry McAlpin, Washington correspondent of the NNPA, gave sidelights on his Washington assignment.

ROSTER OF DELEGATES

Delegates included: Thomas W. Young, Journal and Guide; Howard H. Murphy, Afro-American; W. O. Walker, Cleveland Call Post; P. L. Prattis, Pittsburgh Courier; Charles Browning, Chicago Defender; Russell Cowans, Michigan Chronicle; Rudolph Johnson, Chicago Defender; L. J. Austin, Carolina Times; Arnett Murphy, Afro-American; Hortense Young, Louisville Defender; Mrs. Robert Vann, Pittsburgh Courier; Olive Diggs, Chicago Bee; John Sengstacke, Chicago Defender; Clarence Jackson, Michigan Chronicle; Henry Kelly, Detroit Tribune; Harry Alexander, Cleveland Call Post; William Black, Interstate United Newspapers Inc.; Richard Jackson, St. Louis Argus; Frances M. Leonard, Michigan Chronicle; Mrs. Victoria Thomas, Detroit Tribune; Herman Smith, New York Defender; Frank Mitchell, St. Louis Argus; Dowdal Davis, Kansas City Call; Joseph LaCouer, Associated Publishers, New York.

Henry F. Kelly, Detroit Tribune; Vivian Dreer, St. Louis American; Alexander Barnes, Washington Tribune; Roy Garvin, Afro-American; Armistead Pride, Lincoln University; Abraham Blackwell, Louisville Defender; George Denison, Chicago Defender; Charles J. Wartman, Michigan Chronicle; Irving Williamson, St. Louis Argus; N. A. Sweets, St. Louis American; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McCall, Detroit Tribune; Louis E. Martin, Michigan Chronicle; Charlotte Perry, Detroit Tribune; Lillian Scott, Michigan Chronicle; Clarence Taylor, Chicago Defender; E. F. Corbett and John Belden, Journal and and Guide; John R. Williams, Pittsburgh Courier; Frank Stanley, Louisville Defender; Fletcher Martin, foreign correspondent; Charlotte Francis, Michigan Chronicle, and Larry Chism, Michigan Chronicle.

EDiTOR THREATENED

BIRMINGHAM — (ANP) — A man identifying himself as Robert E. (bob) White, editor of the discredited and suspended "Alabama Sun notorious political hate sheet that flourished during the 1944 Alabama senatorial campaign, Tuesday threatened Emory O. Jackson, editor of the Birmingham World when the two met on the courthouse steps.

Said White: "Emory, this is Bob White. You have been writing in the paper about me getting drunk. If you write anything else it won't be good for you. You better keep my name out of the paper. If you don't you will regret it."

Jackson, who was leaving the board of registrars, when accosted by White, said he believed the threat was a part of the board's effort to suppress his efforts to stimulate mass registration of Negro citizens here.

As a matter of precaution, Jackson has reported the threat to city, county, state and federal authorities asking that he be protected in the privelege of reporting the news and the rights to exercise the freedom of the press.

STRANGE SCENES ON THE HIGH SEA

Stewart Comes Home With "Indigestion"

New York—We were a curious assortment of human beings half wacky, if truth must be told—aboard the big boat that brought me from Europe to America.

There were men without faces some without eyes and others minus arms and legs. There were mental cases. There were stretcher cases. There were prisoners with long prison sentences staring them in the face when they set foot on American soil.

There were men who had lost their ship as the result of enemy action. French civilians on a diplomatic mission were also on the passenger list, plus civilian technicians and one war correspondent.

No Women Present

Not a single woman was aboard ship.

It is quite possible that every person on the boat was suffering from battle fatigue, to some extent, when we walked up the gangplank—but it is almost certain that we were candidates for the nut house when we disembarked.

The length of the voyage had something to do with our mental state—that plus constant drills of one sort and another, and restrictions aganist almost everythng but breathing.

Two things kept me sane, if I may stretch a point. One was the food which was the best I've had in years. The other was the good natured razzing from my cabin mates because the troop commander, a colonel, asked me up to to his cabin to get my autograph and in my cabin was a Harvard and a Columbia university professor who were not asked.

Jack Dawson, who lived in New York for many yeras, prior to going overseas for the Red Cross, was my tablemate and confidant. Dawson was director of a Southampton club for more than a year and is a graduate of Springfield college in Massachusetts.

There was ice cream every night, the first I had eaten since last June. There were candy bars and oranges and fresh eggs which had also been absent from my diet since I left for Europe.

Gets Carton of Cigarteees

And, best of all, I was permitted to buy a carton of cigarettes at the time and at the expiration of a week was allowed to buy some more.

Some people have already asked me what incidents stand out most vividly in my mind as a result of my second trip into a war zone. This is easy to answer.

First and foremost, the thrill of this entire war for me was my first day in Paris. There'll never be another day like that one for me. From a triumphant entry with joy unrestrained, that day turned into a mass street fight with the most deadly weapons brought into play. From extreme joy to extreme terror!

Next, I'll always remember my first step on German soil. That was something. If I mentioned before that we got out of the jeep to spit on the ground, I told a lie. What we actually did was to get out and make a latrine of our first footstep. That's how we observe social niceties in this war.

I cannot forget my first sight of a buzz bomb. I was naive enough to think it was a low flying plane. Oh, but I learned. And so did millions more when the fantastic contraption had Londoners walking on their heels after a few weeks. But you can't tell a person how it is with buzz bombs or rockets if that person has never had his pack teeth jarred by one. Truly experience is the best instructor.

See WAC Officers

The sight of two WAC officers just before I left London is also one of my treasured memories. I had come to the conclusion that I was not to see any overseas before I was old and gray, but they fooled me. These two were the forerunners of others and I know the invigorating effect their presence will have on the soldiers over there.

Oh, I must not forget my marriage to Josephine Bakr. True, it was only a mock wedding, with a Red Cross Club director performing the ceremony; and the ring I gave Jo was only a cigar band, but it was still a big occasion in my humdrum life.

Afterward we went to Josephine's Paris home, which is a small cottage about the size of a country club—and for first time in my life I drank pink champagne.

The grounds around Jo's house are like a city park with flowers, bridle paths, hothouses and brooks running under bridges. If anybody thinks she is destitute, they're crazy. She is very well fixed with folding money.

Yes, and I have a picture which she autographed. And it says: "To my husband, with a big kiss."

So, there, you doubting Thomases, I wasn't lying. It was all in fun—but I did marry the girl.

But I am glad to be back, for more than one reason. Maybe I'll go away to war again. I don't know. But right now I've got indigestion—and I need a change of diet. Too much war in the belly has given my stomach juices more than they can take.

And I still don't see why we had to have the darn war in the first place.

Fletcher Martin

Back From Wars, Tells Of Japs

Says Insects Put Up Terrible Fight In Pacific

LOUISVILLE — (ANP)— Fletcher Peter Martin, first Negro war correspondent accredited to Gen Douglas MacArthur's staff, told last week how race relations is unheard of and "every soldier regards the other as a grown up."

A writer for the Louisville Defender and pool correspondent for the Negro newspaper Publishers' association, the former editor of the Louisville Leader spent 22 months on Pacific fighting fronts. During this time he acquired a real respect "for the Jap soldiers' ability," he said, adding that he also has a much greater respect for the American soldiers' ability to take innumerable insect bites.

"The most terrifying thing our boys experience," Martin said, "Is the vast number of crawling, biting, stinging insects, which must be battled at all times."

He told a story about a soldier named "killing Mee." "Killing Mee," Martin explained, was a Negro truck driver whom a group of Texans urged to man a machine gun on which three previous gunners had been killed. "Killing Me," however, "took over and skillfully fired at the Japs for more than nine hours in a stretch and thus was manned 'killing Me,' Martin said.

Newsmen Find Daily with 200,000 Sales in Africa

Afro-American Bald., Md.
1-13-45

By VINCENT TUBBS

AFRO Representative on NNPA African Commission

LAGOS, Africa (By Cable) — Four daily newspapers with combined circulation of 200,000 are being published in this area by Nnamdi Azikiwe.

Asikiwe, a graduate of Lincoln University (Pa.) and the University of Pennsylvania, is considered one of the most progressive men in all Africa. He has been among the commission's most gracious hosts.

N. Azikiwe

In a recent after-dinner speech, he voiced the hope that Africa will soon hold a higher standing among nations and indicated a strong desire that America will assist that post-war isolationism prevent her from taking the leading role in re-making the world, as she has done in saving it.

Kings and Their Power

Lagos has one king with a palace, throne, retinue and over 200,000 people in his domain, but the political power resides in England.

Two other kings, somewhat more powerful, and a city which is traditionally declared to be where the world began were also visited this week.

Oba Falolu, Eloke of the House of Docemo, head man of Lagos, is the king first referred to. His island is the seat of the British Government and he gets a maintenance allowance.

All is not dark in the House of Docemo, for his subjects still prostrate themselves in their elders' presence and are not unaffected by his native wisdom.

Other Kings

Alake of Abeokuta and Oni of Ife, who direct states with highly effective native administrations, are kings demonstrating that Africans can govern themselves successfully.

Alake, 73 years old, former government employee and recently made worshipful master of the local Masonic Lodge, governs a million and a half people in Abeokuta, a state of 4,266 square miles.

Oni governs a city at Hub Yoruba, which has a total of about 5 million people. His town is considered the spot where the world began.

Worth 2 Million

Alake and Oni together are worth over a million dollars and have over 100 highly decorated crowns which sit at various ceremonies on heads that ferment many sound statements.

Alake, for example, advocates mass education before self-government for Nigeria's 22 million people, only about 3 per cent of whom now read and write.

The commission has also visited Ibadan, largest colonial city in Africa, with 300,000 population, and viewed at Ife some 300 to 1,000-year-old bronze masks which John Huxley has said are "Unique in the world's art and of high calibre by any standard."

Marriage Ceremony

Our other activities here included luncheon with a dozen Lagosians who studied in America, two radio broadcasts and observation of a Yoruba marriage ceremony, where the couple wed in the morning, then separate for the day.

The bridegroom calls for his bride at dusk, bringing a band and a hundred persons in his retinue, fights hecklers to get into the house, returns home with hi sbride and an elderly female who keeps nuptial night vigil and reports the bridegroom's satisfaction or otherwise the next morning.

Today we begin a 3,000-mile air, train, and auto journey covering some part of each province of Nigeria's 375,000 square miles.

An American Policy Backfires In War Zone

Norfolk Journal & Guide 3-24-45

AMERICAN Negro soldiers made a good record in the Spanish-American War. When brigaded with the French, and fighting under French high command, American Negro soldiers made a good record in World War I.

Certain American Negro units have made good records in this war. This has been true of fighter pilots of the 99th and the 332nd. It has been true of artillery and tank units. Coast Guard and Marine groups have done exceedingly well. There have been numerous decorations of individuals for extraordinary courage in action.

On the whole, it has appeared, until within recent weeks that the Negro fighting man was measuring up to expectations wherever he was placed.

But, of late, the 92nd Infantry Division in the Italian theatre of war has been under criticism for making "unsatisfactory showings in combat."

The War Department sent TRUMAN K. GIBSON, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, to find out what is wrong. JOURNAL AND GUIDE War Correspondents LEMUEL E. GRAVES JR., and JOHN "ROVER" JORDAN have cabled some interesting facts revealing or related to MR. GIBSON's findings. 3-24-45

The 92nd is fighting the American race problem at the front, while also fighting the enemy. Our MR. GRAVES quotes MR. GIBSON as saying: "Theatre commanders are aware of the situation." MR. GIBSON found that there was high praise for the performances of parts of the 92nd, particularly "two artillery battalions commanded by two Negro lieutenant colonels WENDELL DERRICK and MARCUS RAY.

A New York *Herald Tribune* war correspondent, JOHN CABOT SMITH, has cabeled his paper an account of MR. GIBSON's findings as told to him. "The 92nd Division labors under the handicaps of excessive illiteracy and inadequate training," and the members "are always sensitive to incidents which revive race prejudices, and many of them *lack a clear conviction of what they are fighting for.*" 3-24-45

A large majority of Negro troops were inducted from the southern states. War Department records show that 46.4 percent of all Negro troops are in Class 5 (illiterate) and 35 percent in Class 4 (nearly illiterate), while only four percent of all white troops are in Class 5 and 16 percent in Class 4. The records show that 17 percent of the 92nd Division is in Class 5 and 75 percent is in Class 4.

According to MR. SMITH's report, "Negroes were drafted to fill the division, instead of being classified and sent to whatever branch of the service they were best suited for; many went straight from the reception center to the division without preliminary training."

The clear implication is that a division was formed of men 92 percent nearly illiterate or definitely illiterate, and sent into combat inadequately trained. 3-24-45

There is also the inference that the mixture of white and Negro officers, with the Negro officers treated in accordance with American jim crow policies, "causes some hard feelings." The policy is to maintain separate Negro officer clubs; never to put Negro officers in command over white officers; and to promote Negro officers under a "block system which works hardships on individuals."

The American government, its War Department, and its Army apparently overlook certain psychological factors which operate to give a soldier a fighting heart, or to make him practically useless. What seems to be an "oversight," however, is a matter of adhering in the war theatres to racial policies at home, which are not conducive to giving Negro soldiers "a clear conviction of what they are fighting for." 3-24-45

Traditionally the American Negro soldier is a good soldier. Rare courage and fighting qualities have been demonstrated from the American War for Independence to the present time. This has been true despite handicaps such as have been pointed out by MR. GIBSON. There can be no perfect soldiering by any mass group in this age of machine warfare under such handicaps.

chusetts Regiment, is another that chronicles interesting facts and data of the War of Rebellion. George W. Williams' "Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion" was also of extreme value. 1-13-45

Today, intelligent and courgeous Negro war correspondents in the various battlefronts where Negro soldiers, sailors and servicemen are stationed busy recording the day by day accomplishments of our men for a definiete place in history.

These experts, who have and are observing at first hand, the valor of black boys in the mud, grime and stink of battle, are collectively gathering the most significant story in the history of the race.

Negro war correspondents in this conflict are providing education for Negro generations unborn. They are gathering the fuel for the fire of hope that will help light the way as we

The Negro War Correspondent

New York Amsterdam

The Negro's story in the War of the Revolution, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War and in World War I has never been completely told, although several excellent attempts were made to do so. The reason there is no all-compresensive day-by-day story of the Negro in those earlier struggles—the War of the Revolution, the Civil War and the War with Spain is that in those days there were no Negro war correspondents, and the complete record was thus lost. Aside from dry governmental documents, figures and statistics, the achievements of the Negro soldier under George Washington, U. S. Grant and Theodore Roosevelt has been largely spread by word of mouth and legend, and history has been written without the full account played by the American Negro in the life struggles in which this nation has been engaged. 1-13-45

Of course, there have been several splendid books done on certain aspects of what the Negro did in these wars, but they are either out of print or too hard to get for general dissemination of the facts. In World War I, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, who was then Special Assistant to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, put on paper what should be a standard reference of what the Negro soldiers did in 1917-19. Entitled "Scott's Official History of the American Negro in the World War," the profusely illustrated volume of 512 pages remains as the outstanding work of its kind. (Col. Arthur W. Little's "Harlem to the Rhine" gave many facts one should know). Several volumes of the other wars have been written, but whether unobtainable or not, we cannot say. Of them, "The Black Phalanx," gave an extremely wide coverage of what the Negro did in the War of the Revolution and emphasized his exploits in the Civil War. "A Brave Black Regiment" by Emilo, which was a story of the 54th Massa-

...ded on toward our goal. In such a noble task and undertaking, their works are their reward.

News Of Race Troops Not In White Press

Correspondent Raps Articles Done In Dialect

Wonders Whether War Reporting Has Been Honest

(U. S. War Correspondent, ANP)

SOMEWHERE IN GERMANY — (ANP)— Since D-Day in Europe more than one million words (a week) have been written by newspapermen covering the achievements, valor and heroics of American soldiers. This mountain of verbiage is equivalent to 1,700 full-length novels per week.

Of this great mass of material submitted by hundreds of reporters, photographers, magazine writers, radio script authors and broadcasters only a little less than two percent has been deleted by hard-boiled censors.

WORDS ARE WEAPONS

Those modern-day historians play a tremendous role in information, educational services and the shaping of public opinion. Words are weapons that can explode with the thunder of centuries of reaction or the power of truth and progressivism. Therefore the consideration here is what have these chroniclers been writing about the contribution of Negro troops and what amount of space have home publications given their activities.

We are wondering if this reporting has been straight, objective writing or whether it has been angled to fit the framework of outmoded stereotypes still clutched at by the fascists and tery clan. Have these dispatches analyzed logically, interpreted ethically?

Civilian newspapers seldom reach ... but we have some editions now from the daily press that appear to be typical. One is from the deep south another from the middle west and one from the east. Items about Negroes are scarce but when found run in this vein:

USES DIALECT

One story of an FA outfiit is included. Enlisted personnel is quoted in atrocious dialect and are saying the most ridiculous things. Again an officer with an engineering unit is quoted. He is placed in a ludicrous situation and likewise is making absurd statements.

Now the facts in the matter are that army commanders will not tolerate stupidity in field artillery organizations where a high degree of technical perfection is required. And identical qualifications must be met by all candidates aspiring for the officer class. While it must be admitted that mediocrity and inefficiency is found among officers even these weaklings white or black are not idiots.

There is something missing in the big story of this great adventure. It is the real, the human, the un-biased chapter on the sacrifices and bravery of Negro soldiers. Until that link is inserted the epic will remain incomplete.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

EXCITING WAR NEWS largely obscured its significance, but this week the highest court of the land handed down one of its most important decisions in recent years—perhaps ranking alongside the Schechter sick chicken case invalidating the NRA.

This week's case, that of Georgia vs. the railroads, was largely a tribute to one man, Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia, who is fast becoming the South's greatest leader since the Civil War. Arnall conceived the case and came to Washington to argue it personally before the Supreme Court.

His victory this week means several things. From now on, when one of the 48 States suffers because of monopoly, it can come to the U. S. Supreme Court direct, without waiting to climb up through the District and Appeals Courts. Perhaps even more important, it means that neither the Army nor the Navy nor the President can stop enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act if 1 of the 48 States wants to appeal over their heads to the Supreme Court.

For years the South has been beefing about freight rates fixed by Wall Street bankers and the railroads they control, which discriminated against the South. For years the South has been claiming it could not industralize as long as it had to pay rates on what it manufactured higher than the East and Midwest. For years, the Conference of Southeast Governors and various U. S. Senators have made this their chief campaign slogan.

But finally an unassuming little man from Georgia cut right to the heart of the whole matter, and without any palaver or politicking took the case to the Supreme Court—and won it.

Arnall Abolishes Poll Tax

IN ALL THE FOREGOING YEARS of beefing, no one had ever thought of doing this. But, also, no one had ever thought of doing a lot of other things with which Ellis Arnall has given Georgia the most progressive, clean-cut government in decades.

No one, for instance, ever thought of abolishing the poll tax. Northern members of Congress have been shouting about it for years. Southern Senators, in turn, had been filibustering against it. It was a sore spot in the Federal body politic. But Governor Arnall decided that the South should put its own house in order, not be reformed by others. So last month he quietly abolished the poll tax.

Arnall accomplished this miracle by a vote of 151 to 41 in the Georgia House and a vote of 41 to 3 in the Senate. Sentiment against the poll tax was overwhelming. Of course the legislators knew that Arnall had unearthed a hundred-year-old law giving the Governor the right to remove certain measures from the statute books. But he never really used this threat. Perhaps one secret of his success is that Arnall spent a large slice of his young life in the Legislature or in State Government. He knows its members and they know him. He uses friendship rather than threats.

Reduces Georgia Debt

BORN 37 YEARS AGO at Newnan, Ga., Arnall was the son of well-to-do parents. "My granddaddy," he says, "got rich by working Negroes for 25 cents a day." Since then, his grandson has maintained that "the Negro problem is mostly economic; the balance political. It is not a social problem at all."

After leaving college, Arnall entered the Legislature at the age of 25, became Attorney General of the State at 30 and Governor at 35.

One of the first things Arnall did when he entered the Governor's Mansion was to run across an old silver tea set which the State had presented to President Teddy Roosevelt in 1907 for the U. S. S. Georgia. However, the State never paid the jeweler for the silver. And when the crew of the U. S. S. Georgia heard that the jeweler was unpaid, they said they wanted nothing to do with the tea set and returned it. For about 30 years thereafter it has set around the Governor's Mansion, a reminder of Georgia's unkept obligations.

Upon taking office, Governor Arnall told the Legislature that the tea set was a reflection on the good name of Georgia and he proposed that it either be given back to Cranksha, jewelers, or else be paid for. The Legislature appropriated the money.

That first act set the standard for most things Arnall has done since. He reduced the State debt from 36 million dollars to 46,900,000, and by the end of his term it will be retired completely. He did this, moreover, despite heavy increases in expenditures for schools and without increasing taxes.

Revamps Constitution

BUT PERHAPS THE BIGGEST local accomplishment of Governor Arnall was streamlining the Georgia constitution. Most people outside the South don't realize that, after the Civil War, the South adopted iron-clad constitutions to protect them against carpet-baggers. They had been the victims of unscrupulous Northerners and Negro politicians to such an extent that they practically locked the treasury and threw away the key.

The constitution of Georgia, for instance, had been amended 301 times. It was unwieldy and impossible. It just wouldn't work under modern, streamlined conditions. So Arnall persuaded the Legislature that Georgia couldn't go forward if it depended on the past. The constitution has now been completely rewritten and passed by a unanimous vote in the Georgia House.

Supreme Court Victory

ARNALL WON HIS RECENT Supreme Court victory after he began studying the problem of returned veterans. He decided the State couldn't attract its returned veterans unless it had something to offer them in the way of industrial opportunity, and that the State couldn't industrialize as long as freight rates were against it.

In winning his decision before the Supreme Court this week, Arnall actually has won a victory for all the other States and for free competition throughout the Nation. Hitherto, the Army and the Navy were trying to prevent prosecution of the Anti-trust Acts. For instance, when the Justice Department circulated its proposed case against Reader's Digest to the Army and Navy, the Navy came back and wanted to know all the details.

For some obscure and unexplained reason, the admirals seemed to fear that a suit against Reader's Digest, which obviously has nothing whatsoever to do with the battlefronts, might interfere with the war. In the end, however, they let the Justice Department proceed. But in other cases they have not.

Now, however, regardless of the Army and Navy, the Supreme Court has ruled that any State which is discriminated against as a result of monopoly can step in over the head of the Federal Government and be heard—all thanks to the fighting little 37-year-old Governor of Georgia.

W. E. B. DuBois

Chicago Defender - Ill

Post-San Francisco Observations

SINCE LEAVING San Francisco I have traveled through nineteen states and made nine speeches chiefly on the San Francisco conference. This means that since the middle of April I have seen a large part of the United States leaving out the extreme northwest and southwest, northeast and southeast. On the whole my reactions have been favorable. Most of all because the colored people that I have seen and met seem alive to current conditions and also because comparing conditions over wide stretches of time I can see undoubted advancement. In nearly all cases the present situation of Negroes is aggravated by migration. This is an old difficulty and not a matter of race. Just as long as a country has backwaters of depression, of poverty and discrimination, the first result of intelligence and initiative is a movement away from these unfortunate centers.

The second result is the more or less sudden impact of a mass of unlettered and inexperienced people who have suffered misfortune and discrimination and who are blindly seeking better conditions. This means that the average social level of the invaded group is lowered by the invaders. In the nineteenth century this happened continually among the white people in the cities, when the Germans poured into the West and the Irish poured into the East, when fugitive Negroes poured into the middle states and into southern Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. It happened again after the first World war among both colored people and whites as poor whites and Negroes poured into the industrial opportunities offered by the North. It is happening today. On the West Coast in California, Oregon and Washington masses of new Negroes have come as into Colorado and, of course, into Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo.

Social Problems Solved 7-28-45

IT ALWAYS SEEMS a tough break for a group of colored people who are achieving independence and intelligence suddenly to be called upon to face the social problem of ignorance and poverty which is not of their making. But it has been done and this time it seems to me that it is being done with much more intelligence and sacrifice than ever before.

I spoke in Denver to a number of organizations representing interracial efforts. They were for the most part white people of sympathy and intelligence. They asked searching questions. I spoke to the Department of Sociology in the University of Chicago to students of training and research and got similar reactions. Great mass meetings like that at the Pilgrim Baptist church in Chicago were as responsive and intelligent as similar gatherings in San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles.

Advance Unquestionable

THEN I CHANGED the tempo and spoke at three schools: at commencement exercises of a branch of Virginia State college in Norfolk, at Virginia Union in Richmond. I like the way in which they listened to an unemotional and strictly logical development of my theme. In Atlanta and Montgomery I spoke to citizens and summer school students representing the far-south. White Atlanta had just received a blow between the eyes in the revelation of its color discrimination in education. White Alabama was groping in the old segregation pattern but more conscious than ever before of being on the defensive.

The race problem in these states is critical and alive with uncertain solutions for the future, but it is not the same race problem that I knew thirty or twenty years ago or even ten years ago.

The advance of the American Negro is unquestionable. To illustrate this I have received the following letter from a white correspondent at a white university in Virginia:

"When race questions are discussed here at college, I am lost in a sea of racial hatred and condemned for being 'radical.' Too radical—I have been told—to ever become a successful lawyer in the South. . . . Unfortunately, I am able to find no basis for optimism in regard to a more liberal attitude on the part of Southerners. As a Georgian, I hate to admit this and would like to have your opinion. Do you believe that there are many Southerners today who accept the Negro and will help him gain the political, economic, and social rights that should be his?"

I append my answer: 7-28-45

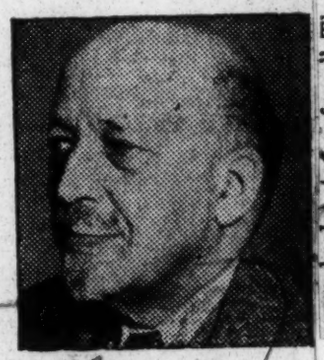
". . . I believe there are many Southerners today 'who accept the Negro and will help him gain the political, economic, and social rights that should be his,' but I am sure that they still form a small minority of the intelligent and powerful South which is today in control and I know that if they stand by their convictions they are going to suffer for it. I do not consider John Temple Grave II nor Virginius Dabney nor Ralph McGill—these men are professional liberals but they are not willing to stand up for principles. Until the South gets and keeps at home a group willing to suffer for the right, it will never become a great section."

W. E. B. DuBois

Chicago Defender Ill.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin"

I HAVE SEEN a good many crack-pot protests against race prejudice in my day; but the recent attempt to prevent the production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" seems to me the most idiotic. Of all the influences which worked to emancipate the American Negro from slavery, Mrs. Stowe's novel was the most potent in its appeal to the heart of the world. The character of Uncle Tom is humble and understandable and infinitely pitiable. It is certainly not the only reaction to evil, nor the one called for in 1945. But in 1845, the humble surrender to utter and overwhelming disaster and hurt, was something that a cruel world could understand even in its bestial fury. Sacrifice and suffering is not the only answer to the woe of mankind but it is one answer that has been made successful by Socrates and Jesus Christ.



10-22-45

Dislike No Excuse For Ban

THE PLAY, BASED on Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, has much that many do not like or agree with; but that is no excuse for banning it. There is much in the Bible that I think wrong and silly, but that does not stop me from recognizing it as great and beautiful literature. The character Uncle Tom, as portrayed in the book and play, is not what we understand by "Uncle Tom" today. Stowe's Uncle Tom was no hypocrite nor coward. He submitted to evil as a duty and not as a way to escape. He typified the great crucifixion of good, which the world has ever used. "Uncle Tom," as we use the phrase, is a fawning, self-seeking coward, too selfish to fight and too ignorant to understand what submission is costing others.

But beyond that, how far shall we undertake to censor sincere art, just because we do not like it? Have we a right to demand that all Negroes in books, on the stage and in films, be as pure, noble and handsome as we would like them to be? If artists in literature, painting and drama, portray our villains, clowns and prostitutes far more often than our hard-working, quiet citizens, the remedy is not book-burning, picketing and censorship, but truer books, fairer films, and plays like "Deep Are the Roots," now packing the Fulton theatre in New York.

"Birth of a Nation" Different 10-22-45

BACK IN THE DAYS when many of us opposed the film, "Birth of a Nation," there was much dissent and heart-searching among us. I remember my friend, Inez Milholland, a tried and conscientious friend of black folk and all their aspirations, protesting and crying, "No! Not censorship, but reply! Answer! Let art,

The Winds Of Time

"Birth of a Nation" was thus an unanswerable libel. But there is no analogy between this and "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The play is not a libel; it is on the whole a fine tribute to Negro character and a bitter attack on its enslavement; with this is comedy and and even farce; but Abraham Lincoln rightly pointed to Harriet Beecher Stowe and her immortal book as the cause of Civil War and Emancipation.

We have enough to do in finishing the work which this brave woman did without wasting time and stultifying our good sense by attacking the best and successful efforts of a century since.

W. E. B. DuBois

Chicago Defender, Feb.

War Between Races

EVERY AMERICAN NEGRO has been unhappy over the war with Japan because it is a war between nations of difference colors, between Europe and Asia. And because we cannot help but believe that the fundamental impulse back of this war was, on the one hand, the century-old determination of Europe to dominate the yellow peoples for the benefit of the white; and on the other hand, the resentment of Asiatics at being considered and treated as inferior to Europeans.

This we see as the basic pattern; but it would not by any means excuse in our minds the unwise and ill-considered attack upon the United States at Pearl Harbor. That very act gave us pause. Many Negroes, many times, and in many places; have looked on revolt and war as the necessary and sole solution of race friction. The experience of Japan has proven two things: that domination of one people by other and selfish races, bad as it is, is not whit better than domination within a race by elements whose aims and ideals are anti-social.

Fight Against Caste

SO FAR AS JAPAN was fighting against color caste, and striving against the domination of Asia by Europeans, she was absolutely right. But so far as she tried to substitute for European, an Asiatic caste system under a "superior" Japanese race; and for the domination and exploitation of the peasants of Asia by Japanese trusts and industrialists, she was offering Asia no acceptable exchange for Western exploitation.

Uneasy, therefore, as we have been about war between the United States and Japan, and about our having as colored people to fight colored people possibly only for the benefit of white people, we have this to remember and sustain us: we are facing the beginning of the end of European domination in Asia. The ideas which Japan started and did not carry through, are not dead, but growing. The utter smashing of the terrible Japanese machine by the American technique is not an exhibition of race superiority of white over yellow: it is the overthrow of an economy and social tyranny which had gripped a fine and progressive people by the throat, and which deserved to be overthrown.

White Troops As Police

NOW COMES THE QUESTION, after the overthrow of the dominant powers in Japan, what have we to offer in its place? Here again we are puzzled and discouraged. It is outrageous to have at the head of our fighting forces a man like Halsay whose bitter contempt of colored people can hardly be restrained. He is not fighting a system—he is fighting and hating a colored race. How far does he represent America? Is there an America which can find itself in this struggle and demand for an emancipated Japanese people, freedom and equality, self-government and development, without slavery and without the contempt of white folk?

The recent declaration by the Allies of the terms offered Japan are reassuring. They are, complete disarmament; the deprivation of recent conquests; the installation of democratic methods in Japan's government; destruction of her war-making industry, but access to outside raw materials. Until a new order of peace and justice is established the Allies will occupy designated points in Japanese territory.

This last requirement is unfortunate and perhaps unnecessary. Whenever white troops are put in control in a colored country the results are notorious. It is to be hoped that this part of the Allied program will be sternly limited in space and time.

The Winds Of Time

57b-1945

Empire State Building Plane Crash

OKLAHOMA IN MANHATTAN CRASH WRITES

Malcom Whitby Tells of Chaos When Plane Struck Empire State Building.

Black Dispatch

EDITOR'S NOTE—The writer, a former Black Dispatch sports editor and reporter, was recently discharged from the Naval Reserve and is presently employed as a statistical clerk, Region II OPA Enforcement Division, Empire State Building. He will be glad to hear from his many Oklahoma acquaintances at Box 95, 125th Street Post Office, New York City. The next issue will include the first of a series of columns called "Tales of Manhattan" Mr. Whitby has agreed to write for the Black Dispatch.

5-11-45

Oklahoma City

NEW YORK.—A giant 15-ton bomber crashing into Manhattan skyscrapers has long been a fear of New Yorkers! The finishing-off of the European war ended this threat, but that's just what happened here Saturday at 9:45 a. m.! Okla.

Thank heavens! This plane carried no bombs, as the case might have been 90 days ago.

I was seated at my desk next to a west window on the 59th floor; the fog was heaven—ordinarily there's a clear view 30 miles west to Neward, New Jersey. At 10 a. m. civil service employees on the 3rd, 4th and 59th (OPA Region II, Accounting Division) floors are privileged to leave the office for 15 minutes. Being a late sleeper Saturday morning I was "clock-watching" and had just noticed the time as a quarter of ten when a heavy crash sounded, somewhat like the last Thursday when lightning hit the tower. Then glass, rock, and other building dezris fell past the south windows.

It was moving time then!

Excited voices were heard in the central corridor so the ten C. P. A.'s, eight girls and myself scurried to the elevator. Our express elevator stops only on the ground floors and floors between 55 and 66, so after a three- minute anxious wait we started walking to the next level of elevators on 54. In the stair exit we were met by other emploees who said "a plane hit the tower." I felt relieved when they s said "the tower was hit", but on the elevator all kinds of rumors were flying Finally I yelled out,"Let's knock-it-off until we get downstairs" Someone else in the packed elevator said," Yeah, hold everything 'Til we get down."

Out of the elevator like "hot Pop" we came and there 20 feet to the right of us at the row of express elevators for the 66 and 102 floors, was a pile of debris and bursted doors. We ran up but were shoved away and directed to run to Greeley Square a block west of Empire State opposite Saks Sixth Avenue Store on 33rd.

As we ran out of the building's south or 33rd street door a great object had smashed in Waldorf's Cafeteria where I would have been eating my late breakfast at 10:05! We scurried on and looked backward. Ftr into the dizzy heights of this engineering marvel a great mass of flame was enveloping the upper twenty stories of the world's tallest structure! The most amazing, unbelievable sight I'll ever see!

I thought film in the RCA Television Studio on the 86th floor was afire, but the cop said a giant plane hit the building on the north or 34th street side and gasoline spilled all over the pltce.

A week ago I wrote Mr. Dunjee for a press card—and now if I only had it I could get back in there and get the story of stories.

I ran to Willoughby's Camera Store, the world's largest photo shop, now owned by the employees, a gift of the owner. They're on 32nd just a half block from Greeley Square. I know they'd want this unusual picture. But they were "closed Saturdays for the summer."

Then I rushed to the subwty, took the "D" Express to Harlem, got my camert and returned to Greeley Square. Forty-five minutes had elapsed but the fire still raged; but the fog made visibility very poor. I took several pictures but I doubt whether they're any good.

Now, I'm just beginning to learn what happened after going all the way to Harlem and back and buying an extra here in Greeley Square: An Army Mitchell Bomber, weighing 15 tons, loaded with oxygen tanks, had plunged directly into the 79th floor at a speed of 122 yards per second—the National Catholic Welfare office was a seething inferno. Then I thought of my friend, Joe Robicheaux, the only colored field worker in the office and former USO director at Hampton, Va. Later I learned that "Jovial Joe" left Friday for the west coast.

I had my field glasses and could see flames in the 79th floor of the Welfare office. Men were on the ledge of the 75th floor offset, seemingly removing a body. Later I learned that one of the Welfare employees was blown out of a 79th floor window to the ledge 4 floors below to instant death.

Ambulances and novel emergency squad trucks were careening corners like mad, heading for Bellevue hospital. Forty-one pieces of fire apparatus were on hand.

It is almost unbelievable that this giant plane was almost entirely plummeted into the 79th floor and there burned to a wreck heap. One motor whirled into a row of elevators and cut the cables like a giant scythe, droppin the elevators 80 floors. The other motor hurtled through a half dozen walls and out the south window onto the roof of a 12-story building on 33rd street.

Two women were in the elevator that fell 80 floors. The impact cracked the sub-basement concrete like an egg-shell, although automatic devices had slowed the elevator somewhat. In the base of the shaft is a 12-foot high cylindrical base which the elevator plunged through from bottom to top, missing one of the girls by 8 inches. One was able to give t coherrent story to newsmen Sunday in Bellevue hospital.

Details of this tragedy can be written for the next thirty days but I haven't the time to write more; this is my noon hour and that's gone now.

Here To Yonder

Chicago Defender

Langston Hughes

8-4-45

Nerve Of Some White Folks

SOME WHITE FOLKS, both Protestant and Catholic, Jewish and Gentile, Christian and non Christian, English and American, Nazi or Republican, foreign-born or native, have an amazing amount of nerve. I swear they do!

Here in America, they have the nerve to run night clubs with all Negro bands and entertainers—like the Zanzibar in New York — and then Jim Crow Negro patrons.

They have the nerve to run Young Men's Christian associations with CHRISTIAN real big in the title, and not let a Negro in the door. No shame about it, either!

They have the nerve to turn out motion picture after motion picture in Hollywood, purporting to represent American life, with not a Negro in the cast, except maybe sometimes servants. Yet Negroes are mailmen, bus drivers, doctors, lawyers, nurses, motormen, just like anybody else, a part of American life—one out of every ten—but not a part of their movies.

They have the nerve to accept our money, like the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, thousands of dollars every week, but not hire a one of us in their offices.

They have the nerve to draft us into the army without having a single Negro on the Draft board in many parts of the country, and to command Negro troops with white officers without ever letting Negro officers command white troops.

No Negroes Allowed

I SWEAR they are an amazing people! They will own real estate in Negro neighborhoods and rent it out at high rentals, but live themselves where restricted covenants won't let a Negro light. Peace, it's truly wonderful!

They will open up a restaurant for the public on a street where we pay taxes—but if we come in, it suddenly becomes FOR WHITE ONLY. They'll hire us to cook the food in the kitchen but won't let us eat it in the dining room.

They'll let us nurse white babies, but if we sit down beside those same babies when they are grown, they holler "social equality!" No lie, they do!

They drain a country of all its wealth, like India, then when the Indians come to the Mother Country, England, they are treated like a stepchild, in spite of the fact that India is "the brightest jewel in the Empire's crown."

They stake off Africa and make it a land for **their** bombing bases and airports, but if the Africans want a little self-government and decent wages, they holler, "No!" and act like Africa belongs to the white races rather than the black. That's the truth!

They set up in dusky Asia lily-white churches, clubs, and schools where an Asiatic dare not enter. Thousands of miles away from home, they draw a color line in somebody's else's country, even in Panama and Trinidad, FOR WHITE ONLY—and everybody around them dark. They have all that nerve!

THEY OFFER a Good Neighbor Policy to Latin America, and then start Jim Crowing brownskin Latins at the Miami Airport before they hardly set a visiting foot on American soil. Jim Crow hospitality! Por dios! Carramba!

They Think White—Not Right

THEY WILL SELL a Negro a phonograph record down South but won't let him play it before buying; sell a colored woman a hat but won't let her try it on; sell a brownskin kid a coke in Kansas but won't let him drink it inside the store; sell a black man a hamburger in Delaware—but in a sack to eat outside. Yet this is America! Yes, it is, too!

Of course, not **all** white people are that way, but so many of them are that it isn't funny, particularly of Anglo-Saxon origin. All around the world they Jim Crow, from Chicago to China, from London, England, to Lincoln, Nebraska. They set up separate segregated Red Cross clubs all over the United Nations—except in the Soviet Union. (I reckon they would have them there if it wasn't against Russian laws.) They have an enormous nerve, some white folks! Oh, but they do!

Where do they get all this nerve, and how? Well, I guess it's because they have been getting away with it for so long, it has become a kind of second nature. Now, they are surprised that we want a decent table at the Zanzibar, or that we wish a Christian Y.M.C.A. to be really Christian, or that we are puzzled at **never** seeing a colored school teacher in a Hollywood picture, but always a maid.

They are surprised that some colored boys get psychiatrically upset at being drafted into a Jim Crow army by a Jim Crow draft board in a Jim Crow state where colored men cannot vote because of Jim Crow. Or that some Indians do not want to fight for Britain, or that some Africans have no desire to kill Greeks for the Empire. They are surprised that Negroes would like to lead armies, too, since armies must be led. They are amazed that we even dream of wanting to command white soldiers. But why not? White soldiers command us.

8-4-45

I am afraid the nerve of some white folks has gone to their heads and affected their brains so that they can't think right—only white—which is too bad, because this is **our** world, too, so they had better get over that.

8-9-45

Here To Yonder

Chicago Defender

Langston Hughes

Chicago, Ill.

8-25-45

V-J Night in Harlem

IN THE EARLY DAYS of the war, there was a good deal of mumbling and grumbling around Harlem about "this is a white man's war," reinforced, of course, by military segregation and the Red Cross blood bank policy. But the way Harlem celebrated V-J night when the news came that the war was finally over, indicated that Harlem had long since accepted the war as its own, too.

A few seconds after the radio carried its first flash that Truman had received the Japanese surrender note, bits of paper began to snow down from Harlem windows, just as all over New York. Within a few minutes the streets were full of people, auto horns were blowing, and kids were beating on garbage pail tops. The first person I recognized on my corner was a woman with tears in her eyes. "I am so glad!" she said. "It means my husband can come home from New Guinea."

As darkness deepened, Seventh avenue, Harlem's main street, became like a carnival or a summer-time New Year's Eve. Autos raced up and down, cut-outs wide open, horns blowing, flags and streamers flying, and folks clinging to running boards. Crowds overflowed the sidewalks. Musical instruments and noise-makers rent the air. One man put his victrola on a baby carriage and pushed it down the street playing records. Pretty girls were grabbed and kissed by groups of unknown men. And a fellow had painted himself a big sign, influenced by Father Divine: PEACE—THAT'S ALL.

8-25-45

Mixed Pairs of Cops

COPS IN PAIRS were on every corner. But it was different from that tense week some years ago when Italy invaded Ethiopia and the police department flooded Harlem with men. Then they were almost entirely white cops who glared at the Negroes and were glared at by the colored people. This time, V-J night, nearly every pair of cops was a mixed pair, one white, one colored. And whenever a situation developed that required police attention, it was the colored cop who took the initiative. New York's police department learned something from the last riot.

Downtown in the Times Square district where half of New York poured from the subways to celebrate, Negroes poured, too, up into the hilarious mass of people there. It was a great good-natured typically New York kind of celebration, all races and all classes pushing and yelling and cheering.

When I returned to Harlem, one man sitting in front of my house said, when I asked him why he wasn't out celebrating, "Why should I celebrate? Prejudice now is just as bad as it ever was."

Another man asked me if I had ever worked in a hotel. I said, "Yes." He said, "Well then tell me what does a houseman have to do? They laid me off my war job yesterday, so I saw an ad for a houseman and I think I will apply. You don't have to deliver no mail to guests or anything like that, do you? I ain't much at reading. I only had a second grade education down South."

Definition of Fascism

I TOLD HIM a houseman didn't have anything to do with mail in a hotel, but with cleaning and handy-man work and anything too heavy for a maid to do. So when I went to bed I kept thinking of these two colored men, and how fascism really hasn't been beaten in the world yet, only defeated in its boldest military form—for fascism is the kind of thing that made one Harlemite not celebrate, and another handicapped for life because the South had given him only a second grade education.

This war will be won only when EVERYBODY can celebrate being alive on a basis of equality with everyone else alive, when there is education and economic security for everyone, and to our billions of dollars are spent on death, NOT death, on **human well-being.**

Fascism is Bilbo and Rankin and people are dead and cannot shoot Eastland who don't want Negroes or any more, and the atom bomb has terrified Jews or Italian-Americans to have job the heart of man. Death has beaten protection. Fascism is the president of en death, force has beaten force. Those Dartmouth college who doesn't want of us triumphant who belong to the vic- minorities to have an equal chance at torious United Nations from London to education. Fascism is our Red Cross Harlem, Melbourne to Chicago's South that follows Hitler's blood policy. Fas- Side, Paris to Yamakraw have now the cism is the force that would keep peo- urgent duty of winning the war in our ple ignorant and helpless in the face of own lands and our own hearts, to put economic greed, and that gathers its an end to the forces and the feelings educational, economic, or military that give cause to any man to ques- power to support its suppression of the tion, "Why should I celebrate?" Or people. ask, "Does a houseman's job have any-

The war in Europe and the war in thing to do with mail? I only went to Asia is won, militarily speaking. Plenty the second grade."

Here To Yonder

Chicago Defender

Langston Hughes

10-6-45

Deep Are the Roots

WHEN IT COMES to the Negro, the Broadway theatre is accustomed to dealing in subjects far removed from contemporary life and problems — heaven in THE GREEN PASTURES, Shakespearian tragedy in OTHELLO, transplanted opera in CARMEN JONES, transplanted Polen in ANNA LUCASTA, transplanted English satire in MEMPHIS BOUND, folk fantasy in Katherine Dunham's CARIB SONG.

But Broadway has just been given a terrific shot in the arm by a new play that is as real and contemporary as this week's CHICAGO DEFENDER, and as full of problems, hopes and daily American conflicts.

That play is DEEP ARE THE ROOTS by those excellent playwrights who wrote TOMORROW THE WORLD, d'Usseau and Gow. They certainly know how to make an evening in the theatre exciting. DEEP ARE THE ROOTS keeps everybody sitting on the edge of their seats. I think it is the best play I have ever seen about the race problem. Certainly I have never seen this problem presented behind the footlights so clearly, frankly, excitingly and with so many of its nuances held up for examination. Here, in all its drama, is our tragic and halting search for democracy in America. 10-6-45

Hero Acts Like a Man

THE PLAY IS ABOUT a young Negro soldier just back from the war, Lt. Brett Charles. He is a graduate of Fisk university. (Nonnie, the leading woman in the forthcoming stage production of STRANGE FRUIT, is a graduate of Spelman.) I hope the characters of Lt. Charles and Nonnie indicate a new trend in the theatre away from the eternally dialect-speaking illiterates of our stage and screen. The young colored soldier of DEEP ARE THE ROOTS talks like a man, looks like a man, and expects to be treated as a man. 10-6-45

This expectation brings about the conflict of the play. It begins much as in my drama, MULATTO. The Negro hero of the play comes home to the South to the mansion where his mother is housekeeper and where he has grown up with the children of the family—and he comes in the front door! He wears his uniform proudly. He goes to the Public Library as any other citizen might to draw books. He does not act as the South generally expects Negroes to act. Lt. Charles has been treated decently by white people in Italy and in England. He expects to be treated decently at home.

That is the dynamite that explodes across the footlights of the Fulton theatre in New York these days. If a play could shake the land, this one should. (UNCLE TOM'S CABIN did, in its day.) The white reactionary, the white liberal, the white folk of good will, the meek and uneducated Negro, the decent, hard-working Negro and the modern upstanding forward looking Negro, all are portrayed here. Although the play is laid in the South, its situations and its problems are true in variation all over our land. Intelligent discussion in terms of the theatre is long overdue. Here it is at last!

Sex Overshadows Race Problem

HOWEVER, in both STRANGE FRUIT and DEEP ARE THE ROOTS, Broadway has gotten the race problem all angled up with sex. Unfortunately for clear thinking, the colored soldier and the white daughter of the Southern family fall in love. Maybe it does happen once in a blue moon. But in books and on Broadway stage it happens more often than in life. When Broadway mixes up sex with the race problem, it makes for good drama, to be sure, but I wish the problem of jobs could be dramatized as excitingly as sex. Most Negroes prefer a good job to a fine white woman. Certainly I, as a hard-working writer, would much rather have a Hollywood contract in my pocket than a Hollywood star in bed. 10-6-45

Millions of white folks in this country have never slept with a colored person. And millions of colored folks have never been near enough to touch a white person, let alone sleep with one. The real arena of the race problem is NOT a bedroom, but economics. The real problem for white folks is not how to keep from marrying a Negro but how to keep from carrying the burden of a large, discontented mass of black folks on their undemocratic backs. And the problem for the Negro is not how to get hold of a white paramour, but how to get hold of something to eat, put kids through school, get books out of Jim Crow libraries, vote and be treated like a citizen.

Because DEEP ARE THE ROOTS touches on all these problems and contains so many exciting elements with which one may agree or disagree, certainly nobody can be bored. It is a play worth anybody's money.

Here To Yonder

Langston Hughes

Chicago Defender

10-27-45

North, South, and the Army

THE OTHER NIGHT in a crowded New York cafeteria I heard a little story that illustrates most graphically the whole racial situation in these United States. The story demonstrates that white-Negro relations are a national problem affecting both civilian and military life. It illustrates how the army has helped to worsen these relations. It proves wrong those Southerners, both white and Negro, who say that Southern Jim-Crow is a "Southern" problem having nothing to do with the North. And it shows that often to achieve even the simplest things, Negroes must make an abnormal effort and put up a fight, or show of fight, that other citizens do not have to be bothered with.

It was a funny little story, but a very sad little story, too. I heard it by pure accident because, looking for a place at which to sit with my tray of food, I happened to sit down at a table where, a few minutes later, a colored taxi cab driver with a big plate of baked beans also came to eat. There was a friend with him and the taxi driver started to tell the friend about an incident that had taken place that day.

The taxi cab driver said, "A man got into my cab downtown this afternoon and told me," and here he imitated a deep South cracker drawl, "'Boy, take me to 59th and Fifth avenue.'" 10-27-45

A Memory Explodes

WE AT THE TABLE laughed at the way he imitated a Southern white mode of speech. The taxi driver went on, "I told him, 'I ain't gonna take you nowhere. You get out of my cab—and damn quick!'"

The astonished Southerner asked, "Why?" and the Negro taxi driver said, "Because I don't like you, that's why! You crackers treated me so mean when I was in the army down South that I don't never want to see none of you no more!" The white man called a policeman to make the Negro driver take him to his destination, whereupon the Negro proceeded to tell the cop how badly colored soldiers are treated in Mississippi. The cop advised the white Southerner to take another cab.

These are the preliminaries to the little tale that capped the climax. But even this much of the story, I think, illustrates that what the South does racially affects the North — for here was a New York cab driver of color still so mad about his treatment months before in Mississippi that he was taking it out on an unknown strange white man visiting in New York — just because the man was white and had a Southern accent.

As the taxi driver ate his beans, he went on to tell us of the painful months he spent in a Mississippi training camp before his recent release from the service. He told us about buses that left Negro soldiers standing hour after hour at the camp gates until all the white men on leave were carried into town. He told us about brutal civilian police in Jackson and Meridian. He said there had been a lynching near his camp with the body left hanging three days as a warning to Northern Negroes on how to behave in the South. Then he told about that last straw that made him go get a gun one day to fight and die, if need be, on American soil for his democratic rights. That the single right involved was so basically primitive and simple makes his story all the more symbolic of our American racial situation. 10-27-45

A Soldier Sits

SAID THE TAXI DRIVER, as he finished his beans, "They sent me to do some work in the white part of the camp that day. My bladder was always weak, so I had to go to the latrine no sooner than I got there. Everything is separate in Mississippi, even latrines. But there wasn't any COLORED latrines anywhere around, so I started to go in the one marked WHITE. A cracker MP yelled at me to halt, and when I didn't halt—because I couldn't—he drew his gun on me and cocked it. He threatened to shoot me if I went in that WHITE latrine.

"Well, he made me so mad, I walked nobody said a word. They just looked all the way back to my barracks and at me and walked out. I stayed there got a gun myself. I came back and I as long as I wanted to—black as I am walked up to that white MP. I threw —in that WHITE latrine."
my gun on him and I said, 'Neither He pushed his empty plate away and you nor me will never see no Ger- stood up. As he left he said, "Down mans nor no Japs if you try to stop in Mississippi a colored soldier has to me from going in this latrine this have a gun even to go to the toilet! morning.' That white boy didn't try to That is why I will not ride no white stop me. I went in. But by that time crackers in my cab in New York I was so mad I decided not to do what today."
I started to do in the beginning. I decided to sit down and stay awhile. So I did. With my gun on my lap, I just

Langston Hughes

Chicago Defender

5-26-45 Ill.

A Minor Miracle

THERE IS a kind of minor miracle taking place in Detroit. For this miracle good Catholics would thank Saint Christopher, the patron saint of travelers. I, as a good race man, thank whatever gods there be for the wonder of it all. This miracle I speak of is the Hotel Gotham, owned, managed, and staffed by Negroes.

The Hotel Gotham is one of the few Negro hotels in America where the dresser drawers open without a struggle, and where when you get them open they are not filled with the debris of all the guests who have occupied the room before you get there — hairpins, spilled powder, comic books, cigarette butts, waste paper.

It is one of the few Negro hotels where the closet shelves are neatly dusted and clean, and there are no beer bottles in odd corners that the maids have forgotten to remove, and no discarded bed springs leaning against the wall in the halls. At the Gotham, too, the window shades actually roll up when you pull them, instead of falling down.

The Gotham is one of the very few Negro hotels where the hot water tap is correctly marked HOT instead of COLD. This odd little reversal in colored hotels has puzzled me for years all across America. At the various non-Negro hotels where I have stopped in this country and abroad, I do not recall ever turning on the tap marked HOT water and having it come out cold, or turning on the COLD water tap and having it jump out hot. But in colored hotels this happens so often that it is most confusing. In many years of traveling, no one has yet been able to explain to me why the plumbers who install the plumbing for our hotels cannot mark the hot water HOT and the cold water COLD. At the Gotham they have succeeded in doing this. That, to me, seems like a miracle in itself.

5-26-45

Clean Bathtubs

FURTHERMORE, at the Gotham the bathtubs are clean, the showers really work, and there is hot water all the time. Simple things like these should not be unusual, but they are unusual at inns catering exclusively to our race. As one who travels a great deal, I have long lamented this fact and, since I have been a DEFENDER columnist, I have written about it several times in my column. I have received some angry anonymous letters from readers asking if I expected Waldorf-Astoria service at colored hotels.

No, I do not expect Waldorf-Astoria service, nor Waldorf-Astoria luxury. But for three, or four, or five dollars a day—prices often equal to good white hotels — one does expect ordinary cleanliness and common courtesy. At many of our Negro hotels across America today, one receives neither. Halls and rooms are often dirty and ought to receive the attention of the Board of Health. Desk clerks and bellmen are frequently rude and unaccommodating. Maids do only surface cleaning as, evidently, nobody supervises their work.

5-26-45

Of course, this is not true of ALL Negro hotels. (Hamilton House, the Theresa, the Grand, the Clark do their best.) But first rate colored stopping places in America can be counted on the fingers of two hands. There are a great many Negro travelers today—bands like Duke Ellington's, theatrical companies like CARMEN JONES, professional men and women, government representatives—and all of them complain bitterly about the bad accommodations available to colored travelers in most of our large cities. It would, I think, pay a group of Negro business men to get together and open a chain of efficiently managed hotels like the Gotham all across America.

Secret Of Success

EFFICIENT management must be the secret of the Gotham's success, because somebody sees that the rooms are clean—and kept so. Somebody sees that the halls are not strewn with bottles and old furniture. Somobody sees that the switchboard really gets the right number when phone calls are made, and that a courteous greeting welcomes those calling in. Somebody sees that the whole building—and it is a big building ten stories high—is kept spick and span and bright and attractively decorated.

Those things do not just happen by themselves. Yet they happen at the Gotham in Detroit. And they have been happening there now for nearly two years. I remember when the Hotel Gotham first opened, skeptics said, "It won't keep up like that. In a year it will be all run down." On the contrary, this year the Gotham is more attractive than last.

The halls have been freshly painted, the rooms newly decorated. The suites have beautiful new draperies in them, crisp fresh curtains, and attractively designed Louis XV radios. The dining room has the whitest of table cloths and colorful chintz-covered chairs.

Negroes OWN and MANAGE the Hotel Gotham. If this can happen in Detroit, it can happen elsewhere. A good colored hotel need not forever be a minor miracle. But right now, it is!

Langston Hughes

Chicago Defender

Ill.

Adventures in Dining

EATING in dining cars south of the Mason-Dixon line these days is, for Negroes, often quite an adventure. Until recently, for some strange reason, southern white people evidently did not think that colored travellers ever got hungry while travelling, or if they did get hungry they were not expected to eat. Until the war came along, and the Mitchell Case was won, most Southern trains made no arrangements at all for Negroes to eat in the diners.

6-2-45

But now some Southern trains do arrange for Negroes to eat at times by having one or two tables curtained off in the dining car, and serving colored travellers behind the curtain. But not all trains do this. Some expect Negro passengers to eat early, others expect them to eat late, and others still expect them not to eat at all, but just go hungry until they get where they are going.

I have just come out of the South, having been during this lecture season from the Carolinas to Texas. On some trains heading southward from Washington through Virginia, I have been served without difficulty at any table in the diner, with white passengers eating with me. Further South, I have encountered the curtain, behind which I had to sit in order to eat, often being served with the colored Pullman porters and brakemen. On other trains there has been no curtain and no intention for Negroes to eat.

Chattanooga Incident

COMING out of Chattanooga on such a train, I went into the diner on the first call for dinner, because sometimes these days if you wait for the second call everything will be gone. As I entered the diner, I said to the white steward, "One, please." He looked at me in amazement and walked off toward the other end of the car. The diner was filling rapidly, but there were still a couple of empty tables in the center of the car, so I went ahead and sat down.

Three whites soon joined me, then all the seats in the dining car were taken. The steward came and gave the three whites menus, but ignored me. Every time he passed, though, he would look at me and frown. Finally he leaned over and whispered in my ear.

"Say, fellow, are you Puerto Rican?"

"No," I said, "I'm American."

"Not American Negro, are you?" he demanded.

"I'm just hungry," I said loudly.

He gave me a menu! The colored waiters grinned. They served me with great courtesy, a quality which I have always found our dining car waiters to possess.

A few days later, in the great state of Alabama, I was riding in a Pullman that was half sleeping-car and half diner. There were only six tables in the dining portion of the car so, when the Filipino steward announced luncheon, I got up and went forward. I took a seat at one of the middle tables. Two white Navy men and a WAVE occupied the table with me. The Filipino steward looked very perturbed.

He walked up and down the aisle and gave a menu to everybody but me. Then he gave order checks to everybody but me. Then he disappeared in the kitchen. Finally he came out and addressed me nervously in broken English.

6-2-45

"Chef want to see you in kitchen," he mumbled.

I said, "What?"

He repeated, "Chef want see you in kitchen."

"I have nothing to do with the kitchen!" I said. "Tell the chef to come here."

He disappeared again. Finally he came back and gave me a menu. Since he was both waiter and steward, he served me himself. Nothing more was said.

Negro Stewards in Texas

ON SOME dining cars in Texas, I found that they have colored stewards, although they do not term them stewards, but "waiters-in-charge." It happened that I knew one "waiter-in-charge," an intelligent and progressive young Negro, who invited me to be his personal guest at dinner. He told me that he seated colored passengers right along with the others. Certainly there is great variation in railroad dining service or ejected on grounds of color, for the race these days in the South. Just exactly what to expect still remains a mystery for Negroes — but if you are not hungry, eat anyhow — to has the aura of adventure.

I would advise Negro travellers in the South to use the diners more. In fact, I wish we would use the diners in droves — so that whites may get used to seeing us in diners. It has been legally established that Negro passengers have a lawful right to eat while travelling. If we are refused won and damages assessed recently. we can sue. Several cases have been help establish that right. Besides, it will be fun to see how you will be received.

WORCESTER, MASS.
TELEGRAM
Circ. D. 44,827 - S. 83,316
JUN 6 - 1945

Racial Segregation Laws Criticized by Poet Hughes

Racial segregation laws "are too much like Hitler's laws to be a part of American life," Langston Hughes, internationally known Negro poet and lecturer, told a gathering of five hundred at the annual public meeting sponsored by Worcester Inter-Racial Council last night in Tuckerman Hall.

Hughes gave his hearers an ingenuous review of his self-made career, punctuating autobiography and social commentary with illustrative selections from his poetry. One of the evening's most telling moments was when one of his poem-characters, a Negro youngster from the South inquired at a carnival in the North:

"Where's the Jim Crow part of this merry-go-round?"

Negro Problem

The Negro problem, said Hughes, can't rightly be put on a racial basis at all. Instead it's an issue between reactionary, fascist-minded people and progressive, democratic people.

The "economic color line" has been spread from this country to Europe and even Africa, the speaker said, underlining this with his own experiences in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, New York, Dakar, Paris, and Genoa. In his race's African homeland, he said, he found racial discrimination in mission churches and movie theaters as well as in economic life.

Reads 'Jazz Poems'

First poet to express the spirit of "the blues" in words, according to Louis Untermeyer, and a devotee of the free-verse school, Hughes read several of his "jazz poems" that first gained him wide recognition.

Inspiration for the first of these, he explained, came with dance music he heard as a dishwasher for several months at the Grandevue night club in Paris.

He said he was indebted to Negro spirituals and work songs as well as to "the blues" for prompting such poems as "Feet of Jesus." Spirituals, he explained, filled for the Negro a mass escapist need in "the dark period of American slavery."

More Worldly

Blues, on the other hand, came as a later development dealing with more wordly things and were "individual" songs. Their strange mixture of pathos and whimsy, he said, have made American music international.

It was this same universal appeal that brought him to try "poetic experiments in American folk music," he said.

Reading "A Negro Speaks of Rivers," "Mother and Son" and "I Too Am American," he declared:

"I have a quarrel with critics who think poetry should deal only with conventional, pretty things. Too many feel it has nothing to do with life . . . is something away up in the sky."

George Foxhall, who presided and introduced the speaker, said of Hughes' verse:

"It does what that of Keats, Shelley and Tennyson does. It speaks of something that is deep within his heart."

Here To Yonder

Langston Hughes

Chicago Defender 6-23-45

War and a Sorry Fear

I HAVE BEEN away from home for ten weeks in Alabama and Georgia, Louisiana and Texas, reading my poems to people a long ways from Harlem where I live. While I was away the President died, Berlin fell to the Russians, the European war ended, the taverns ceased closing at midnight, and the neon signs came on again. When I got back to Harlem last night, I found the lights blazing, and the old fear deepening in Harlem minds that the war would end too soon.

Of course, for all folks in the war, or who have sons in the war, it cannot end too soon. But for some colored civilians who have only acquaintances or friends in the war, the feeling seems to be that it is ending too soon—that is, too soon for the white folks to have learned their lesson. As an American, I deeply regret this feeling. As a Negro American I undersand it, but I regret it right on. No war can end too soon. 6-23-45

Out of this war have come some of Negro America's greatest gains. Our late President issued his famous Order 8802 outlawing discrimination in war plants. The Navy dropped its bars against Negroes being other than flunkies. The Army spoke out against discriminations on Army posts. Almost all thinking America became conscious of our racial derelictions. Hitler pointed up very sharply what "Nordic supremacy" means. But Negro America wants a whole lot more out of this war before it ends. Perhaps that is why Harlem did not celebrate V-E day with any great outburst of emotion. TLL.

War Lesson Not Learned

NEGRO AMERICA wants ALL of America to learn that it is NOT right to continue the poll tax, to deny the vote to millions on account of color, to continue the segregated set-up of the armed forces, to Jim Crow blood in the Red Cross, to keep segregated trains and buses running, to permit restricted covenants in housing. Negro America hoped white America would learn these things out of this war. Now seeping into Negro America is the fear that the war is ending too soon. The neon signs have come on too rapidly. The curfew is over too quickly. White America has not learned what it should have learned from this war.

As an American I am deeply sorry this is so. I would have my country know that what we have here of Hitler should have gone long ago. I would have my country know that there is no truth in the false differences of blood, and no democracy in the false limitation of opportunities because of race, and no justice in segregated buses and trains, and no decency in a separate Army and Navy. I regret my country did not learn more quickly, but I never really expected bullets and bombs three thousand miles away to be good teachers. The dead never know what hit them, and the wounded seldom realize that their own collective failings at home helped make the bullets that struck them down. 6-23-45

Domestic wars have to be fought at home—and not with bullets, but with persuasion—unless we want Civil War, which no good American wishes. How can you and I—ordinary Negro Americans — not big shots (because most of us are not big shots) help our white fellow Americans realize it is not good for them to keep on segregating, limiting, mistreating, and being rude to colored citizens here at home? So far the war, and the big shots, and all the inter-racial committees put together have failed to make white America as a whole realize this. How can we help do it?

Explain to White Americans

MAYBE WE could help do it if each and every Negro who knows a white person, or who works with or under a white person, would simply say today to **each** white person he or she knows or works with or under, "Listen, I want you to know, and to tell everybody you know, that it is time for you and all your friends to help make an America where nobody will be afraid of Hitler here, or the shadow of Hitler here, or the likes of Hitler in people who **think** like Hitler here. Listen, it is time for you to help me get rid of Jim Crow cars, and jobs on the basis of color rather than ability, and segregation in public places and schools and the Army. Listen, it is time for you to help make America mean what America is supposed to mean."

Tell that drug store on the corner, "I want to be able to buy a coke at the counter just like anybody else." And tell that ten-cent store, "I want my daughter to be able to get a job in here just like anybody else when you need clerks." 6-20-45

Explain to your white fellow American, "Hitler isn't just a foreigner. Hitler is you and me when we don't act right to each other. And Hitler is no good anywhere in the world, neither in Berlin nor Birmingham, Tokio nor Topeka. So let's start being Americans, not Nazis, or Fascists, or Mikados. Shake! Let's go drink a coke together at the next corner and talk it over! Let's be friends, you and me! Understand, America?"

57b-1945

Negro Columnists

Southwestern Newspaper Men Launch 'Right To Vote' Drive

Kansas City Call Mo. 3-2-45

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Determination to effect the full right of the ballot and a concerted campaign for "complete democracy" were contained in resolutions unanimously adopted here by editors and publishers at the joint regional meeting the the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association in Booker T. Washington high school Friday and Saturday.

The theme of the convention called by Carter W. Wesley of Houston, Texas, Western NNPA vice president, and C. A. Scott, of Atlanta, Ga., Southern NNPA vice president, was "Winning the Right to Vote." 3-2-45

Legal Action

The body promised legal and political action for full voting rights in every State in which the Negro is disfranchised, as the conclusion of a public panel in which Roscoe Dungee, editor of the Oklahoma City Black Dispatch, presided and analized the vote situation in Oklahoma; Mr. Wesley reviewed the fight for enfranchisement in Texas; Percy Greene, editor of the Jackson Advocate, gave the vote picture in Mississippi; Emory O. Jackson, editor of the Birmingham World, pictured conditions in Alabama; Mr. Scott related the latest political developments in Georgia; John McCray, editor of the Columbia (S.C.) Lighthouse and Informer, gave a consumate view of the status of colored voters in that State; and A. G. Shields, editor of the Arkansas World, of Little Rock, brought recommendtations for political action there.

In the labor panel, for which the speakers were Father Vincent J. O'Connell, Ernest J. wright and J. H. Morton, FEPC representative, the colored press was lauded for the part it has played in affecting gains for the race on the labor front. A consumate picture of wartime employment and integration of Negroes in defense industry was given, as well as the picture of labor, management and government during the present war. 3-2-45

Conclusions from the panel on editorial policy, a general assembly in which the discussions was led by the editors and publishers, were adopted in the convention resolutions. Panels on advertising and circulation probed diversity of technical administrative problems.

From the news panel led by Lucius L. Jones, editor of the Louisiana Edition of the Pittsburgh Courier, came strong pledges, from the assembled newsmen, to present shorter and more punchy stories, fresher news; wider and more original coverage; to practice more inter-paper cooperation as well as more interracial press cooperation; and to give more attention to consistency of mechanical in the various departmental news section of their respective newspapers. 3-2-45

Opening day speakers Friday included Dr. J. W. E. Bowen Jr., editor of the Central Christian Advocate of the Methodist church, the Rev. A. O. Wilson, and President A. W. Dent of Dillard University, all of New Orleans.

Mr. Dent cited the role of the Negro Press in the promotion of world unity and lasting peace, asserting that the obligation of the colored nepspapers is global in scope, being tied up inextricably with the welfare of colored peoples throughout the world.

Other opening day speakers were Harold Preece of Austin, Texas, syndicated columnist; Clayton Fritchey, executive editor of the New Orleans Item; Messrs. Wesley and Scott, John Sengstacke, president of the National NNPA and business manager of the Chicago Defender, and Claude A. Barnett, also of Chicago, director of the Associated Negro Press.

Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern university at Scotlandville, La., who delivered the closing regional message, reviewed significant gains by the Negro press who paid a glowing tribute to colored newspapers for their part in winning important gains in education and industry, and in eliminating discrimination in the armed forces.

15 Resolutions

In its 15-point resolutions, the body commended Southern daily newspaper editors and executives, and authors, for their recent Atlanta conference to weigh possibilities for the full voting rights of Negroes.

The resolution also recommended that member newspapers launch immediate programs to organize and educate citizens for voting; that more inter-racial press cooperation be stimulated and practiced; that the publishers sponsor a regional education conference to study and set forth the conditions under which educational opportunities can be equalized in Southern States, pursuant to expressed objectives of the recent Southern Governors' Conference; that the regional NNPA deplore the action of certain State Legislatures in eliminating laws covering primary elections in an effort to circumvertt the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Texas primary case (in the interest of honest, clear and fair elections); that commendations be given posthumously by the NNPA to the late W. A. Scott, founder of the Atlanta Daily World, which made possible a White House correspondent for the combined colored press; and that the Southern and Western NNPA divisions include a panel on mechanical problems in their future conventions. 3-2-45

Other resolutions were that mailing lists of news agencies serving foreign newspapers be made available to publishers of the Southern-Western regions and the agencies be placed on the mailing lists of these newspapers, and that all the newspapers put on their mailing lists a large number of influential white papers and public officials; that the poll tax be abolished; that the NNPA contact the War Manpower Commission to secure records of servicemen and women eligible and qualified, through training, for jobs with newspapers and other businesses, and make these names available to publishers; that the NNPA again poll newspapers controlling releases by pool correspondents in the war theaters for a reconsideration of whethe these releases may be granted publication by white newspapers; that representatives of the member newspapers obtain statistical data from the public records on annual expenditures by the several states for Negroes and whites, to ascertain to what extent the public education funds are being fairly administered.

Hit Attack 3-2-45

The wanton attack in Alabama of Mrs. Recy Taylor, by white assailants, and the refusal of proper authorities to bring to justice the offenders was deplored and two other resolutions include appreciation to Principal L. B. Crocker of Booker T. Washington for the use of the building for all sessions and to the committee on arrangements, headed by C. C. Dejoie Jr., editor of the Louisiana Weekly, Alonzo B. Willis of the Sepia Socialite, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Carter W. Wesley and Thomas Phillips of the New Orleans Informer-Sentinel, and Lucius Jones.

Out-of-town delegates: 28 from 17 newspapers, included Mr. Wesley, J. Don Davis, Joseph Carper, E. F. Stone, Mrs. Elmeta Stone and C. W. Cubia from the Houston Informer, Houston, Texas; Harold Preece from Austin, Texas; J. Clarence Davis, Dallas (Texas) Express; G. D. Harrison, San Antonio (Texas) Informer; John McCray, Columbia (S. C.) Lighthouse and Informer; Emory O. Jackson, Birmingham (Ala.) World, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Durr, Birmingham Weekly Review; J. I. Beldon, Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Gide, C. B. Temple and Mrs. S. R. Wright, Tangiphoa Parish (La.) Mesenger, A. G. Shield, Arkansas World of Little Rock, L. O. Swingler, Memphis (Tenn.) World, Percy Greene, Jackson (Miss.) Advocate; Mmes. A. M. Miller and T. N. Watson, Kansas Plaindealer; and Dr. Reid E. Jackson, Southern University publicity director. The other delegates were from four hosts papars. -45

The body voted an April meeting to Jackson, Miss., in order to participate in an educational session following up objectives outlined in the recent Southern Governors' Conference in Biloxi.

Stewart Finds Optimism in London; Food Scarce

AFRO-American Balt. Md. 4-27-45

By OLLIE STEWART
AFRO War Correspondent

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LONDON.—After vainly sweating out a plane ride to London for three days while bad weather kept all aircraft grounded, I finally crossed the channel via boat-train service which connects the Continent with Britain.

My crossing was the second made after four years. Gales of almost a hundred-mile-an-hour velocity made mine one of the Hill and Daisy Carry from the Liberty Red Cross Club here. Milton Larry of Washington is now director, assisted by newcomer Julia Johnson of Indianapolis Ind., graduate of Howard, Butler and Indiana Universities and a former child welfare worker, and Viola Murphy of Harrisburg, Pa., of Howard, a former Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board worker and later at Howard University.

Food Scarce

One is reminded still that he is in a war zone by the fact that bombs are still arriving in Southern England. London is much warmer than Paris, but the scarcity of food in both places seems about equal.

Troops stationed near London come to town better dressed than any I saw in France. Their shoes are shined, uniforms creased, and a few even draped.

The British press is using black ink telling of Russian advances and once again you hear talk of everything being over soon.

BEHIND the HEADLINES

Congress — The Hottest Spot in the U. S. A.

By ALBERT L. HINTON

SO YOU THINK it's hot in your neck of the woods? Well, to use the vernacular: "You ain't seen nothing yet." One of the hottest spots in this "land of the free and the home of the brave" early this week was the Congress of the United States, the Weather Bureau to the contrary notwithstanding. And it had nothing whatever to do with the heat or the humidity.

MR. HINTON

It hadn't happened as this was written, but, barring a miracle, tempers were slated to flare to white heat in the House of Representatives on Monday as sponsors of anti-poll tax legislation sought to call the controversial bill up from the discharge motion calendar.

And on Tuesday there was every indication that this white heat might actually burst into flame with another effort to force action on a permanent FEPC by the powerful House Rules Committee.

Because of the deletion of the FEPC appropriation from the war agencies appropriation bill by the House Appropriations Committee only last week, and the subsequent statement by President Truman throwing the full weight of his administration behind legislation for a permanent FEPC, the reading public is more or less familiar with the controversy surrounding this agency.

But here are some facts about the poll tax and the history of the movement to bring about its repeal that, perhaps, most people don't know.

The price tag on the ballot was adopted in the 1890's for the avowed purpose of limiting the electorate, and agitation for its repeal began in the South almost as soon as the states adopted the tax. But despite the most vigorous efforts along this line, in 60 years, only four states have been able to rid themselves of this vicious levy.

The poll tax not only robs 10,000,000 residents of the seven Southern States which still exact the levy as the price of the right of franchise, but it also robs voters of free voting states through unbalanced representation.

On the national level, it perpetuates in office representatives who, by virtue of being in positions of great power, successfully block the popular will of the whole nation. Federal action against the poll tax is constitutional and is so certified by an imposing panel of legal opinion which includes the majority report of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Contrary to the general belief that the anti-poll tax bill is a Northern plot against the South, the movement to repeal the levy originated in the South, and for many years thousands of influential Southerners have labored unceasingly for a Federal law to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting! As a matter of fact, the South itself appealed to Congress for help when 55 years of unending opposition to the tax by a majority of the people proved fruitless.

The National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax—perhaps the most widely known of the organized groups engaged in fighting the levy—grew out of the plea of Southern organizations for Federal action in the premises. Its officers are all Southerners, and its strength flows from the South.

And, believe it or not, large sections of the South will actually welcome adoption of Federal anti-poll tax legislation. Working toward this objective are such organizations as: the Southern Regional Council, Committee of Editors and Writers of the South, the Women's Society for Christian Service of the Methodist Church, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Alabama Council of Industrial Organization, and Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, to mention only a few.

If there is any doubt whatever that a Federal law outlawing the poll tax is imperative, it can be dispelled with the knowledge that the State of Nevada's single U. S. Representative was elected with 52,000 votes; but poll tax states sent four representatives to Congress with the same number of votes!

Afro-American Journalists Hold Successful Informal Meeting With Personalities Of Enugu

ENUGU.— Leading personalities and prominent youths in this town held a successful informal meeting with the two Afro-American journalists, Messrs V. T. Tubbs and P. B. Young, under the auspices of the African Club last Thursday, January 12.

Mr F. O. Mbadiwe was the chairman.

The meeting was declared open at 7 30 p.m. with the introduction of the guests of honour by Mr U. Abai, Secrptary of the club.

In his opening speech, Mr Young said that his colleague and himself had visited very many countries in Africa dependent and independent, since they left America.

They had met gatherings at meetings held on their behalf everywhere they went but confessed that Enugu was one of the largest and most impressive of all.

Here in Africa and in Enugu, they felt they were among friends and brethren, they were not home sick even though they had travelled as much as 15,000 miles in their goodwill and path-finding assignment in representation of 45 Afro-American newspapers, to interprete Africa from first hand knowledge and correctly.

They felt quite at home because of their ties of blood and ancestry with the people here.

They had come to study the key interest of the people unlike the former isolationists of America, because the world was getting smaller daily.

They looked up to the gathering there to give them first hand information about Africa which is more and more the subject of discussion in the continent of America, especially among the Afro-Americans there, because, like General MacArthur, they may one day say, "We have returned."

He concluded, "We have dedicated ourselves to the job speaking the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth on our return to America."

This speech was closely followed by another rousing speech from Mr Tubbs who, assured his hearers that except for his speech, his experiences in Sierra Leone, on the Gold Coast, at Abeokuta and in Port Harcourt had shown that he could not be distinguished from the rest of his fellow Negroes here.

After tracing the cultural semblance and ancestral origin of the American Negroes and its relationship to that of the West African Negroes, this anthropologist said:

"When we study Africa, we are moved to think about officialdom and subsequently to look into facts and figures and the tested truths about white and black."

Continuing, Mr Tubbs predicted that in a short time, as far as was humanly possible, Afro Americans would rub shoulders with Africans here.

He proceeded to relate his experiences in General MacArthur's headquarters and that after much wearisome work he expected to earn his rest when suddenly he was assigned to his present mission.

And, being mindful that the African populace was, so to speak, hinged together like chain of which he was a component part, he accepted the assignment with zeal.

The Negroes of America had aspired much and achieved much in contemporary history because a man should not be judged by what heights he had attained but the point from which he had started.

He recalled the sad stories of the slave traffic days and revealed that their business was to see what was wrong in Africa and, like General MacArthur who said "I shall return," when he was chased out by the Japanese, they shall live to say, "We have returned."

Perorating, he repeated in the most enrapturing tone what he called his favourite Shakespearean expression:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood leads on to fortune; omitted, all the voyage of life is bound in shallows and in miseries.

"On such a full sea are we now afloat and we must take the current when it serves, or lose our venture."

Facts about Afro-Americans were then given by Mr Young.

A vote of thanks having been moved by Mr Mbadiwe, the meeting was brought to a close with the singing of the song "For they are jolly good fellows," and the National Anthem.

57b-1945

Negro Columnists

WHITE MAN'S VIEWS

Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.

BY TED LE BERTHON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

Interracial Commission Discovers a Few Sad Facts About Minnesota

A STUDY of "The Negro Worker in Minnesota" has just been submitted to Governor Edward J. Thye of that State by an interracial commission appointed by him. It is not any too pleasant reading, but I think that a study of the living and working conditions of the Negro in any other Northern State in the Union would produce virtually identical findings. The study, submitted as a report to Governor Thye, recommended creation of the office of State Interracial Commissioner. The Governor, conceding that some of the conditions affecting Negroes are downright shameful, has asked the Minnesota Legislature for an appropriation to employ the Rev. Francis J. Gilligan, a Catholic priest, who is chairman of the interracial commission, as State Interracial Commissioner on a full-time basis.

Mr. Le Berthon

* * *

WHILE THERE is virtually no Negro unemployment at present, the commission found that this is almost entirely due to war industries, and stated that outside of these, the Negro's lot is little better than in the South. Before the war, in Minnesota most Negroes were either entertainers, hotel workers or domestics, outside of those who worked for the Pullman Company and lived in St. Paul or Minneapolis because they are railroad termials.

The typical cowardly evasion of American industrialists, business heads and labor union leaders alike was evidenced in the fact that 73 per cent of all employers and 76 per cent of all labor unions—the ratio being exactly the same for AFL as for CIO unions—did not deign to answer the following and other questions put by the interracial commission in questionnaires mailed them:

IN CIVILIAN industry and business, few Negroes had jobs above the janitor and maid level.

The most vicious offenders in the virtual exclusion of Negro workers were and are department stores, whether operated by Gentiles or Jews, banks, railroad and insurance offices, manufacturers, printers, transfer and trucking concerns, and the big flour mills.

City, county, State and Federal agencies have a far better record. But some woefully have fallen down.

The interracial commission accused the newspapers and radio stations of doing virtually nothing in the cause of interracial justice in the matter of any consistent appeal to public opinion.

* * *

NEGROES, the commission reported, right now pay excessive rent and live under overcrowded conditions. They are discriminated against in obtaining food, other refreshment and lodging and are barred from some hospitals.

The solutions offered? Churches constantly, and not sporadically, must aim at the consciences of employers and white workers alike. Employers and labor unions must be doers of the Word and not just passers of high-sounding resolutions. Starting in elementary schools, new curricula should be devised making for interracial comradeship among the young. And the Urban Leagues should be financed by Community Chests far beyond their traditional meagre allocations. Women's clubs and veterans' organizations must stand for interracial justice. And a State Interracial Commissioner should stimulate and coordinate all activities. All of which sounds to me like a program needed by every State in the Union.

Can a costructive change be effected in Minnesota? Will the shameful pattern of 1939 be repeated? Again will there be 62 per cent of the Negroes dependent upon relief agencies, while only 23 per cent of the white group are in the same situation?

When Negro soldiers, sailors and marines return must they again be denied opportunity for employment or upgrading? If there is a fair degree of prosperity after the war, will Minnesota be able to give substantial employment to adult Negroes?

* * *

THE EMPLOYERS and unions failing to reply probably held that it wasn't anyone's business but their own, and that they wouldn't commit themselves, seeing that it was not mandatory.

Of 2,231 employers, 601 replied. Of 250 AFL unions, 84 replied. Of 102 CIO unions, 25 replied.

Of the 601 replying employers, 117 said they now employed Negroes; 321 said they would be willing to employ them; 89 said they would not employ Negroes; 64 were undecided, and 121 did not answer that question.

Of the 109 unions replying, 101 said they accepted Negroes to full membership. On the question of whether they had separate locals for Negroes, 98 replied, 10 saying yes, 88 saying no.

Of the firms employing the greatest percentage of Negroes, virtually all had wartime contracts, and most, prior to the war, had employed Negroes only as porters, janitors, maids and elevator operators. There were a few heroic firms which had fired white workers who would not work alongside Negroes. There were a few unions which expelled white Southerners for their attitudes.

Off on 3rd Trip, Tubbs Covers N.Y.

AERO-American

AFRO Writer Now En Route to Europe

CHIDES GRUMBLERS

Tells of Freeing of Objector to Army J.C.

By VINCENT TUBBS

AFRO War Correspondent Now En Route to European Theatre of Operations

NEW YORK.—Lewis (Pig) Jones who refused to answer an induction call back in 1943 unless he was allowed to serve in any branch for which he was qualified, without regard for race, etc., is out of jail.

He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, not as a conscientious objector but apparently as an Army bias objector.

He had told draft officials he was willing to don the khaki anytime they were ready to put him in a mixed unit. They gave him a striped suit instead but today he's a free man—has been for three weeks.

Wrote First Story

This correspondent wrote the first story to appear in a colored newspaper about Jones when he set up his protest against Army segregation back in '43. I literally wrote him into jail.

Now, I'm writing him out in '45. Other newshounds may take up from there . . . as before. I've not the time to do more than herald the occasion.

Off to War Again

Off to the wars again in a few minutes, I have spent the last couple of days of my hectic life getting "processed" for overseas duty for the third time.

It's the same old routine but somebody in the Army is showing imagination. They've added some embellishments and scratched unnecessaries.

You dont' get a bed roll, foot locker, impregated (anti-gas) clothing, web belt, canteen, mess kit and a lot of other bunglesome stuff anymore.

They hand you a steel helmet (without trying it for size) and a gas mask. That's all. You're on your own from there on in.

The Dispensary "Run"

You still sign a million papers, however, and sit for some of those gawdawful Convict No. 6453 pictures.

You're run through the dispensary, your ears reamed out, nose probed, throat scraped, epidermis scratched and toes pried apart—to say nothing of certain embarrasing unmentionables.

The examination is quick but thorough despite the story told that it sometimes amounts to no more than two doctors looking in opposite ears and if they can't see each other you're shipping out.

Activity at Port

The Port of Embarkation is one of the busiest spots in Manhattan right now. It doesn't look much as if anybody thinks the war in Europe is half as near finished as news stories indicate.

What's more, casaulties coming off dozens and dozens of ships present a pretty discouraging picture of victory, even though we've won the battles in which these men fought.

Warmongers, war job absentees and black marketeers ought to be taken on a tour along the debarkation piers. They'd see some things that would stop a lot of the complaints about the midnight curfew.

Curfew in Harlem

Downtown New York and Harlem look like a photographer's dark room with the door cracked slightly, come 12:15 a.m.

Night clubs, waiters and proprietors politely begin asking customers to go home at 11:30. You positively "must have went" by the stroke of midnight; so most folk are indoors by 12:15.

The slight crack in the door mentioned above is the tiny beam indicating an "after hours" spot.

Although some well-known spots are doing a thriving business, most customers sit with an ear cocked and hats nearby in ready anticipation of a visit from the vice squad.

Bill Robinson is heading up a whooping good show at one of the popular downtown spots where, if you don't watch 'em you get a seat to the side and rear but if you yell you get a ringside.

Bill still tells those antedeluvian jokes about "d'boy from de North and d'boy from de South," then makes such music with his feet you almost forget you were peeved with him a minute before.

Overseas Show Home

Freddie and Flo, who were part of the first USO show to perform for our boys in the South Pacific, are in town.

They mention something about how white units who do these overseas tours get so much more publicity out of them than do the colored. They're right, too—and it shouldn't be so.

The team did a top flight job in the Pacific. I met them at Noumea, New Caledonia, and saw them work all through the islands up to Guadalcanal. Flo still gets letters from hundreds of GI's. She sends them little photographs.

Sports Unit Set

Kenny Washington, ex-California football star, is getting the last of his inoculations before going overseas with a group of athletes who will do their routines for the soldiers.

Dan Burley, New York newsman, is going along. Joe Louis is around (looking kinda fat to me) and 'tis said they will fly to the war theatre selected.

None wants any part of the Pacific and I told them some of my most harrowing tales so as to make them all the more uncomfortable but it seems the Pacific it will be.

The boys out ther in the islands certainly deserve a break and I finally tried to sell them the idea, but Burley wants to see Paris in the spring.

Ollie Moving Incognito

Ollie Stewart, coat collar turned and scooting along as if traveling incognito in civilian clothes, dropped into my hotel on his way somewhere.

It was his first time out of doors in several days, he said. Seems he's holed in with a book idea calling "Speaking of War."

Bishop H. Z. Plummer, 33rd degree Mason of Portsmouth, Va., pulled my coat in a restaurant and welcomed me home from British West Africa, adding that war correspondents are doing great jobs.

Pressing Engagement

Because I deserve a rest, he said, he was glad to see me in New York. What's more I should come the 15th of next month to Hot Springs. "Jack Murphy will be there, y'know."

But I explained to him I'm "on the brink of the big drink" again, have a date with a few buzz bombs in London, an impending struggle with black markets in Paris, a jump to make across the Rhine and a rendezvous to keep in Berlin.

Newsmen Attack Dixie School Ills

AFRO-American

57 Delegates Attend One-Day Parley in Miss.

FROM 13 STATES

Form Permanent Body to Fight for Equality

JACKSON, Miss.—Meeting at the call of the Southern and West-

ern regions of the Negro Newspaper Publisher's Association a one-day conference of educators, Newspaper Publishers and other leaders, was held in Jackson College here Saturday.

The purpose of the meeting, attended by 57 delegates from 13 States, many of them local, was to study and set forth conditions under which educational opportunities can be equalized within the various Southern States.

The session followed up resolutions adopted at a regional meeting of editors and publishers in New Orleans last month pursuant to aims and objectives reached in the recent Southern Governor's Conference in Biloxi, Miss.

Permanent Body Formed

The Southern Negro Conference for the equalization of educational opportunities was adopted as the official name of the group which voted to work toward full equalization of educational opportunities as all educational levels within the framework of the decision rendered by the U.S. Supreme Court in the Lloyd Caines case.

The conference adopted a statement opposing dual school systems, adding that until such time as this policy in the affected States is changed, those responsible for public education should effect all progress and improvements possible within the existing pattern.

Emphasizing that dual schools are more expensive than interracial schools, the statement added that States which continue to operate dual systems should provide funds for full equalization of educational apportunities to all people, not operate them at the expense of minority groups.

Officers elected for the permanent organization are:

Officers Elected

Carter Wesley, Houston, Texas president; C. A. Scott, Atlanta and Mrs. Lucy H. Smith, Lexington, Ky., vice-presidents; Dr. Reid E. Jackson, Scotlandville, La. secretary; Horace M. Bond, Fort Valley, Ga., director of research and Dr. R. B. Atwood, Frankfort Ky., treasurer.

After empowering the permanent commission to follow up objectives of the conference, the body voted to meet next at Memphis, Tenn.

Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma wired a message to the conference in which he said:

"One of the great needs of today and tomorrow in the South is the development of a program providing equality of education for all Americans. I am hopeful that out of your deliberations will come some suggestions that will be helpful in achieving this end.

Ernie Johnson Explains Role Of Our Papers

Interview Is Given Big Play By Englishmen

LONDON— (ANP) — A bid for world-wide news coverage will be made by the Negro press of the world after the war.

That revelation was made by Ernest Johnson, chief of the Washington bureau of the Associated Negro Press, recently during an interview with the World Press News here, which received wide circulation in England. Johnson, here on a special assignment for the Norfolk Journal and Guide, explained the role the Negro press of the World plans to play in post-war affairs.

DISCUSSES PLANS

There is every indication that the Negro press of the world is now planning to play a role of increasing importance in the development of the postwar newspaper industry, Johnson said.

He pointed out that there are already 43 Negro newspapers in America alone, then revealed that plans for world-wide coverage by special diplomatic, political and economic correspondents have already been formulated. The Negro press will not be content with a minor role in the years after the war, he said.

"It is very important that the current and abiding lethargy of the Negro press should be dispelled," he continued, "otherwise there can be no colored voice at the peace table.

WIDER FIELD SEEN

"The subject of foreign affairs is a new one to the Negro and it is felt that the duty of the Negro press is to develop that interest. Hitherto, Negro papers, which are mostly weeklies, have limited their scope to domestic affairs. A wider field of interest will bring a fuller understanding among nations, for although it is true that the white man does not always understand the black it is also true that the black man does not always understand the white.

"Foreign affairs are, therefore, a virgin field for the Negro journalist and will help him to appreciate what is going on in the world as a whole. The British colonies for instance, afford great scope for such a reporter in sponsoring an affinity of Negro interest. Once that aspect has been gotten across, it is but a short step to an affinity of interest in world-wide affairs.

"If Negro papers do not give world coverage, how can they be entitled to world opinion?" Johnson asked. The ideal, he said, would be for the Negro paper to provide world coverage plus the Negro angle.

NOT IN WHITE PRESS

The Negro, Johnson remarked, did not read Negro papers exclusively because interest was purely local. He would always but a "white" paper as well, in order to read what was going on beyond his own hearth. The only reason that the Negro press provided news for Negroes, so far, was that "white" papers did not carry it, he said.

He told World Press News, that though were Negro war correspondents in all theatres of war, he was doing the kind of reporting which the Negro press had never before— diplomatic, social political and economic reporting. It was the first time that a Negro journalist had been sent overseas for such a purpose, he said. Johnson expressed the belief that overseas diplomatic correspondents will take the place of the overseas war correspondent when hostilities cease.

He gave the British journalists credit for 'helping the cause of the Negro in America" and produced an article from the Sunday Dispatch written by Don Idden on "America's Greatest Problem."

Col. Davis' Flyers Support Red Drive

Truman Gibson, War Department Aide On Tour of European War Areas

By MAX JOHNSON
(War Correspondent)
(Amsterdam News and Afro-American)

WITH COL. BENJAMIN O. DAVIS' FIGHTER PILOTS IN ITALY— The arrival here of Truman K. Gibson, civilian aide to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, was announced this week following reports that Mr. Gibson had already conferred with the U. S. Army in this area. Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, commander of the U. S. Army in this area.

It was understood that Mr. Truman Gibson would visit the 92nd Division's headquarters and Col. Davis' famed fighter pilots before leaving this war zone. Secretary Stimson's assistant was greeted on his arrival by Major-General Otto L. Nelson, who is expected to accompany Mr. Gibson on his tour of the Mediterranean Theatre.

Truman Gibson

Mr. Gibson's presence coincided with the announcement that Col. Davis' men had enjoyed their "fiirst real strafing field day" recently by destroying more than 75 enemy field installations and supply trains in Southern Germany.

Support Russia Once

In doing so, the announcement said, "Our boys" furnished powerful support to Marshall Ivan Koniev's Russian forces driving towards Dresden. The crack pilots on this particular raid were led by Capt. Edward C. Glenn, of Lawrence Kansas.

It was their third strafing assignment since the first of the year. In recognition of this achievement, the Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded to seven men, the Bonze Star to four and the Air Medal was received by thirteen others.

Two New Yorkers, Lt. Clarence Dart, of Elmira, and Lt. Richard E. Harder, of Saratoga, were among those receiving the top honors. Others were Lt. Spurgeon Ellington, of Winston Salem, N. C. Lt. Robert L. Martin, Lt. Charles Tate, of Pittsburgh, and Lt. Edward M. Thomas, of Chicago.

Among the New Yorkers receiving the Bronze Star were Lt. Samuel W. Watts, of New York City and Flight Officer Thomas Hawkins, of Glen Rock.

Col. Y. H. Taylor, commanding officer of the 15th AAF wing, presented the awards and complimented Col. Davis' outfit on its achievements to date.

Prejudice Unheard Of On Battle Front, War Correspondent Says

Louisiana Weekly New Orleans, La.
3-3-45

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 28.—The battle front is completely void of racial prejudice, Fletcher Martin, was correspondent for the Louisville Defender and the first Negro war correspondent in the Pacific theater, declared last week to an audience gathered at the Quinn Chapel A. M. E. Church.

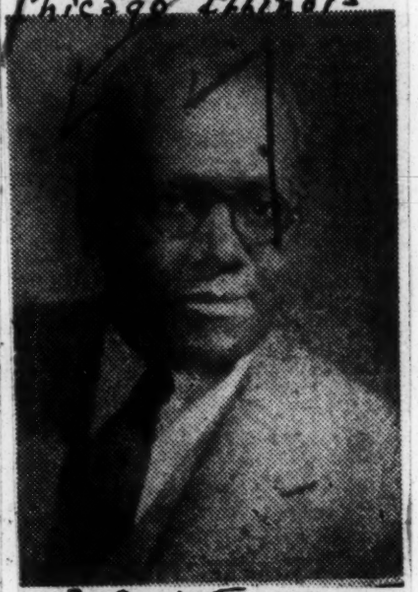
"Men on the front lines honestly work for one another," he declared as he expressed the hope that "the world to which they return will be decent, without race riots."

"If a man is a truck driver or concrete mixer," the 29 year-old correspondent said, "he is still doing a big job. Negroes built the air strips on Saipan from which the B-29 Super fortresses took off to bomb Japan." 3-3-45

Further declaring that "nothing is worth what these men suffer, Martin described the battle story of the 24th Infantry when the Negro unit was sent into the front lines on nine days' notice after spending 24 months loading and unloading ships. "But," he explained, "they fought like dogs."

Further describing the sordid conditions under which soldiers fight, the correspondent told how both Negro and white men encounter severe heat and tropical insects, to say nothing of those bothersome Japs.

In London
Chicago Illinois



3-3-45

HENRY LEE MOON

Well-known newspaper man who covered the World Labor conference in London for the Chicago Defender. He was formerly with the CIO Political Action committee and worked for the New York Times.

Old African Folk Tales, American Stories Similar

1-13-45
Baltimore Md.

Tubbs Finds Br'er Rabbit Stories Have Counterpart in Africa, but Hero Is Spider

African-American

By VINCENT TUBBS

AFRO Representative on NNPA African Commission

TAMALE, Gold Coast—(Via Air Mail)—If you've been wondering why some people are good-looking and others are not, this correspondent has finally unearthed at least one explanation in the Akan-Ashanti folk tales of this colony.

Another discovery has been that the Br'er Rabbit tales aren't original with whoever claims to have originated them in the States. There are similar tales in African folklore but the hero is the spider instead of the hare.

Mirror Outlook on Life

However, the folk tales to be transmitted to you here are not to be taken lightly. They really mirror the general outlook on life, conduct and morals of a people who had a civilization and culture (of a kind) long before Columbus discovered America.

And, incidentally, there is a clear distinction in the mind of the West African between tales for public amusement and historical myths which are sacred and guarded possessions of a few selected elders of the tribes.

Story on Appearances

One of the most interesting folk tales encountered so far by this interloper is that regarding the individual appearances. The story goes like this: 1-13-45

One day a woman consulted a palm tree about bearing a child and the tree told her, "I will give you what you want but your son must never work."

After the son was born and was living his life of ease, he was playing with his sweetheart one day and broke her beads. The girl insisted that he get her some palm fibres to fix them.

When the boy climbed the palm tree, it opened and secured him in a vice-like grip, but the girl came to the tree and begged successfully for his release.

"And now her lover came forth all at once and he came and clung on the breast of his sweetheart and they departed away and they changed into oil. And the people who went there quickly and rubbed some on their faces are they who are very beautiful, but they who did not get any, they are those who are not good looking."

How Wisdom Was Spread

Another story explains why there is wisdom in the world and the essence of this story is this:

Kwaku, the spider, swept up all the knowledge one day, placed it in a gourd pot and said he would climb a tree and hang the gourd on it so that "all the wisdom on earth would be finished."

When the spider reached the tree, he tied the gourd in front of himself and tried unsuccessfully to climb up. His son, Ntikuma, suggested that he tie the gourd on his back and climbing would be made easier. Kwaku refused but finally had to take his son's suggestion before getting up the tree.

1-13-45

However, once on a safe limb, he stopped to recapitulate and said, "I collected all the wisdom (so I thought) in one place; yet some remained which even I did not perceive and lo! my child, this still sucking infant, has shown it to me."

Then he seized the gourd, casting it away and scattering the contents everywhere. "That is how everyone got wisdom and anyone who did not go there in time to pick up some is—excuse my saying it—a fool."

No Person Devoid of Sense

There is still another type of tale which holds that in a tribe there is no person wholly devoid of sense.

It tells of a woman who after sending away a child she thought to be a fool, finally had to accept his help in removing a curse that had been put on the family. The moral is:

"If you have children, open wide your eyes, and look after them well, for you do not know but that at some future time in the day of trouble, one of them will come and look after you."

PV Staffman Wants Job On NY Times

People's Voice
4-14-45
N.Y.

In one of the earliest efforts to seek upgraded employment under the Ives-Quinn discrimination bill (first state FEPC bill), John Louis Clarke, staff member of the *People's Voice*, this week filed a job application with the *New York Times*, for a position as copy desk editor. The New York state FEPC becomes law July 1. Clarke filed for a spot on *The Times* copy desk, a position filled from the ranks of the better qualified reporters, and ranking in importance one notch below the executive editors.

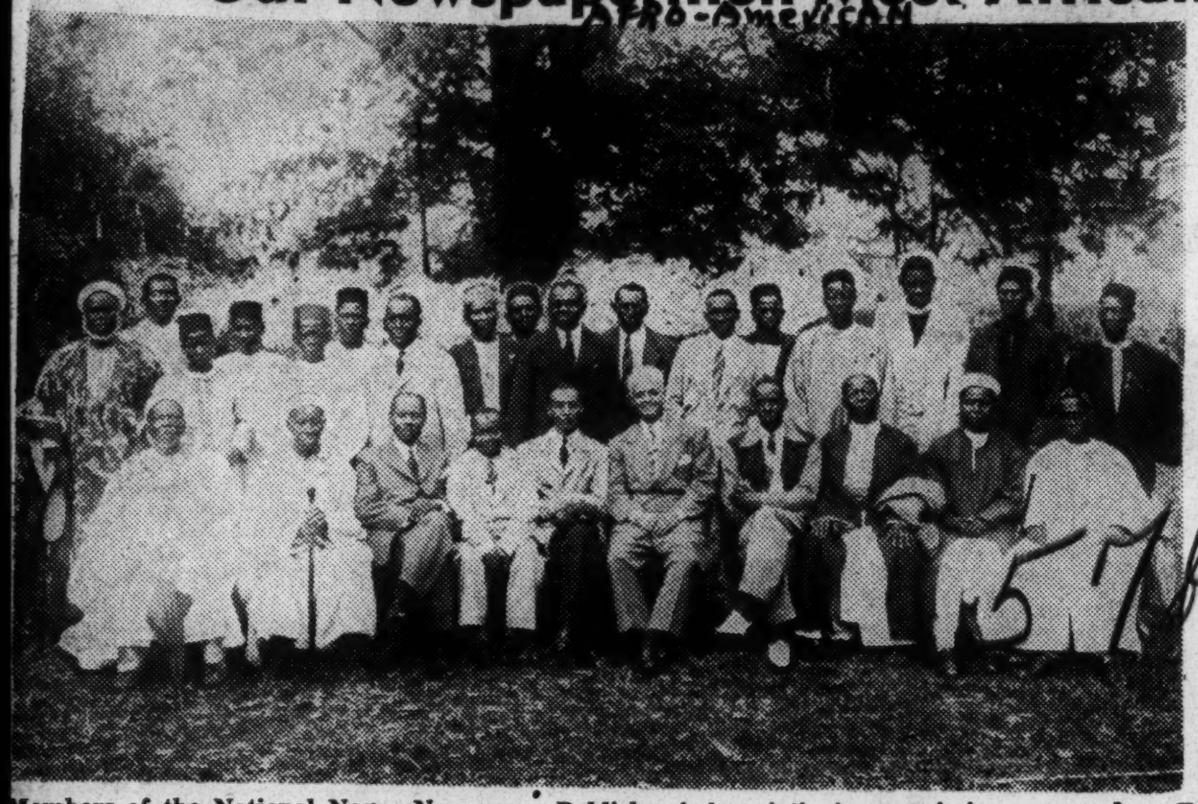
New York newspapers, belying the traditional liberalism of the city, have consistently refused upgraded employment to Negro editorial workers. There are a few exceptions: *PM* employs Roi Ottley as special writer on Negro subjects but *PM* has not upgraded its some 23 Negro employees; Earl Brown is Negro specialist for the *Time-Life-Fortune* outfit, *The Protestant* employs Rev. Ben Richardson in an editorial capacity, the *Daily Worker* has Eugene Gordon, the *Herald-Tribune* has Edgar Rouzeau, the *Brooklyn Eagle* has Michael Carter.

The rest of the New York press refuses to consider Negroes in editorial spots. Clarke, along with other qualified Negro newsmen, had previously filed applications with every major New York daily newspaper. None would hire him, including the liberal press—*PM* and *Post* (the latter did not even answer his letter of application). *PM* admitted that it had a job open, interviewed Clarke, evidently hired someone else, since Clark heard nothing further.

In his letter of application to *The Times*, Clarke outlined his twenty years' experience on newspapers, his college degree with English major, his comprehensive work experience in all phases of newspaper work.

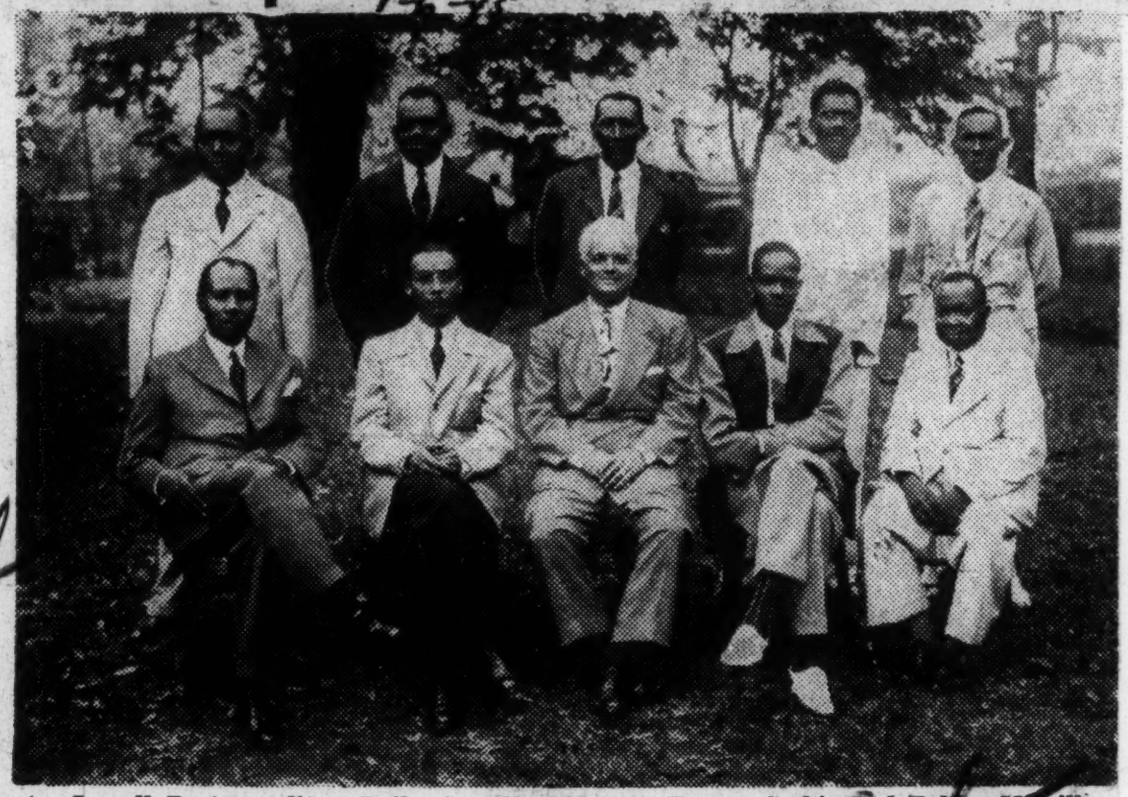
Our Newspapermen Meet African Contemporaries and Woman Barrister

AFRO-American



Members of the National Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association's commission now making a tour of Africa are shown with editors and reporters of Sierra Leone newspapers and with Moslem representatives. The commission includes Vincent T. Tubbs of the AFRO; P. B. Young, Jr., of the Norfolk Journal and Guide and James B. Cashin of the Chicago Defender.

AFRO-American



Front: Lowell Boston, editor, Daily Guardian; Messrs. Young, Cashin and Tubbs; Melville Marke, editor, Weekly Independent. Back: H. J. T. Boston, attorney; J. Newton Faulkner, associate editor, Weekly News; E. N. Jones, staff member, Daily Mail; Thomas Decker, editor, African Standard; J. M. Rose, reporter, Daily Guardian.

1-6-45

57b-1945

Negro Columnists

ROI OTTLEY.

AUTHOR, NEWSPAPER-MAN, WAR CORRESPON-DENT, AND FORMER TRACK AND BASKET-BALL STAR... HIS BOOK, *NEW WORLD A-COMING* WAS A BEST SELLER AND WON THE $2,500 PRIZE OF "THE LIFE IN AMERICA" SERIES FOR THE BEST BOOK IN 1943, ALSO THE AINSFIELD AWARD OF $1,000 FOR THE SAME ON RACE RELATIONS. HIS WEEK-LY RADIO BROADCAST WITH SAME TITLE AS HIS BOOK WON $1000 FOR THE MOST CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM.... WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR PM AND LIBERTY MAGAZINE, WHITE PUBLICATIONS; AND THE PITTSBURGH COURIER. VISITED 23 COUNTRIES, AMONG THEM EGYPT AND PALESTINE. IN ROME HE HAD THE HONOR OF INTERVIEWING THE POPE..... 12. 22.45

NEXT WEEK.....SHOSHANA DAMARI

IN 1945, A NEGRO MINER, NOT NAMED, DISCOVERED IN SIERRA LEONE, WEST AFRICA, ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST DIAMONDS...THE SIZE OF A HEN'S EGG, IT WEIGHED 770 CARATS! HIS EMPLOYERS, THE SIERRA LEONE SELECTION CO., FOR WHOM HE WORKED AT 40 CENTS A DAY, GAVE HIM A BONUS OF $25....THE ROUGH VALUE OF THE DIAMOND IS A MILLION DOLLARS!!

BETWEEN THE LINES

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK Miami Whip

SOUTH CAROLINA SECEDES AGAIN F/2.

Secessionism still survives in South Carolina. The Palmetto state was the very first to secede from the Union in the 1860's. But in 1945 South Carolina is threatening to secede again and this time not from the Union but from the old traditional "keep-the-Negro-down" south. Reports have it that there are white South Carolinians who are not only supporting the Negro's contention for his rights to vote but who accompany Negroes to the ballot box to see that nothing is done to circumvent this right.

When white southerners are so determined that Negroes shall vote that they are willing to go with them to the ballot box, we are witnessing "strange things today." That those white southerners are South Carolinians is one of the moral miracles of the 20th century. Some were informed some months ago, these same South Carolinians favored letting Negroes vote in the primary; this same group met and made a statement in rebuttal to the shameful legislative attempts to thwart the Negro's rightful contention for political participation. Now these same states are so determined that justice shall be accorded Negroes in their rightful attempts to exercise their rights of suffrage that they accompany Negroes to the ballot box.

Interracialism is reaching a new high in constructive action when it assumes the proportions and momentum now manifested in South Carolina. Things are stirring in the south and although the short time prospects are not assuring, the long-time prospects leave abundant room for hope. These latter day secessionists in South Carolina are the hope of the south and nation. Without them the Negro is lost and then the south is lost; and then the nation.

It must be kept definitely in mind that the fight for justice for the negro is not a fight merely for the Negro. It is a fight for the south and nation. Long live these latter day secessionists in South Carolina! May their numbers increase. This secessionism is a redemptionist movement calculated to save the moral face of the south no less than its heart.

LITTLE BY LITTLE 12-15-45

Little by little Negroes are advancing in their legitimate aspirations toward full integration into the body politic of this nation. Little by little these forces designed to thwart these aspirations are weakening while those favoring these aspiration are strengthening. It would wreck civilization and democracy to permanently subjugate the Negroes in the United States or the Indians in India. The subjugating nations are strictly on the defensive and it is only a matter of time and their position will be untenable.

Britain is still fighting. Britain dares not cease fighting. Fighting is the life blood of the far-flung British empire. But fighting will in time destroy Britain and if she does not fight, rapid disintegration will set in and final dissolution will become inevitable.

Once the United States can be convinced that we are no longer justified in fighting Britain's imperialistic wars, Britain's strangle-hold on India and Ireland and China will be broken forever. The sooner the British empire disintegrates, the sooner will appear prospects of lasting peace. There is no way at present to stave off war if Britain is to keep intact her vast empire. But unfortunately the handwriting is now upon the wall, and even the most dull-eyed Britons can read it. Imperialism is a form of isolationism and the survival of mankind depends upon the abolishment of isolationism. Little by little forces of abolishment are at work just as little by little forces are at work for Negro liberation here and elsewhere. 12-15-45

The Negro athlete symbolizes the underlying spirit of the nation. Little by little these Negro athletes are coming into their own. Joe Louis has probably contributed as much to improved race relations as any Negro of this generation. He is the greatest symbol of interracialism. His success has been of the interracial kind, but there would have been no success had he not wrought it with those "million dollar mauls" which we call fists. Now comes Jackie Robinson crashing the major leagues as ball player. If Jackie can deliver the goods he is going to be a blessing to the cause of better race relations. If Jackie does not deliver, some other Negro will. We are inching along, little by little.

Why Not Tell The Whole Truth?

The Black Dispatch Okla. City, Okla

The fact that a Negro cab driver tipped off Dan Keen, deputy sheriff, and made it possible for Keen to walk over on Broadway and arrest Welch Long shortly after the Fidelity bank robbery has been entirely overlooked by the daily papers. Despite the fact that Keen admitted on the afternoon of the robbery to a Black Dispatch reporter that he was informed by Ralph McGlory of the suspicious actions of Long while in his cab shortly after the bank hold-up, the public has been left to assume that Sheriff Goff has an uncanny, all-seeing Sherlock Holmes on his staff, having highly sensitized nostrils capable of smelling criminality in the by-ways and the hedges. 12-15-45

Not one, but at least fifty white people, with whom this writer has acquaintance, have during the past week inquired of this writer such information as we might have respecting how it was possible for Dan Keen to walk out of the sheriff's office and go straight as a martin to Welch Long, slap him on the back and say "Come along with me." Without additional information it does look unreasonable and strange.

To all who have made inquiry we have said, "Read the Black Dispatch," for out of all of the papers published in Oklahoma City the Black Dispatch is the only one apparently assuming that it is important for the public to know that a law-abiding cab driver, Ralph McGlory, alone, made it possible for the Fidelity National Bank to recover almost every dollar of the money a frightened woman bank teller handed to Welch Long.

To show the interest the general public has in the unexplained and immediate arrest of Long, we report here a statement made by a post office employee Saturday which aptly illustrates what is on the mind of the general public. The post office employee said, "Seems like Dan Keen should have been able to smell those seven prisoners who escapd from the county jail Thursday night, and prevented their runaway."

The truth is there is just as much sense in the suggestion above as there is in the newspaper story that leaves the public swinging, and laboring under the assumption that Dan Keen did make this arrest through some strange intuitive power, uncommon to ordinary beat patrolmen, and this entire episode brings out in clear relief the only justification for the publication of a Negro newspaper. Negro newspapers spend their time publishing that portion of the news that white dailies overlook, or refuse to print. 12-15-45

The Black Dispatch feels Negroes would be presented to the general public in a far more creditable way if it were shown that in the tracking down of major crime, the law enforcement branch of the county government was substantially assisted by a law-abiding black man. We are reminded that in the capture of the late Amon Johnson, who was electrocuted following the slaying of three white people, no mention was made in the daily press that the two Negro members of the Oklahoma City detective bureau supplied the information causing Johnson's arrest. In this instance the Black Dispatch had to come to the fore and announce how apprehension of this degenerate black man was effected.

Detectives Ernest Jones and "Bo" Baker, Negroes, were responsible for the clues leading to the arrest of Amon Johnson. It was their lead that accounted for Johnson's immediate detention, and yet all of the credit for the clearing up of this terrible murder spree went to white officers.

Daily newspapers, instead of giving credit to Ralph McGlory for his outstanding citizenship, heralded in big headlines that McGlory had been later arrested in connection with the crime. To date no such arrest has been made. McGlory has been questioned several times, as he properly should be, but the truth is that the law enforcement agencies in Oklahoma county have up to date gotten no further in the uprooting of evidence than that supplied by Ralph McGlory. From the slow progress being currently made we assume that, but for the honesty, integrity and good citizenship of Ralph McGlory, a Negro, the sheriff's department would still be futilly looking north up Robinson street attempting to "smell" the direction in which Welch Long vanished.

As the matter now stands, Ralph McGlory, who exhibited such fine citizenship in this case, has been irreparably damaged by the daily press. Instead of having the justifiable applause of grateful society, he stands today with a question mark of criminality beside him. Daily newspapers have conveyed the idea that Ralph McGlory may have been criminally connected with a bank robbery.

New Times

Worker - N.Y.C.

THOSE who are familiar with the progressive transformations taking place—and that have taken place—within the armed forces are not surprised at the final disposition of the case of the four Negro WACs at Fort Devens, or of the case of the Negro Seabees. The surprise would have been in order if these errors had not been rectified.

The WAC case demonstrates that it is possible, because of these progressive trends, to redress grievances within the framework of the military procedures, national unity and the prosecution of the war. It is a vivid illustration of a simultaneous process: the disappearance of the old world and the birth of the new. It is a sign of the new times.

Unquestionably, these young women were motivated basically by the general pattern of discrimination which was until recently the long-time policy of the armed forces, but which pattern is already beginning to be dissolved in the heat of this national liberation war.

* * *

THE Army authorities did not, however, dispose of the case in the old manner, although the young women had committed a serious breach of discipline. They settled it in the light of the new, if not yet fully developed practice of the Army, which is to promote democratization within its ranks. Sensitive to the underlying deep consideration of jimcrow which disturbs all Negroes, Major General Miles, the man who imposed the sentence on the WACs, in a self-critical manner, corrected it.

The court-martial and sentences were not reversed or modified—they were completely voided as if they never took place. This placed the U. S. High Command far in advance of some of the loudest protestants in the case—who did not ask or expect so much! In my opinion, Gen. Miles and his superiors in Washington, have made a much greater contribution to the war and to the citizenship and fighting morale of the Negro than some of those who eagerly seize upon every injustice, not to correct them, but to disrupt and to destroy confidence in everything for which we are fighting and to feed doubts as to the future.

* * *

AS I have written in previous columns, the U. S. General Staff, under the leadership of President Roosevelt, has on many occasions involving discrimination, proved that they deserve the full confidence of the Negro people and their supporters. Civilian authorities in the North as well as in the South might well emulate the military in granting justice to Negroes—and particularly to Negro soldiers!

We cannot hold up the fight to end discrimination and jimcrow until the war is over, for it is necessary to speed victory and establish an enduring peace. Neither can we temporarily stop the war (even if we desire to) until all questions of discrimination or other complaints are ironed out. Both processes must go on at the same time.

The WACs made a serious mistake in that they were provoked into violating an Army Article of War in such a manner that they completely "forgot" that the country is at war and that they're a part of the Army. Wounded Negro and white soldiers were left without adequate care (and the Negro WACs attended both Negro and white soldiers). In a serious effort to correctly solve the question, the Army Command held conferences with the WACs, removed the offending officer, set up a civilian council to advise and prevent such situations. To condone the strike of these young women is as bad, if not worse, than condoning the action of trade unionists who let boys down by violating their no-strike pledge! Let us be glad that it didn't happen on the battlefield!

The unexcusable misguided method of the WACs complicated the solution and did not make out the best case for themselves, the Negro and their supporters. Such undisciplined methods play into the hands of provocateurs. The 50 or more Negro girls who were the majority and who remained on their posts in a disciplined manner were the best arguments for the final disposition of the case.

Certain newspapers and leading circles—a tiny minority of which make private capital out of injustices done the Negro—might well take a more responsible attitude in such matters. Instead of first inflaming the public, then secondly acting constructively and investigating, they might reverse the process and take responsible advantage of the supreme opportunity offered by history of really obtaining the equal citizenship for which Negroes have fought for 300 years.

The armed forces are in the main current of democratic resurgence which is penetrating all aspects of American life. Injustices which take place are of a transitory nature because they contradict the progressive trends and principles being established by the Army itself. One can place confidence in our military leadership and can work with it, not against it, in helping it to effect the fundamental democratic transformations which are inherent in the course it has obviously chosen.

Ledo Road Diary

Journal & Guide

We Build Lifeline To China

By FRANK E. BOLDEN Norfolk, Va.

Guide and NNPA War Correspondent

Chapter 7: The Scenic Wonders

Norfolk, Va.

ENROUTE WITH FIRST CONVOY OVER BURMA ROAD, CHINA (Delayed)—From the border at Wanting to the Hwei Tung Bridge at the Salween River, the road—now named the Stilwell Road in honor of General "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell—curls and winds for a distance of over 200 kilometers.

From here on in to our destination is the most dangerous stretch of the highway, and it is certainly no place for anyone with a weak heart. Many a vehicle "cannonballing" over this road with its hair-pin curves, its driver with his foot in the gas tank, now rests at the bottom of some of these garges thousands of feet below.

Our convoy laboriously wound its way up and around the tortuous route in serpentine fashion. Now the road scaled well above tree-top level. It took only a matter of hours for us to ascend and descend the passes and ridges separating Chefang, Mangshih, and Lungling valleys. Then, we began climbing again, this time to a height of 5,000 feet.

Our caravan snaked to the right and left until precipitately the earth fell away beside us and we found ourselves descending into another valley. Then the road cut through and beneath a gigantic red earth embankment with huge trees over 40 feet tall towering at a risky slanting angle above us. It was quite cold in the Himalayas. Faces become wind-burned and lips and hands cracked and bled.

Country Won By Bloody Fighting

This was the country from border to river that took more than eight months bloody fighting to clear so that this convoy might have safe passage through to Kunming. Every kilometer of this stretch of the road had cost approximately 200 Chinese dead or wounded to win. Every commanding summit on the bare ridges, every town lying in the flat fertile green valleys showed scars, gunpits, now empty; staggered winding trenches now silent; and houses that were now shambles.

Now, we neared another tiny village, a litter of young pigs scrambled squealing out of the path of the thundering vehicles. Tiny Chinese children were chasing each other and paused long enough from their play to hold up their little thumbs in a victory salute and yell the universal "ting hao" (pronounced "ding how" and meaning "very good").

Beside the highway an old Chinese woman, a little more than skin and bones, walked toward us. She was carrying a big load of hay on her back and she wore only an extremely ragged skirt. She had no other garment and her naked breasts hung shriveled against her upper ribs. She peered up at the passing parade, a dim smile shining faintly out of eyes almost closed by wrinkles of age. She was China.

Convoy Passes A Cemetery

Again, we began to climb the precipitous mountain highway, this time the pocked slopes and summit of Sungshan, massive mountain commanding the approach to the Salween. We gazed behind us at the blackened ruins of the walled city of Lungling, a city raped by the ravages of war.

Here, on this mountain Chinese troops had died by the hundreds in the attempt to oust the burrowed enemy.

Sharp above us in the brilliant sunshine was the cratered mountain top which the Chinese had blown in by burrowing into the mountainside and touching off dynamite under topmost Japanese positions. It had taken three months to take Sungshan from the fanatical Nipponese.

As we began the 5,000 foot descent to the river we noticed on one slope that the Chinese had built a cemetery, walling it with gasoline drums filled with earth, each planted with a sprig of green and with simple upright sticks to mark the closely packed graves.

It took us more than two hours to creep down into the rocky well of the Salween gorge, zigzagging our way between the mighty lifts of sheer granite and the tumbled crags around us. The road was hard and strong and without washouts. It was a remarkable feat of engineering and road building.

Halted By Air Raid Alert

This highway had been hewn out of the sides of these mountains without the use of a single steam shovel, rockcrusher, or tractor. It had been built completely by hand by the Chinese, who figuratively dug it out of the face of the mountains with their fingernails.

In 1943, 30,000 Chinese and less than 50 Americans with eight pieces of patched-up machinery originally manufactured in four different countries began the reconstruction of the Burma Road so that it might be successfully utilized as a truck route.

Here on the banks of the yellowish turbulent Salween the convoy was halted by an air raid alert, just before crossing the long suspension Hwei Tung Bridge.

It was a grim moment. Thirty-one Japanese planes were reported as being in the vicinity. We were hemmed in by steep mountains on one side and the River on the other—easy targets for strafing and bombing attacks. Gunners manned the anti-aircraft machine guns mounted on the cabs of the trucks. The rest of the convoy personnel sought shelter and safety in various spots on the rocky mountainside. But the alert proved to be false.

After the air raid "scare" the convoy rumbled across the planking of the bridge and resumed its climbing on the east bank and up and over the mountains in regular convoy formation.

Across the intervening flat fertile valleys dotted here and there by lush rice paddy-fields, across swift flowing streams, down deep ravines, and through hundreds of miles of some of the world's most magnificent scenic mountain country, we relled.

Every night it was the same in our bivouac area, the cold bitter wind, the heavy dew in the valleys and the frost in the mountains soaked through our blankets and clothing thus forcing us to sleep oftimes under uncomfortable conditions; unable to bathe; dining on "K" rations which grew more distasteful by the mile; and the constant vigilance against a surprise air attack proved most gruelling. However, personnel of the convoy for the most part was most cheerful and all agreed that the experience and honor of riding with this first convoy was well worth the hardships suffered.

Many of these hardships were temporarily forgotten as soon as we began to pass through some of the hospitable villages, towns, and cities where celebrations were held for members of the convoy.

Almost every two enroute had its ceremonial arch. Decorations and bunting were arrayed in colorful displays. Walls and houses were covered with signs written both in English and Chinese such as "Welcome American Allies. Your coming speeds our final victory", or "Hail Coming of Munitious Over Road to China—Cooperation For

How Do YOU Feel About Jimcrow?

The Worker N.Y.C. 4-8-45

A Negro staff writer of The Worker put this question to white editors and columnists and to a social worker in the South.

By EUGENE GORDON

FIVE white men and one white woman, during my recent tour of the South, answered the following question:

"How do you, as an educated, cultured and sensitive person, feel, when, day after day for year on end, you step in front of, take a place ahead of, some other person who may be equally well educated, cultured, and sensitive—on streetcars and buses, at ticket windows and in shops and stores—as though it were your divine right, just because this other person chances to be a Negro? Are you ever ashamed of yourself? Does your conscience ever bother you? Do you ever wish or try to do anything about it?"

The persons questioned were all newspaper editors or columnists, except one. That one was Miss Mary Raymond, Council of Social Agencies, 211 Camp St., New Orleans. They all were, without exception, startled at the question. But they all answered it.

The question was hard, Miss Raymond said. Speaking for the ordinary white man or woman, she doubted that he ever thought of it, one way or another. He has been doing it so long that he had become habituated in it. If he feels at all about it, it is simply that nature or God intended it that way.

She had been a social worker and, as for her own attitude — well, she had not only seen how Negroes were forced to live but had though about it. Consequently, when she stepped in front of a Negro man or woman as her "right" as a white person, she was aware of what she was doing and was unhappy.

"I think, when I seek relaxation at a movie or the theatre, of the Negro's being barred from it. I remember, when I go to the beach, that there is not one place in New Orleans, with its hundreds of miles of lakes and rivers, where Negroes may bathe—the whites have appropriated all such places and put up 'Keep out' signs."

There were others who felt as she did, she said; a few were trying to do something, in a quiet, inconspicuous, but effective, way.

Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, said he felt "uncomfortable" playing the role of superior to the Negro. It gives you, he said, "a feeling of shame, of wanting to do something about it." But many persons simply don't think about it, he said. His wife, on a bus one day, asked white passengers to let Negroes fill in vacant seats. They did. They simply had been thoughtless.

4-8-45

"This superiority thing is shameful," he said, "and it does something to white people."

On the other hand, it depended largely on how he thought the Negro felt about it, John Temple Graves, columnist for the Birmingham Age-Herald, said.

"I feel uncomfortable and unhappy about it without thinking about it. I didn't feel this way before the Negroes themselves felt self-conscious about it. Now I know that the Negro thinks about it and I think about it, too."

He presumably didn't feel so uncomfortable or unhappy as to wish to take a hand in altering the situation. He did not, at any rate, suggest it.

4-8-45

W. W. Ball, editor of the Florida Times Union, Jacksonville, said, with self-congratulatory air, that he never got into the position of placing himself in front of some Negro. I learned that he meant that he seldom rode in buses or streetcars and that his contact with Negroes was limited almost exclusively to his employees. He said:

"When I come into contact with any of my employees who are Negroes, we discuss it and we work out plans for the best interest of both."

No. He never felt ashamed of himself. He implied that no white man should, "because the rules set up by the bus company require it that way." He added.

"If the bus is crowded and I see an empty seat among the colored people, I go back there and sit with them."

"Yes," I said, "you can do that. But a Negro, seeing an empty seat up front, can't go and take it, can he? And is that fair, in your opinion?"

"No, the Negro can't take that seat, if it's among white people. No. I don't think it's fair." Then, after a brief pause: "The rules are made by the bus company, which is foreign-owned."

"Foreign, Mr. Ball?"

"Yes. A Chicago company."

I asked, then, whether this Chicago company, to protect its Jacksonville capital, catered to Southern prejudices. He said:

"There may be something in that."

4-8-45

Julian S. Miller, editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, said:

"If you're going to segregate the races, the white man should step out and give the Negro the place that has been allocated to him. I have no taint of prejudice, when it comes to Negroes. I'm a liberal, but not an extreme. Sentiment in the South is changing rapidly toward liberalism regarding the Negro. The Bilboes [Sen. Theodore Bilbo, of Miss.] are exceptional. They don't represent the South. Another generation from now and we'll probably see much greater progress."

This is the way I put the question to Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond (Va.) Times Dispatch:

"You some time ago suggested, I believe, abolition of separate facilities for Negroes on public carriers hereabouts. I should like to ask you this question: How do you, as an intelligent, educated, cultured, sensitive man, feel, always to take a position ahead of, in front of, another man, perhaps equally intelligent, well-educated, cultured and sensitive, as though God himself had ordained it, simply because you chance to be white and the other man chances not to be? Does it ever trouble your conscience, or shame you, or make you wonder? Precisely, how do you feel?"

Dabney said:

"I am puzzled to know how to answer that. If I were colored I'd feel it was a perfectly natural question. Being white, I feel its a considerable obligation, because I've been placed in this superior position through no effort on my part but purely by the accident of my being born with a white skin. I feel obligated not to take advantage of my fortuitous position, and I feel that I want to do something of a tangible character to compensate for being in a position of superior influence."

He gave me a galley proof of his editorial condemning continued segregation on Virginia's public carriers. His reasons were that it humiliated colored citizens and that it was too expensive.

I found other southerners, black and white, who believed that, as that region developed industrially, jimcrow would become more impractical because it would interfere more with the orderly process of money-making. Then watch it disappear, they said.

Let's Print Their Names

Black Dispatch

The rottenest story of the week comes from Hamlet, North Carolina, where a Negro porter is reported to have requested a colored Wac to move from the white section of the car, and following refusal, other Negro members of the crew gathered about, together with the conductor and the flagman, to terrorize this courageous young woman. The young lady was an interstate passenger and was occupying a seat beside another colored passenger, who was not disturbed. Quite evidently the train crew had been advised that army regulations would back them up in their jim crow practices.

9-9-45

But the issue the Black Dispatch raises is the question of the Negro porter attempting to enforce the Jim Crow law when this is a matter which, under the state statutes, is left entirely up to the conductor. The conductor is the administrative officer on trains and when he demands Negroes to leave their seats, to which they are entitled as interstate passengers, the victim of illegal practices has some recourse at law. But when the conductor hides behind the porter a deal of the responsibility of the railroad has been set aside.

This writer has had similar experiences such as exposed here. When the porter arrives with his information he has been advised to send the conductor to deliver the removal messenger. The conductor never comes, which indicates clearly that there is method in the madness of this particular train official. There ought to be enough love of freedom and democracy extant in 1945 to cause Negro train porters to find some other employment rather than be made a willing tool of cowardly conductors who themselves are violating printed instructions from their superiors. All of the railroads have instructed conductors not to interfere, and impose arbitrary seating arrangements upon interstate Negro passengers.

Oklahoma, Okla.

In order that the public may know in this section who the Negro porters are joining in this reprehensible conspiracy to deny fundamental rights announced in the Mitchell decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, the Black Dispatch urges Negro passengers, whenever molested by Negro porters, to send their name and address, together with the name of the offending Negro porter, giving the railroad and the time of their travel. This publication will be pleased to publish this information from time to time.

It is bad enough to be pestered daily with ruffianism coming from without the race while traveling over the country, but when individuals within the Negro group join in this conspiracy, the times are in truth "out of joint."

57h-1945

fredi says . . .

Peoples Voice

WRITING in the October issue of *Esquire Magazine*, George Jean Nathan, drama critic, takes quite a lot of space to discuss the popularity of the Negro in the theatre, movies, radio, night club and concert halls. Many of Mr. Nathan's observations are valid. Others are cock-eyed. Giving a cock-eyed slant on things theatrical has been one of Mr. Nathan's long suits for many years; but what this writer cannot understand is just what Mr. Nathan, who is known to be a cynic among his colleagues, is trying to stir up when he says: *"One of the alarming aspects of our contemporary theatre is its race prejudice and racial discrimination. To observe the theatre of a democratic nation, whose chief tenet has always been that all men are born free and equal, discriminating against whites in favor of Negroes is a matter for some concern. The discrimination is increasingly unmistakable. It is also in a way understandable. But the prospect remains, if things continue at the present pace, that the day may come when one will have to go down to the Barter Theatre in Virginia to see a white actor on a stage."*

10-13-45

HOW MR. NATHAN ARRIVES at the conclusion that whites are being discriminated against in favor of the Negro in the theatre, is beyond me, as is his assumption that *"the day may come when one will have to go" to Virginia to see a white actor on a stage."* Any nit-wit can take a gander at the theatre ads in any daily paper and see for himself how ridiculous are Mr. Nathan's pipe dream fears. At this very moment, there are at least 25 legitimate shows enjoying capacity and near-to-capacity business on Broadway. Out of that number, there are three shows with three to six Negroes in otherwise white casts, one all-Negro drama and one all-Negro musical.

Mr. Nathan goes on to say that *"the Negroes have proved themselves and have fully earned their estate. And the first peculiarly to agree are the very whites who are in danger of being ultimatly ousted by them."* He seems a little alarmed at the fact that the Derwent prize for the best performance of a supporting player was awarded Fred O'Neal by white judges of the theatre world and that Hilda Simms and Alice Childress, all of *Anna Lucasta*, were given endorsement by these judges.

New York, N.Y.

MAKE NO MISTAKE, Mr. Nathan is more than familiar with Negro talent. Indeed he has been lauding the names of many for a quarter of a century. In his article, he uses many of these names. Many of his reviews about Negro talent have given praise when some constructive criticism would have been of more value. I often have gotten the feeling that he, like many other white critics in judging Negro talent, uses a Negro yardstick.

MY BOY REALLY GETS CORNY when he says, *Al Jolson, Eddie Cantor and Frank Tinney actually had to black up in order to gain the favor of their audiences.* Nathan by his own admission here, says that the progress of Negroes in the theatre world is very slow. All three of these black-face comedians gained favor with the public some forty to fifty years ago. According to this, it would

Negro Columnists

take the Negro some 300 years to displace the whites in the theatre providing, of course, we don't gain popularity more rapidly than we have, in the fifty-year period between Jolson, Tinney and Cantor's initial success and the year, 1945.

10-13-45

To wind up the article, Nathan clasps hands warmly with the Octavus Roy Cohen psychology and says, *"And out of the theatre the whites are dancing the Negro's dances, playing his numbers game, shooting his favorite craps, eating his mammy's friend chicken dinners, and laying in the sun hopefully trying to look like him. Maybe it's all for the best."*

* * *

NATHAN AND ALL the other whites are laboring under the delusion that Negroes have a monopoly on dice, fried chicken, etc., would do well to remember that white folk ate fried chicken long before we could afford the luxury of such a sumptious meal. As to the "craps," there are and always have been far more white crap-shooting operators than Negro. Seems to me that Arnold Rothstein lost his life because he was proficient at the game. And anyway, who the hell invented the things? I'm sure it wasn't a Negro. And I'm sure also, the white folk were rolling the bones a long time before the Negro got hip to the fact that they can spell dough.

Tut, tut, Mr. Nathan. Seems you could find much better and more valid topics to expend your time and talents projecting. We are kind of tired being held up to ridicule. Too bad that you folk who with so much delight, poke the fun, couldn't wake up one morning with a permanent black. Then you'd commence to understand how we feel.

Today's Guest Column

Daily Worker

by Alphaeus Hunton

I'VE BEEN reading a frayed, pocket-size, nondescript-looking paper-backed book which I borrowed from someone who got it from someone else who brought it over from London. The title is **Soviet Light on the Colonies.** The author is Leonard Barnes. It is by far the best book I have read on the subject of what the fight against colonial imperialism means at this present period of world history.

Barnes is an Oxford-educated Englishman who set out, after World War I, to find out about imperialism. With this purpose he worked for a time in the British Colonial Office and then spent seven years in Africa, without benefit of official status, as a settler and newspaperman. Later, in 1938, he visited the USSR. He is the author of a number of valuable studies of colonial questions, two of the most notable being **The Duty of Empire** (1935) and **Empire or Democracy?** (1939). Incidentally, he is also a charter member of the Council on African Affairs, headed by Paul Robeson and Max Yergan.

N.Y., N.Y.

Soviet Light on the Colonies was published last year in England as a Penguin Special (288 pages, including index, at the amazing price of nine pence). I am told by the American branch of Penguin Books that it won't be available in the United States for another year. But we can't wait that long. Progressive forces here have urgent need of this valuable ideological weapon to aid them in the present fight against monopoly capitalism, colonial imperialism and fascism. One reason for my writing about a book that isn't readily available is to **underscore the importance of finding some way of getting it circulated over here as quickly as possible.**

10-25-45

SOME books on colonial imperialism have merit in giving an accurate and clear picture of what's wrong in the dependent countries, but fail to show how the basic causation of these conditions lies in the workings of monopoly capitalism. Other books have merit in giving a Marxist analysis of modern finance capitalism and its general effects, but fail to show in **concrete** terms what it means in the lives of colonial peoples.

Barnes' **Soviet Light** combines these two virtues, an all too rare occurrence, and adds still a third—a full explanation of what Soviet socialist planning is and what it has accomplished for the many nationalities formerly enslaved in the Czar's colonial empire. The author accomplishes this difficult three-dimensional task by the clever device of having a Soviet citizen, Vova, travel about various sections of Africa, discoursing on the things that he sees and hears with the various colonial officials and others whom he meets along the way.

'Soviet Light On the Colonies'

Vova remarks that the British, in their dealings with their dependencies, everywhere avoid administrative responsibility except insofar as this may be necessary to preserve and promote empire trade, the primary consideration.

10-25-45

This judgment is documented and reinforced over and over again in the course of Vova's journey. And at every point he contrasts the shocking waste, aimlessness and human degradation of the colonial regime with the systematic progress achieved in the Soviet Union by the application of the scientific principles of decolonization developed by Lenin and Stalin. The contrast is devastating.

* * *

AND it has the essence of timeliness! What exasperates Vova most is that the British (and, by inference, all other imperial powers) cannot realize that they are complacently plodding toward disaster. **The only alternative to economic chaos and more war, the only way by which democracy can really triumph over fascism, he urges repeatedly, is by ending colonialism through socialist planning.**

"My stars," Vova exclaims, "if we could have 15 years in Africa, what a country we would make of it!" That is without doubt what was in Molotov's mind at the recent London conference when he astounded the British and Americans by proposing that the Soviet Union assume trusteeship over a certain part of the Italian colonies in Africa.

the week

The Afro American

Some Dixieland

Baltimore, Maryland

Inconsistencies

11-3-43

By CLIFF W. MACKAY

(GUEST COLUMNIST)

Many things, extremely perplexing to an outside observer, occur in the land of magnolias, mint julips, poll taxes, lynchings, hook worm and jim crow.

It is small wonder that many of the more serious minded, whose very nature makes them attempt to apply logic and reason to everything about them, are not rapidly driven to becoming inmates of the wholly inadequate deep South hospitals for the insane.

The only thing that saved me, I believe, was a sense of humor. Perhaps that is also the saving grace for thousands of others who dwell there.

For many of the devices, subterfluges and inconsistent dodges used by the powers-that-be in the land are downright funny.

The Water Barrel

I could cite scores of examples. For instance a traction company of a large Southern city which has a mixed track construction crew, uses one barrel of water from which men of both races drink.

One half of the barrel is painted jet black, the other half lily-white. Each side has a spigot form which dangles a tin cup.

The white workers drink from the white side, the colored from the black and woe be to the brother who accidentally takes a sip from the white side.

And then there is the matter of common carriers. In Atlanta colored riders board in front with white, but by law are restricted from getting off that way. They must go to the back, even if it means pushing through a jammed aisle. Whites of course, are free to use either door.

Movable Board

In Birmingham they have a different way of doing it. A movable board segregates the two races. Sometimes colored passengers are riding in front and sometimes they are behind, depending on which direction the car is headed.

Segregation is strickly maintained at all bus and train stations. But aviation is sometimes altogether different. All through Florida, Alabama, Georgia and even Bilbo's country, there is no jim crowing of air passengers.

Curiously enough the white man who would create a junior riot of a colored passenger shared a seat with him at a railroad station, accepts the absence of segregation at the airport without a murmur.

And the same white people, who defied all the teachings of science to insist that the Red Cross operate a jim crow bank, take very calmly the fact that most municipal hospitals in the deep South, classify blood plasma only by type, not race.

And for the information of Bilbo, who belatedly has begun a campaign to keep the blood stream of the white race "pure" there is one county in Georgia that boasts it has never had a lynching.

Why No Lynching

The reason lies not in any new spirit of racial tolerance, but because all residents of the county, white and the so-called colored are approximately the same hue. So mixed are they a mob dare not string up a resident for fear that some members might be lynching their own brother!

Older residents of this county will tell you that two decades ago a man elected to Congress from the county-seat, borrowed most of his campaign expenses from his colored half-brother, who had made his pile in the undertaking business.

After getting to Congress, this man actually out-Bilboed Bilbo in his cantankerous attack on colored Americans.

Further on the question of "pure" blood in Bilbo's neighboring State, Alabama, white fathers of children by their mistresses, actually maintain a special school, restricted to the fruit of their midnight interracial ramblings.

The principal told me that his school opens an hour later than the white, so that the fathers would have ample time to get their legitimate offsprings in class and then come by and deliver their illegimate children.

Of Men and Women

The person who originated that old saying that the only free people were colored women and white men, didn't exactly have the South as it is today in mind.

Actually there are more white women in the South with colored lovers, than in the North. The chief difference is that those in the South are having affairs with the so-called blue bloods, while those in the North are largely playing with cast-offs.

It is common knowledge that in many communities it is dangerous for a man of her own race to speak to a comely colored woman. Especially is this true in the rural sections of Georgia and Mississippi.

Chinaman's Dilemma

The problem of race oftimes perplexes many of the white people. I shall never forget the anguish of a Chinese laundryman, whose business was located in a colored neighborhood.

Since his youngsters played daily with colored children, he, as a matter of course, enrolled them in a colored school and everything was all right until a member of the board of education happened to visit the school and saw the youngsters.

The Chinese father was ordered to transfer his offsprings at once to white school some three miles away and was severely reprimanded for violating Georgia's rigid jim crow school laws. Chinese, the board held, were white people.

And then there was the case of a very fair-complexioned girl, who was bludgeoned to death by an Atlanta doctor in a nearby community.

The white people, until she was later identified, assumed that she was of their race. A white undertaker prepared her body, her funeral was held in the city's largest white Methodist church and the body was interned in a white cemetery.

Were those people's faces red when it become known that the woman was colored.

The body was hastily dug up and transferred to a colored cemetery and so angry were the townspeople over this breech of the rigid jim crow code, that the defendent doctor was severly beaten when lodged in the county jail and the president of the local bank offered his services gratis to the girl's family to aid the prosecution.

The problem of color is a very involved and perplexing one to Dixie white supremacists and to its colored victims it is both comic and tragic.

Negro Press Club Says Hazel Scott Is 'Inconsistent'

Washington D.C.

The Negro Capital Press Club yesterday expressed angar and surprise over the "inconsistencies" of pianist-singer Hazel Scott in agreeing to appear at the National Press Club's annual dinner November 13.

"We learn with surprise that Hazel Scott has agreed to appear professionally at the National Press Club," a prepared release read. "As Negro newsmen covering the Nation's Capital we cannot help but be mindful that we are barred from membership in the National Press Club and denied the privilege of service in its dining room or at its bar."

11-6-43

The release also said it was "wondering out loud" whether there was any consistency between "this new development and the just arguments against the DAR in their refusal to permit Miss Scott to appear at Constitution Hall."

WHITE MAN'S VIEWS

Whites Advised to Read Negro Columnists If They Want Their Castor Oil Without Sarsaparilla

By TED LE BERTHON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

11-27-43

OFFHAND, I could name a half dozen Negro newspaper columnists who, in my opinion, write sounder stuff than any widely known white syndicated columnist with the possible exception of Dorothy Thompson. This does not mean that I think the Negro columnists are superior stylists, nor that they are sounder writers by reason of race. They have, rather, a greater opportunity to write honestly, to be likeboard, national advertisers, chain ness, which developing mass responsiveness. as he sees 'em." the baseball umpire who "calls 'emstore enterprises, and last (but far which is mob responsiveness. Of course, even from least) local department store port, they are rabble rousers. honesty of approach, sincerity of intent, do not guarantee accuracy of statement or the fullest realism. But columnists on Negro newspapers virtually always aim for such accuracy and realism. The widely read syndicated writers of white or general press cannot even aim for accuracy and realism. When a man's hands are tied, he cannot even take aim.

* * *

COLUMNISTS working for the great, white-owned feature syndicates can only make gestures of honesty. They can never be fully honest if they are persons of any portant mental or spiritual stature. For then they know the forces that control the white press: the banks, the wholesale paper manufacturers, each newspaper's shareholders.

Mr. Le Berthon

advertising. The outstanding white columnists know, also, the human equations: the social ambitions and investments of publishers.

Finally, the syndicated white columnists make such handsome salaries, and become so interested as a rule in land holdings and securities themselves, that they inevitably identify their own interests with that of the general welfare.

For such reasons, their columns are generally so much intellectual shadow-boxing. If they seem to tell the truth at times one can be sure that it is not anywhere near the whole truth. Their aim is to make readers think they are privy to secret goings-on in high places. Like politicians, they know how to arouse prejudices, the masses. They know what emotional buttons to press.

Some white newspaper columnists—and radio commentators, too—employ the shrill, fast, staccato technique, making the most trivial event seem alarmingly important. Their appeal is to the nervous system, not to the soul. They are not really interested in stimulating deep thought on the great social questions of the day. They are interested in conditioning the emotional reflexes of the public.

THE NEGRO columnist, on the other hand, must stimulate deeper thinking, must struggle against the powerful white majority's oppression of his fellow Negroes if he is to hold their interest. He could not "sell out" if he wanted to. He is closer to the common man of all races than his contemporaries of the white syndicates, as he does not draw the fabulous paycheck that the best known columnists draw.

His sufferings, his frustrations, his inconsequential matters, are shares with all, or at least most Negroes. Their fight is his fight in earnest, and in writing his words on inconsequential matters, having to cope with the whites' notions of "racial supremacy," he is on the watch for the vulnerabilities of the dominant and oppressive white world. He likes to expose how it really ticks.

Most Negro newspapers, I have observed, are supported by an impressive number of small advertisers rather than a few big ones. This means the Negro columnist doesn't have to fear the business office hangs over every columnist's head in the editorial department of

Weak Links in The Chain of Democracy

Black Dispatch

"No chain is stronger than its weakest link," and irrespective of anything we may say the real test of democracy here in America, following the world's bloodiest war, may be found nestling in our attitude towards the 13,000,000 blacks in the United States.

Twenty-five years ago the world, just as now, manufactured a number of euphonic alliterations, such as "freedom for all forever" while millions were fighting in "No Man's Land," but when the war ended, just as now, the lowly discovered there was no substance in such worthless lip service, so freely offered to democracy and human decency.

Okla homa City - Okla.

When Negro troopers returned home from France 25 years ago, where they had been taught to fight white men in the Argonne Forest, and where they were told they were fighting for "self determination," their uniforms were torn from their backs and they were clubbed and killed down in Dixie, as the Ku Klux and other agencies of intolerance sought to teach the returned soldier "his place."

Two incidents occurring recently cause grave concern as to the progress the world has made in social thinking during the past quarter of a century. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune told this writer during the course of a conversation the other day, that while in a certain Southern city two Negro soldiers were roughly called by white M. Ps. from the waiting room where she sat. They were gone about an hour, and when they returned they told this story to her:

At the police station they were asked where they had seen service. They told their cruel tormentors that they had served in England, and that they having been honorably discharged were on their way home.

"Yes, you're some of those damned s-- of b---- who have been across the waters running around with white girls. We'll teach you a lesson right now," the boys reported the MPs told them, as they began to slap and kick them. This sort of inhuman treatment, that would breed disloyalty in a dog, was continued a few minutes until superior officers in another room hearing the loud voices and the violence, entered.

Black Dispatch

When they discovered what was happening they drove the white MPs out of the room and returned the Negro troopers to the station. Seated again in the station these brave soldiers who had gone to a foreign land to fight for "freedom" openly asked this question, "Is this what we fought for?"

11-3-45

Not alone should every black man and woman in America ask the same question, but the same query should disturb the conscience of every thoughtful loyal American citizen irrespective of color. If we fought the recent war for a return to the terrorism and the tyranny visited upon black men in 1918, and if we have spent five years teaching black youth how to fight, and now must spend another five years, with bestial cruelty tearing out the spirit of manhood we studiedly blocked into the spirit of black youth, God save us from our vicious, craven selves.

The other unfortunate incident claiming our attention this week occurred on the Frisco between St. Louis and Oklahoma City. Frisco conductors quite generally have been very liberal respecting their attitude towards Negro passengers during the war months. In fact, with but one exception, Negroes riding as interstate passengers, have been accorded the treatment requested under special orders to train conductors, telling the coach officials not to disturb the seating arrangements of colored passengers.

But Thursday, on the trip from St. Louis, one evil-minded Frisco conductor not only demanded that a Negro soldier leave his seat and go to the jim crow section, but he connived with a mob of drunken white soldiers, who beat-clubbed and dragged this Negro trooper, dressed in the uniform of the United States army, into the jim crow coach.

Of course the Black Dispatch realizes that the unjustifiable position assumed by these drunken white soldiers is not representative of the general thinking of thousands of white soldiers, and we learn that scores of civilian white passengers on the train openly resented the inhuman treatment accorded the Negro trooper, but despite this fact, the incident happened, and will happen in a multiplicity of train coaches again and again, which of course raises the question, "Is this what the black soldier fought for?"

General MacArthur may continue to issue orders respecting the elimination of race prejudice in the Japanese islands and Jimmy Byrnes may complain about the absence of democracy in the Balkan countries, but until we learn something about social decency and the basic rights of minority groups here in America, the second world war was fought in vain and our professions regarding international relations are a disgraceful sham.

When one recalls that white soldiers are today picketing the habitat of Senator Bilbo because of his intolerance and bigotry, a little spark of light trickles through the gloom of race hate here in America. Progress is a snail. Perhaps truth is belching from the bowels of iniquity when we hear American army officers telling the Japanese that race hate must end, and find Jimmy Byrnes mouthing about democracy in Europe.

Hazel Scott's Wire Cancels National Press Club Show

Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
11-11-45

Hazel Scott, pianist-singer, yesterday cancelled an appearance at the National Press Club's dinner for President Truman on Tuesday because the club "excludes Negro journalists."

Miss Scott's telegram to the Press Club said that although she had cancelled a "profitable engagement" at Columbus, Ohio, to accept the invitation, she would not come here because Negro journalists are barred from the club and from the Senate and House Press Galleries.

The cancellation followed public protests last week by members of the Negro Capital Press Club against her appearance. The club termed her acceptance "inconsistent" with the "dramatic protestations" of her husband, Representative Adam Clayton Powell, jr., (D.-N. Y.). Officials at the National Press Club would make no comment other than that her telegram had been received.

Negro Timesman

Time

Even before Governor Thomas E. Dewey signed New York State's fair-employment-practices bill last March (to outlaw race discrimination in jobs), the good, grey New York *Times* had its eye out for a Negro reporter. Last week it had found one and was breaking him in.

12-3-45

The new *Timesman* is round, greying, 43-year-old George Walter Streator, new to daily newspapering but a veteran free-lance writer, teacher and labor organizer for Sidney Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Lately he had worked for WPB's labor division. The *Times*, in hiring Streator for general reporting, followed the example of four neighbors: the *Herald Tribune*, *Post* and Brooklyn *Eagle*, each of which has one Negro staffer, and *PM*, which has two.

Chicago Ill.

Said Reporter Streator, after his first week: "I haven't been made to feel that I'm a social experiment."

Today's Guest Column

Daily Worker N.Y. N.Y.

A Letter to The President

by Alphaeus Hunton

DEAR Mr. President:

I am one of the millions who sat at the radio listening to your Navy Day speech last Saturday afternoon. Like others, I was eager to hear what had been announced as a most important statement on our foreign policy.

There have been published comments on the speech from some Congressmen and other important figures, but I haven't yet seen any reports on what the man in the street thought about it. The volume of applause from your mammoth immediate audience in Central Park did not seem to register any too much enthusiasm, but that may have been a fault of radio transmission). I hope and presume you will be interested in trying to find out what Mr. Average Citizen thought of your speech. This letter may be of some small help in that direction.

Perhaps, as just an average citizen, I am rather naive, but I had expected that our chief executive would have dealt rather concretely with the most fundamental question of the hour: the effort toward achieving full understanding and cooperation among the Big Three, what difficulties were involved and what progress was being made.

I can't say that you clarified any of these questions for me, sir. You, of course, emphasized the need for "a policy of friendly partnership with all peaceful nations." But you failed to say what specifically was being done, or ought to be done, to realize that policy in action.

11-1-45

WHILE you dealt in generalities in speaking about international cooperation, there was no lack of concreteness—even to the point of hurting someone's feelings—in your statements about the United States retaining "the greatest naval power on earth" and "one of the most powerful air forces in the world," "necessary bases for our protection" and embarking, if possible, upon a program of compulsory universal military training. Moreover, you were quite explicit about the United States retaining exclusive knowledge of how to make atomic bombs and other weapons.

All this military might, you stated, was desired "solely to preserve the peace of the world." But somehow, Mr. President, I had the impression that we were creating the United Nations Organization and seeking other means of international cooperation in order to preserve the peace of the world. Where do we stand? Are we for international cooperation or aren't we? **Or are we, perhaps, for such cooperation on terms dictated by the United States as the dominant world power?**

You warned against "the threat of disillusionment, the danger of an insidious skepticism—a loss of faith in the effectiveness of international cooperation" in this present atomic age. Who is guilty of fostering such dangerous doubts? Is it to be assumed that other nations will have utmost faith in the intentions of the United States when the United States clearly manifests its distrust of her allies by preparing to police the world single-handedly?

* * *

THE 12-point statement of our foreign policy appeared to be sandwiched in between boasting of our military might, which I take to be the 13th and **cardinal** point of our foreign policy. The 12 points were in the main a restatement of the principles of the Atlantic Charter and Four Freedoms (aren't these documents mentioned any more in polite society?) with the addition of some implied anti-Soviet jibes.

11-1-45

As just an average citizen, it seems to me, Mr. President, that it is high time we stopped reiterating abstract principles, however noble, and began applying and practicing them. What, for example, is this government doing to promote a unified, democratic regime instead of civil war in China, or to permit the Indonesian and Indo-Chinese peoples to "choose their own form of government . . . without interference from any foreign source," I ask you.

Colonial Rulers Are Shy About Statistics

Today's Guest

Daily Worker N.Y. N.Y.

WHEN someone asks the size of the native population of Java, or Indo-China, or British West Africa, or some other colonial territory—or when someone asks what is the total population of all the colonies in the world—there will be as many answers given as there are persons asked. This is because the statistics of colonial population are about as accurate as Mr. Hearst's "facts" about the Soviet Union.

It is safe to say that official census counts of colonial peoples are invariably short of the actual population figures. Official British government figures, for example, give the total colonial population as only some 60 or 70 million. Even adding India (which the British refuse to acknowledge as a colony), this would make for a total British colonial population of about 460 million. Half a billion or more is nearer the truth. The Dutch claim the population of the East Indies to be only 61 million, but in current press stories the more accurate figure of 70 million is used. And so it goes with the other colonial powers.

11-8-45

The reason for talking about this question of colonial population is twofold: to emphasize the fact that such figures are at best only approximations, and to cite this inaccuracy as simply another instance of the inefficiency and aimlessness of colonial governments. It is important to remember that behind the bare statistics of population, startling though they are in their immensity, are the innumerable human lives which add up to the immense burden of poverty, disease and cultural backwardness which handicaps the rest of the world.

* * *

TO MAKE this question of population figures more concrete, I would like to quote part of an article from a progressive South African magazine, **The Democrat.** The writer remarks that no one should be surprised at the difficulties involved in getting an accurate picture of the size of the African population in South Africa, since "after all, if you haven't considered it worth while to make the registration of births, deaths and marriages compulsory among your native rural peoples or insist that their children go to school, you must expect snags when it comes to counting heads."

He continues: "Until we have compulsory registrations of all human beings—black no less than white—our census can only be a rough estimate of the native population. It is quite well-known, for instance, that in the Transkei during the 1936 census it was the habit of enumerators to visit a kraal, count all the thatched huts within sight, and multiply by five. That gave (he reckoned) the 'near enough' population of that particular area.

11-8-45

"NOR HAS the time come when we can expect to assess the ages of our native peoples with any great degree of accuracy. In the 1936 census the enumerators were confronted with 647 males and 765 females who claimed to be over 100. In Aberdeen there was a native who said he was 180 years old. A veteran at Ubombo (admittedly a lone spot with few distractions to pollute the simple mind) said he was 133; while at Kroonstad in the Free State there was one toothless black gentleman who said he was 130. Such claims have to be tested in the light of known facts, more especially the established figure of 45 as the average age at which South African native males die.

"The present rate of increase of the Bantu is about 2 percent, which means that in 35 years, approximately, they will have doubled themselves. Since it has already been officially declared that there never will be enough land for all the natives in the Reserves (there are already thousands of them landless) the prospect of squeezing a quart into an egg-cup (which is the the future task of the Native Affairs Department) is obviously one to defy all known laws of mathematics.

"If there is one thing which distresses government circles, it is a scientific approach to the natives."

Today's Guest Column

Daily Worker N.Y., N.Y.

by Alphaeus Hunton

IT DOESN'T require any superior intelligence or special powers of discernment for one to be aware of how ironically out of place, how unseemly almost to the point of indecency have been the national holidays celebrated in this country during November, in this year 1945.

One would have thought that the first Armistice Day and Thanksgiving after the end of World War II would be glorious and hallowed occasions. There are those usual holiday orators who try to make believe that such is the case, but their high-flown rhetoric cannot dispel the bitter uncertainty and fear in people's hearts.

Yes, it is true; six years of a second world war are at last ended and fascism is militarily crushed; a United Nations Organization has been created; people's progressive governments are coming to the front throughout Europe; a World Federation of Trade Unions has been organized. Yes, all these and other great things have happened since Thanksgiving a year ago. And yet we know that these accomplishments are not in themselves the answer to what mankind needs and must have. They are only the means, the essential first steps toward the answer.

* * *

TO REVIEW a little history, it was at Thanksgiving time in 1939, six years ago, that the first German planes bombed British soil. 11-23-45

At Thanksgiving time in 1942, the mighty forces of the Soviet Union had broken the siege of Stalingrad, and the doom of the fascist axis was sealed.

And it was a few days after Thanksgiving, 1943, that Marshal Stalin, President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill issued the memorable Teheran declaration (well worth rereading in these days):

"We express our determination that our nations shall work together in the war and in the peace that will follow.

"We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command good will from the overwhelming masses of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations.

"We shall seek the cooperation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and in mind are dedicated, as our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance." 11-23-45

IT IS the maintenance rather than the elimination of these social evils which marks the open campaign for the preservation of European imperialism and feudal dictatorship in the Asiatic world undertaken by Britain, France, Kuomintang China and the United States. These powers aim at a "peace" with all the old special privileges of race, nationality and class remaining intact. In attempting thus to block the march of millions of colonial and semi-colonial peoples toward freedom and progress, the imperialist powers are promoting, not good will, but an ever-increasing and explosively dangerous volume of ill will.

If Thanksgiving, 1946, is to be better than today, the march of the people forward, Americans and other non-colonials side by side with those in the colonies, must be **unblocked.** The fascist-imperialist upsurge must be smashed by the united strength of the forces of democracy.

New Magazine Off Press Soon

The Pittsburgh Courier

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—It has just been reported to the press that the new "Color" is to give to the race its first magazine in four-color journalism. The new "Color" will be off the press the first week in December.

The publication will be doubled in size, printed on slick paper throughout, and will be reduced in size. 12-1-45

Three types of printing will be featured in the new publication. The cover will be done in offset lithography. There will be sixteen pages of rotogravure, three in duotone, and the remainder in letter press.

New York Times Hires Reporter

The Pittsburgh Courier

NEW YORK—The New York Times is the latest metropolitan newspaper to give editorial department employment to a Negro. George Streator, 409 Edgecombe Avenue, reported for duty on Monday, Nov. 19, and is assigned in the news section on the 2 to 10 P. M. shift.

Until recently, Mr. Streator worked in the labor section of the War Production Board. From 1933 to 1937, he was general organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

A graduate of Fisk University, Mr. Streator was at one time managing editor of The Crisis magazine, official organ of the NAACP. He taught for three years at Bennett College in Greensboro, N. C. His wife, Mrs. Olive D. Streator, a well-known social service executive, is the daughter of Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis Sr., who is now in Europe. 12-1-45

OTHERS ON DAILIES

Among other Negroes now employed in editorial department capacities by metropolitan daily newspare here are the following:

Frank Harriot, PM, Sunday department; Edgar T. Rouzeau, New York Herald-Tribune; Milton Smith, Brooklyn Eagle; Ted Poston, New York Post. Charles Granison is in the library, and Wilbur Blanche is a photographer for PM. For years Edward Lewis has worked for the picture department of the New York Daily News.

USS MISSOURI
Tokyo Bay
SEPTEMBER 2 1945

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

CERTIFYING THE PRESENCE OF:

12-1-45

W/C WILLIAM L. ROWE

at the formal surrender of the Japanese Forces to the Allied Powers.

576

Captain, U.S. Navy
Commanding Officer

General of the Army
Supreme Commander
Allied Powers

Fleet Admiral, U.S. Navy
United States
Representative

Admiral, US Navy
Commander
Third Fleet

ANOTHER COURIER FIRST!—War Correspondent Billy Rowe was the only Negro reporter attached to General MacArthur's command and witnessed the historic Japanese surrender on the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay. Mr. Rowe, with other correspondents at the ceremony, was given the above card as a memento of the occasion.

Ohio's Famed Editor Marks 80th Birthday

CINCINNATI (ANP)—Wendell Phillips Dabney, versatile editor-publisher of the famed Cincinnati Union, celebrated his 80th birthday here on Nov. 11. A native of Richmond, Va., he studied at Oberlin College, and returned to teach at his home for eight years.

Dabney came here to manage his grandfather's hotel, the four-story Dumas House, opened in 1840 by Sandy Shumate, butler to Jefferson Davis. Appointed head paymaster here by the Republicans, he resigned in 1923 after paying out about $80,000,000.

RICHARD WRIGHT IN DES MOINES

The Pittsburgh Courier New York

Anyone who heard Richard Wright in Des Moines last week can well understand how he writes, the style he follows. Historical, logical, direct, Mr. Wright did a fine job of telling his two audiences in Des Moines just how utterly silly our American race problem is.

By Bystander

"The white people help create unfavorable positions for the Negro, and then criticize and discriminate against him because those very conditions exist," he said. "His lack of education, economic standing, poor housing conditions all are traceable to the denial of the principle of the brotherhood of man purely because that man hapuens to be black." 11-22-45

Like some other people who have spoken here recently, Mr. Wright was high in his praise for Russia's handling of the race problem. And many have not been friendly because of these views. However, it must be conceded that we have done a miserable practical job so far, so when a person finds a country which practices what it preaches, he is bound to give credit where credit is due.

By Bystander

It cannot be emphasized too often that the race question will not be solved by soft-peddling the denial of the principles of the golden rule to all men nor full cooperation by both white and colored people each group sharing its full responsibilty.

57b-1945 Negro Columnists

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS

AL HENINGBURG

Detroit Tribune

3-3-45

NO MORE FREE SPEECH

That's what William H. Conley, Negro resident of Queene Anne County in Maryland learned when he expressed himself about Maryland's jim crow law. Threats of violence made it necessary for state police to take Conley and his wife to Baltimore for protection. And Baltimore made a jim crow jail available to this American citizen who thought that free speech was an accepted American tradition.

Al Heningburg

Mich.

ALABAMA SPEAKS

3-3-45

Not wanting to be left behind by his neighbor state, Governor Sparks of Alabama is now making an all-out stand against the poll tax. Alabama, which is an Indian name, signifies "here we rest". Evidently the Governor feels that his constituents have rested long enough, and should be up and about the job of making democracy possible.

But Alabama and her neighbors on three sides will be impoverished economically and spiritually until all the people are permitted to make their full contribution to the public welfare. The South has been cursed by slavery, racial hatred, a one-crop system, erosion of the soil, and erosion of the spirit. Getting rid of the effects of all these is a big order.

FOR BETTER HOUSING

3-3-45

The big job of making good housing available for low-income groups in America, and these groups include most Negroes, calls for intelligent co-operation between public housing agencies and private builders. Harry M. Selden, chairman of the Negro housing committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, urges private builders to study the facts about Negro housing projects Contrary to the general opinion, Negro home buyers make excellent risks. NAREB will be unusually shortsighted if it does not continue to urge its members to explore the possiblities of be free.. There's a new world A'-comin' and both Great Britain and France are deeply concerned. So is our country.

One thing seems certain. The Arabs have wearied of domination by other powers, and they are beginning to feel strong enough to say as much. Better watch the Arabs.

3-3-45

THE ARTISTS AMONG US

The story of the achievements of Negroes in the fine arts, particularly in music, runs like a fairy tale. Roland Hayes and Paul Robeson; Marian Anderson and Dorothy Manor —these are great Americans who've helped thousands enjoy life more fully.

You probably haven't heard of Helen Phillips yet, but you will. She comes from St. Louis where all the critics say she's tops, and is now studying in N.Y. Her soon-to-be audition for a well known organization is already creating a buzz in the big city.

A HUNDRED MILLION FRENCHMEN

3-3-45

The consuming dread of Frenchmen of all time has been a powerful and aggressive Germany. Plans for easing this dread during the next generation include giving full citizenship status to all colonials. This will mean a strong nation of more than a million white, black, brown, and yellow Frenchmen. And the French, for whom Liberte' 'egalite', fraternite have had real significance, can do this more easily than any other great power.

DeGaulle was obviously looking ahead on this new plan when he spoke with great friendliness of the people of Indo-China. And Indo-China alone numbers almost 25 million inhabitants.

LOOK ABOUT YOU

3-3-45

Estimates on the number of Negroes who have moved from one part of the country to another vary from three-quarters of a million to well above the million mark. Most of these have gone from the country or from small towns to overcrowded cities. Detroit is the number one example of how this has happened.

While everybody knows that the newcomers are here, not enough people are concerned about making them feel at home, or aiding them to make necessary adjustments. Church groups need to do more than offer sermons to those who come to church. They need to look about, and to bring the church and its benefits to the thousands who wander about aimlessly and uselessly.

FORTY NINTH STATE

3-3-45

For a long time a small but active group of young Negroes have advocated a "forty-ninth state," set apart for the Negroes of the nation. At best the proposal has had but lukewarm support, for the plain truth is that most Negroes don't want to be set apart. We want to achieve full American citizenship in Mississippi and in Maine; in Miami and in Detroit.

But the Phillipines may well become a forty-ninth state after the war is over. Such a move would give needed autonomy to the islands, and would provide necessary protection against future attacks by Japan. Before we send any bureaucrats to Manila, however, we should give at least one very exacting test on social intelligence.

NNPA Committee Talks to Truman

AFRO-AMERICAN

6-2-45

Support of FEPC, Anti-Poll Tax Bills Urged

CONVENTION SET

Balt. Md.

Group Also Confers With House Leaders

WASHINGTON

The executive committee of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association met three days in Washington last week and chose New York for the July Annual Convention.

Members conferred with the House Democratic Majority Leader John W. McCormick, and Republican Minority Leader Joe Martin, in the Capitol, urging both to use their influence to get the FEPC Bill passed.

Talked to President

The publishers also talked to the veterans' administrator, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, urging the abolition of jim crow in veterans' hospitals.

6-2-45

Others to appear before the committee were William Pickens, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP, and John P. Davis.

They wound up Friday with a brief visit to the White House at which John Sengstacke, Chicago Defender and association president, and Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN, were the spokesmen.

The publishers were the guests of the Washington AFRO-AMERICAN at dinner at the Casbah Restaurant and Supper Club on U St., Friday night. Ralph Matthews was toastmaster.

The text of the NNPA statement to the President follows:

Mr. President, we are not unaware of the many great problems, foreign and domestic, with which you are faced. We, ourselves, have no lag in our interest in the winning of ultimate and complete victory in the war, and in the establishment of a permanent peace.

We, like you, are concerned with and about the total problems of these United States. It is in that spirit of the total picture that we respectfully seek your active interest and support of four specific matters which are pressing at this time.

Ask Strong FEPC

1. We respectfully urge, Mr. President, that you make a Fair Employment Practice bill, with enforcement powers, an administration measure.
2. We urge, sir, that you direct the Attorney General to use all the powers of his office to carry out to its full force and effect the decision of the Supreme Court in the Texas Primary case affecting the rights of American citizens to participate in all primary elections.

Support of Poll Tax Bill Urged

3. We urge further, Mr. President, that you appoint a colored man as an assistant administrator in the Veterans' Administration to aid the administrator in seeing that all veterans, regardless of their race or color, will benefit from the provisions of the GI Bill and other veterans' legislation without the losses that colored men frequently suffer through administrative channels.
4. And finally, Mr. President, we respectfully call your attention to the fact that this administration is pledged to the enactment of a Federal anti-poll tax law, and we urge that the bill seeking abolition of the tax as a prerequisite to voting be given full administration support.

Across The Desk

New York Age

By LUDLOW W. WERNER

N.Y.

NAZI SUPERIORITY even in defeat is presently being played up in the daily newspapers. The Nazis feel that they are a superior race of people and destined to rule the world, even though they have just suffered the most disastrous military defeat ever inflicted on the German people in the history of wars.

From Paris comes a despatch that Max Schmeling, the former heavyweight boxing champion, who was reported several times to have been killed in the war, sneered at the mention of Joe Louis when he was seen in a prison camp, "Stars and Stripes" reported.

5-26-45

The Army newspaper said that Major Clement Wheeler, USAAF officer from San Antonio, Tex., talked with "der Maxie" for more than two hours recently when he visited a prison camp behind American lines to which Schmeling had fled.

"Max" was wearing civilian clothes and he looked prosperous," Major Wheeler said. "He told me he was making a tour of Allied prison camps (operated by the Germans) after having covered Nazi army installations.

"I guess you would compare it to a USO tour by Joe Louis or Jack Dempsey. But his junket was sanctioned officially by the Nazi party and he said something about working out of the German propaganda department."

Major Wheeler said that when he mentioned Joe Louis, world champion heavyweight and now a sergeant in the United States Army, Schmeling sneered and left the impression that he considered the Negro fighter "just lucky" in knocking him out in their second match. 5-26-45

In a slap at American sportwriters, Schmeling was quoted by Maor Wheeler as saying:

"They never gave me a square deal in all the time I was in your country. Even when I won, they either said I was lucky or a bigger bum. The only time they gave me any space in the papers was when (Jack) Sharkey fouled me. (That was when Schmeling won the title.)

Schmeling revealed in the interview that his career as a fighter ended when he jumped on Crete with German parachutists in 1942. "I broke my back," he said, "when I landed and almost died. I was in a hospital there for several months and finally pulled through, but my back will never be the same. Then I got back to Germany from that long time in the hospital and they let me out of the army.

"When you get home, if you ever do," Schmeling told Major Wheeler arrogantly, "be sure and tell soft-living Yankees Max Schmeling is still alive. He doesn't die that easily. Perhaps he'll even make a trip to America so the people can see for themselves that he is all right."

Major Wheeler said he suggested that Schmelings next voyage to the United States might be in irons and this evoked a disdainful snort. 5-26-45

"He's a Nazi through and through, no better than Hitler, Goering and the rest," Major Wheeler told 'Stars and Stripes'. 'Maybe he's even worse.'

Yes, even in the face of such a disastrous rout, the Nazis are still acting and talking like "corks of the walk," and expounding their theories of the supremacy of the Germans. And all the while the leaders of the United States and Great Britain treat these cold-blooded human monsters like human beings instead of the murderers that they are. It makes one agree with the summary execution of justice the Russians are visiting upon the Nazi big-wigs who have fallen into their hands. It certainly makes one agree with the conclusion that there should be no soft peace, because out of a soft peace the Germans would arise some time in the future to again plague the world with their mythical supremacy ideologies. 5-26-45

— a. t. d. —

BRITISH SUPERIORITY also must come in for its share of condemnation. According to a despatch from Birmingham, England, Councillor A. F. Bradbeer told the City Council on May 15 that military authorities had banned Negro WACs from a bath in Birmingham.

He cited this and another case of color ban in an unsuccessful attempt to have the council notify corporations that persons were to be served irrespective of race or color.

The other case, he said, arose when a Birmingham hospital gave a Negro medical officer who answered its employment advertisement a months salary and notice of dichargse without allowing him to even go to work.

Negroes, in the uniforms of the United States, do not appreciate this discrimination at the hands of people whose very existence today is owed to the entry of the United States into World War II. They have a right to ponder and ask "What are we fighting for?"

The WORLD TODAY

By George S. Schuyler

Pittsburgh Courier

Pa.

Good news for Federal employees last week was the signing by the President of bills increasing Federal employees' pay by 15 per cent and postal workers' pay by 20 per cent. That will put a lot of money in the pockets of our folks. 7-14-45

THE TRUMAN revolution continues with Vinson of Kentucky taking the place of Morgenthau of New York as Treasury head, Stettinius of New York being succeeded at the State Department by Byrnes of South Carolina, and Harry Hopkins resigning as Presidential adviser because of "ill health" and immediately taking a $25,000-a-year job as garment trade boss in New York. Pretty soon Washington will not look the same.

* * *

The cause celebre of the 477th Bomber Pilots has ended with the three arrested officers fully acquitted by an all-Negro courts-martial. All praise to these young officers who risked their commissions for high principle!

* * *

FLORIDA'S SUPREME COURT last week reversed the death sentence imposed on colored Simon Peter Taylor, who was convicted of killing a deputy sheriff after being shot by him. However, instead of freeing Taylor, the august court ordered a second degree murder conviction. Was justice done?

* * *

The U. S. A. continues to be nice to Brazil. Last week it returned all its naval bases to Brazil and recalled American combat units, at the same time giving Brazil several naval vessels. We are opposed to Argentina, which had a dictator, but favorable to Brazil, which has a dictator. There is more here than meets the eye.

* * *

WITH ANOTHER vacancy on the Supreme Court of the U. S., what do you bet that a Southerner will take the place of Mr. Justice Roberts?

* * *

The House Agriculture Committee last week eliminated all provisions prohibiting discrimination against Negro children from the $50,000,000 School Lunch Bill. Southerners, who predominate on the committee, won another victory, the umpteenth in recent history. 7-14-45

ROBERT P. PATTERSON, Under-Secretary of War, told the country last week that the "Army is proud of its Negro soldiers." So are all other Americans with the exception of Messrs. Bilbo and Eastland. However, the brass hats might show their pride by ending jim crowism in the Army.

* * *

Tranks to a law signed by President Truman last week, the Sioux Indians will be paid $101,630 for ponies which the U. S. Army stole from them following the Custer massacre in 1876, to keep them from rising again against their oppressors. It is about time now for payment of Negroes for the fine homes and businesses they lost in the Tulsa riot when a white mob burned the Negro district. Congressmen Dawson and Powell might well introduce such a bill. 7-14-45

LAST WEEK the Foreign Economic Administration denied a license to Spain to purchase 100,000 tons of steel when President Murray of the CIO protested. His steel workers, who will soon be unemployed after the war ends, will not relish the loss of work this denial causes. Governments are always interfering with economic laws, thus prolonging the evils they profess to seek to end.

Eastland's slander against American Negro soldiers win heard. Millions read Eastland's lies, but few will see first-page play-up in daily newspapers, but denial of truth of Eastland's insults by Under-Secretary of War Patterson is relegated to inside pages. Truth and the Negro press are given equal time as always have a hard time be-

A FEW WHITE American soldiers are quickly taken from civilian public. When Negro soldiers are compelled to ride across the country in day coaches while German prisoners of war are given Pullmans. Complaint is played up in dailies with Army as object of attack. Pull-

57b-1945

Negro Columnists

BAD TO WORSE

Mounting School Tension Offers Opportunity to Get Down to Fundamental Issues

By HORACE R. CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

"WHEN push comes to shove" is an old saying which means when a bad situation becomes worse. That's what is happening in race relations today. Racial tensions are developing into racial violence. When push comes to shove — Negroes have been pushed around a lot; now they're shoving back. That leads to difficulties. White people who have pushed Negroes around are now finding that they are no longer push-overs; that they have to be shoved. This is violence. We've been talking about it for a long time, but here it is. Violence has been with us. We're just beginning to recognize its face.

Mr. Cayton

I don't think that there's anything that any group can do to stop the outbreaks of racial violence we've begun to encounter. There is, however, something that can be gained if we're astute enough, courageous enough, and have enough forethought. What we can do is to interpret the reasons why we have violence. We can get down to some of the fundamental issues involved rather than let people get away with the shoddy explanation that it is axis-inspired, the arrogance of Negroes or the fact that a few Southern hill-billy whites have migrated to the large Northern cities. These explanations are all too simple. Further, they hide the real truth.

* * *

LET ME TELL you what I mean. In Chicago, which has been the center for a number of school strikes against Negro pupils, there has not been a single attempt to probe into the deeper meaning of these flare-ups. All efforts on the part of the frantic and hysterical liberals have been to get the children back into schools. But any competent observer could see that there are two important underlying facts which have filled the ground for these outbursts.

In the first place, Chicago has an incredibly inefficient school board. Because of this, it was unable to plan to meet just such a crisis as it faces today. In some of the schools affected by the strikes, there was not even a student government which could bring the Negro and white students together to discuss their differences.

* * *

THE SECOND FACTOR was the concentrated fight which has been going on for the past fifteen years to lock the Negro population into a limited area through the use of restrictive covenants. All along the boundaries of the Negro community, race baiters have been agitating against the Negro for years. Just recently, the Mayor of the city was asked to cancel the right of the so-called improvement associations and property owners associations to use the high schools for their fascist-like meetings. So violent have been the feelings that one white property owner incurred the wrath of his fellow property owners by stating in a recent meeting that its Nazi-like atmosphere filled him with shame and was a disgusting spectacle. Is it a wonder then, that school children strike in these areas where their parents not only indulge in such incitations but are permitted to do so in public school buildings?

The school strikes in Chicago are far from settled. But rather than becoming hysterical, as have so many liberal whites, it is the obligation of the Negro to use this opportunity to dig down into the real facts. The responsibility for the Chicago situation lies with these same white liberals—as well as the entire city—for allowing a political machine to corrupt its schools and for having failed to fight the fascist theories of property owner groups. You can't expect to have a "black scare" for eight years in order to get people to sign restrictive covenants and not have the children become influenced by it.

Today's Guest Column

by Alphaeus Hunton

HOW does the British ruling class (and I don't mean labor) react to the current Annamite and Indonesian struggles for independence? Have the old-school-tie gentlemen of Liverpool, London and Birmingham, who are so fond of talking about "the glory of the Empire," learned anything from the war? Are they perhaps a bit perturbed or conscience-stricken by the widespread revolts against European imperialism taking place in the Far East? Suppose, for an answer, you take a look with me at the copy of the **London Times** for Sept. 19. What do we find?

Well, here on page 3 is a brief three-paragraph dispatch from Melbourne entitled "Annamite Opposition to French Rule." One sentence states that the Annamites in Saigon are "cooperating with the Americans even more than with the British, in the hope that American commercialism will displace French colonial imperialism." The article goes on to emphasize the Japanese aid given the Annamites and the "Communist tendencies" found among several of their parties.

Turning to page 4, we find another article about five times as long, almost a full column — and they pack a lot of type into a **London Times** column. Headline of this is: **Rubber from Malaya—First 500 Tons—Prospect of Good Production.**

"Ah!" says Lord Wigglesworth, settling back more comfortably in his chair at the club. "That's more like it! I say, Smithers, bring me another brandy."

We read: "The first shipment of Malayan rubber, about 500 tons, has left Singapore today." Many more thousands of tons of rubber and awaiting shipment. Yes, God's in his heaven and all's right with the British Empire.

We are told that the European interests in Malaya, members of the Rubber Growers Association, "have sensibly agreed to pool their interests, resources and profits until such time as a return can be made to the prewar company system."

THE Japanese, it seems, didn't do much with the rubber, owing to shortage of shipping. They discouraged small-scale native production, "forcing the native owners to grow foodstuffs instead" (no doubt, they had more to eat than when they were "permitted" to grow rubber for export).

More good news: the rubber estates "are in fairly good shape. . . . At a rough estimate, at least nine-tenths of the Malayan rubber trees are undamaged." After more of this sort of inventory, we finally come to the human element in the business equation—the labor supply. Here the picture is not so bright. There is prospect of a labor shortage: "It may take time to reassemble those who survived the Japanese occupation."

The article goes on to speak about the prospects of tin mining in Malaya. Bemoaning the sad plight of the Malayan and Dutch refineries, in contrast with the large new Texas refineries handling Bolivian tin ore, the article concludes with the pious hope that (as in the good old prewar days when world tin was one of the most tightly cartel-controlled materials) "matters can once again be regulated on a worldwide basis with the minimum of friction."

IF YOU'RE not already bored, we'll take just a glance at a long letter on page 5, same paper, same date, written by one Croft of the Empire Industries Association. He presents an elaborate plea, ornamented with some questionable trade-figures and a great deal of righteous flag-waving for the maintenance of the British imperial preference system, whereby Britain during the depression period attempted to erect a Chinese Wall around the empire's trade.

Well, that's enough for one sitting. I think we have the answer to our opening questions. Some people learn easily; some learn the hard way; people like Lord Wigglesworth and our friend Croft never learn.

Plans Anthology Of Vets' Writings

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD —Lt. Peter W. Clark of New Orleans, post information and education officer here, is compiling an anthology of the creative writings of Negro soldiers of World War II.

The unique project has already attracted favorable comment, and Lieutenant Clark reported that interesting contributions have already been received. The contributions, which include poems, free verse, essays, short stories and personality sketches, may be sent to Lieutenant Clark at the field here in Alabama. The following rules govern all articles submitted:

1. All articles must be typed and double spaced.
2. All articles must bear name, rank, army serial number of soldier or ex-soldier and last unit to which assigned or attached.
3. Enclose self-addressed envelope.
4. The compiler reserves the right of publishing any article submitted.
5. All articles should reach the compiler not later than June 1, 1945.

The tentative title selected for this literary volume will be "No Badge of Color." Assisting Lieutenant Clark are Cpl. Otto McClarrin, Newspic editor, who is serving as illustrator, and Lt. David Dickson, Howard graduate, associate editor of "No Badge of Color." Lieutenant Clark is a graduate of Xavier university, New Orleans. He previously edited an anthology of Catholic verse and authored "Delta Shadows," a photo-journalistic study of Negro life in New Orleans.

The 'Negro Digest' And Jamaica

Public Opinion
Kingston Jamaica.

By Harlequin

9-13-45

It was an outspoken criticism of the above mentioned publication that first drew my attention to it and caused me to include it whenever possible in my monthly magazine purchases. "Too race-conscious . . . . fomenting inter-racial difficulties," my friend had said, and I decided to find out for myself. Not only did I discover the criticism untrue, but I have since become a staunch supporter of it, and the recent non-arrival of the June number caused me a distress that I reserve only for disappointments over important things.

IMPORTANT RACE MAGAZINE

The "Negro Digest" is an important magazine, not only in America but in the West Indies. Negro culture being in its infancy, we are apt to forget that there is anything to discuss or be proud of either in the past or present of our history.

The average coloured person who keeps abreast of world affairs tends to find himself well informed on things European and white-American, to the almost total exclusion of matters concerning his race. Here in Jamaica it is even worse for we first of all think of ourselves as British and then as Jamaican, and forget our African heritage, Too often many of us when asked our race think twice before we say "Negro", perhaps because we wish we were not, or because we almost believe there is a race called "West Indian"

9-13-45

CENSUS SURVEY RECALLED

Only after the stringency of the questionnaire from abroad about nationality, race, and citizenship do we get down to home-truths. Native questionnaires may even cause flutters of annoyance. Witness the tactful diplomacy necessary in our recent census survey making Mr. Pelletier create new race-groups or rather complexion-groups to satisfy quibbling Jamaicans of varying hues.

DIGNIFIED PUBLICATIONS:

The "Negro Digest" is a modest effort only in its third year of publication. It has a simple dignity foreign to most American publications in the twenty-five cents class, and ranks well with its brother monthlies, the "Readers" and "Magazine Digests."

It has none of the tawdry showiness of those pulp magazines that land the much publicised lunacies of Negro jazz figures, and though from time to time it mentions a Calloway or a Rochester it manages to invest them with a quality that makes for respect.

Being American, of course, it cannot get away from catchy captions like "Anthropological Katie" (title for an article on Miss Dunham, dancer, on a Guggenheim fellowship) or "She makes the wounded wiggle" (about Hazel Scott entertaining disabled and disheartened soldiers.) But these are in the minority and cause a smile after reading a serious and well-written article on "Is Education inciting Race Hate", or a book section, "A Rising Wind" by war correspondent, NAACP Secretary Walter White. Indeed they are refreshing after the British reserve of our periodicals and B.B.C. news bulletins.

9-13-45

MAINLY FOR NEGRO WRITERS:

The people whose writing is used in this "digest" are mainly Negroes, many of them well-known in the ranks of present day writers. Langston Hughes often contributes, and Zora Hurston also. Recently there was an article by Eslanda Robeson.

Among the white contributors one finds names such as E. Arnot Robinson and Rev. John LaFarge, editor of the leading Catholic weekly "America.", 9-13-45

Lilian Smith, author of the startlingly frank "Strange Fruit" gave in an article to "Negro Digest" telling why she wrote her book. Channing Pollock, author, dramatist and lecturer, has also in the April issue of this year an article on "Race Equality" and how to obtain its acceptance. There are always intelligent contributions pro. and con. birth control a subject of very great interest in a world rapidly becoming over-crowded, and also on that bug-bear in American inter-racial life—the outdated prejudice of the Southerner.

WE RUN AWAY FROM IT

In addition, in the too few copies I have read there is always an article on inter-racial marriage, often disappointingly vague but provocative

Here in Jamaica where race prejudice is not defined, and where it exists rather as "shade" prejudice, it is considered unseemly to discuss the problem openly. Not only do we run away from it, we try to forget it and many of us resent reminders from magazines such as the "Negro Digest".

Guest Columnist

New York Age

This week The New York Age has as its guest columnist, Thelma M. Dale, acting secretary of the National Negro Congress. The youngexecutive who is vitally interested in the problems of Negro youth, is a graduate of Howard University, where she was a student of Social Science. During her collegiate days she participated in the activities and establishment of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, in which she held the position of vice-president.

Following her scholastic work she was employed in the United States Employment Service.

Soon after the American Youth Congress was formed in 1938 Miss Dale was sent to New York as a delegate to the annual congress, and was elected to the National Cabinet. She also worked for the establishment Youth Council. The NNC official is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha, and National Council of Negro Women.

Realizing the important position placed upon women in the post-war world, Miss Dale outlines their responsibilities in her article which appears in the Guest Editorial column on Page Six.

GRAPEVINE

By CHARLEY CHEROKEE

Chicago Defender
Chicago-Ill.

Take A Bow, Navy, But Not Too Low

Y' KNOW CHUM, coupla years ago a liberal idea had about as much chance around top Navy brass hats, as a Scotch and soda. But something changed all that—some say it was Roosevelt, some say Negro press, some say Secretary of Navy Forrestal, some say Hitler—mor'n' likely it was all of 'em.

Anyway, Forrestal decided he needed a colored civilian aide, like over at War department, and he remembered his colored classmate at Dartmouth, Rand Granger. He sent for Rand at National Urban League and was surprised to find it was not Rand, but his brother Lester Granger who was making a record there. Upshot was Les', after he had turned down the aide job, was asked to tour first the home and then Pacific Naval bases and give a report.

Last week, returned from the home tour, he reported: "Navy has made remarkable strides." Les', who knows his way around, talked to admirals and messmen and told of remarkable progress in actual application of the new Navy policy of democracy and integration. "It isn't perfect," he said, but added: "an example for private industry, the way Negroes are working at all ratings."

Off-record, Navy liberals (Oh yes, there are a few, John Henry) have had a hard row to hoe, and reactionaries salve their feelings by saying: "It's no social experiment, naval efficiency dictated it." And in contrast to rosy report of Urban League's Granger, is sharp slap of NAACP's Walter White who calls attention to those 45 colored seamen just sentenced for "unlawful assembly and rioting." (They fought back when white marines raided their camp on Guam.)

7-21-45

Fourth Estate

NEGRO PUBLISHERS' number one problem at their New York Convention July 24-28 is kick of the little papers who object to losing ads because "a national paper covers same territory with same ad," and who want a "better" system of pro-rating assessments. Little fellows threaten to run Alex Barnes (Washington Tribune) for president.

Otherwise: — Negro newsmen again slept the Neiman Newspaper Scholarships which for the asking give qualified newsmen a free year at Harvard....Navy never did find a colored newsman who would take a Pacific cruise on an escort destroyer manned by an interracial crew. .... Representatives from papers with Newspaper Guild contracts (Defender, PV, Amsterdam News, L.A. Sentinel, Calif. Eagle) will huddle in Pittsburg 21st with Guild members Ernie Johnson (ANP) and Sinky Bourne (FEPC) listening in.... July Negro Digest features Franklin Frazier's liberal view of birth control....Louie Wright, showman Paris cafe proprietor and newsman will join Courer staff....Negro Digest publication, "The Best of Negro Humor," is a collector's item ...And Louis Martin's "Headlines" mag is getting better all the time.

Week's Thought Provokers

MOST SERVICE men seated in the Congressional galleries during the recent race-hate rantings, have walked out in disgust, saying loudly to the guards who try to shush them: "So THIS is what we fought for!" Americana at its best—Thank God!

War job bubble was burst—phlop!—just like that. Already in Detroit thousands of jobless are knocking on doors of the unprepared public relief agencies asking for something to eat.

Red Cross is sore with Lester Granger because he said in press conference that it is no dern good, and he is glad it has nothing to do with Navy recreation. Red Cross has no cause to be sore, because it is still rotten at the core, and most certainly is no dern good.

Agriculture Dept. and its new Secretary, Clinton Anderson, are at a cross-roads and must decide between helping the little farmer or beating him into line at dictate of the Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Milk Producers association and the other big Ag. "Fascists." If FSA branch of Ag. abandons Delmo Labor Homes (Mo.) on July 24 as proposed—look out little farmer.

Week's News At A Glance

PRAISE FOR Negro soldiers increased to avalanche proportions with Senator Wagner and Mead (Dems. of N. Y.) used eight and a half Congressional Record pages to cite their exploits....Army opened its first educational institution overseas in Florence, Italy, with Negroes and whites mixed in its faculty and student body (Pressure did it, John Henry)....92nd scheduled for return in fall, won't be intact, as thousands of its men are being transferred to service and quartermaster units.

CIO Political Action committee (PAC) is stripping for action..... CIO President Murray accused National Labor Relations board of racial discrimination because it orders elections on petitions of unions which openly bar Negroes. ...FEPC finally given only half of needed money will decide whether to prune staff or operations, and whether to seek more cash elsewhere....National Council for Permanent FEPC (Anne Hedgeman & Co.) says it has only just begun to fight....New government 44-hour week saves taxpayers money because all workers did on Saturday afternoon was look out the window.

Among those who testified before Senate Foreign Relations committee in favor of United Nations Charter, were Thomasina Johnson (AKA) and W. E. B. DuBois (NAACP), both saying in effect "we support it but it needs strengthening on the colonial side." ...The Haitians, only dusky nation with any backbone at the Mexico conference and again at San Francisco, stole the diplomatic show when they presented their Grand Cross medal to Gen. Eisenhower.

You Heard What The Man Said

PRESIDENT TRUMAN:—"We do not have a choice of ratifying this Charter or some other Charter, but this Charter or no Charter at all."

7-21-45

Common Council for American Unity:—"We cannot continue to tolerate Jim-Crowism, restaurant signs saying, 'No Mexicans here,' violence against Japanese Americans, anti-Jewish or anti-Catholic prejudice, refuse to continue the FEPC, and expect to maintain a good neighbor policy which will succeed."

Governor Lehman of New York:—"The first great battle of the Peace is yet to be won." (You said it, chum!)

Cong. Charles LaFollette:—"If we are to maintain a democracy, people must understand that they must support principles and causes, not men and leaders."

President Murray of CIO:—"As in the past, the CIO-PAC will contiue to work with and give its full co-operation to farm, church, Negro and all other labor and progressive organizations."

Little Known Facts

W. E. B. DU BOIS was the first Negro to receive a Ph.D.—Harvard, 1895.....Frank Horne (Federal Public Housing Authority) is an optometrist, with an Opt.D. degree from Northern Illinois College of Opthalmology, 1923. ... Edgar Brown (He of the whiskers) once published and edited the "Standard News" of St. Louis, 1926-28..... Congressman Bill Dawson committed to memory Paul Lawrence Dunbar's entire volume of poetry while sitting in the mud of trenches in World War I...Ambrose Caliver (Office of Education) invented and patented a Beauty Culturist Cabinet, 1923.....Mary Bethune started her school in Daytona Beach in 1904 with $1.50 and her ingenuity....Bob Weaver (American Council On Race Relations) is a professional electrician and wired several homes and businesses in Washington, D. C....Harry McAlpin (White House Correspondent and NNPA representative) is a practicing attorney, a printer a teacher of typing, steno-typing, shorthand, and business methods. ....Howard Gould (Chicago Urban League) starred as an under-graduate on ice-hockey team of Stanford....Ralph Matthews (Washington Afro) is a playwrite, producer, cartoonist and artist.

And As We Were Saying

MARY BETHUNE'S 70th birthday celebration at the Howard Theatre in D. C., went off very well, and it was pretty nice to see the place crowded with young government girls who each coughed up $2.50 to get in. The money went to Bethune's beloved Council of Negro Women.

Bill Dawson made a good speech on House floor Thursday for FEPC....A comic strip in P.M. by Coulton Waugh has democratically featured Peg Leg Bates and his morale-lift to wounded GIs.

Capt. George Knox who presided at the Godman Field Court martial, had a Grandfather Knox who edited the "Indianapolis Freeman," first Negro paper to achieve a national reputation (40 years ago)....Railway Mail folks say they won their own fight and NAACP didn't have too much to do with it....That Negro at Annapolis Naval Academy is Wesley Brown of D.C., appointed by Adam Powell....And what became of the FEPC Capital transit directive?

Mrs. Roosevelt is to be a member of the NAACP board of directors....NAACP is fighting discrimination in School Lunch bill and Federal Aid to Education bill....Negroes bought a mess of war bonds, nobody knows how many, beauty culturists alone bought $847,000 worth, and North Carolina Mutual Insurance company, $1,800,00.

BUY ANOTHER BOND MISTER, but remember while white and colored boys are dying for ideals in the Pacific, ideals are dying for Bilbo here at home—KEEP 'EM SQUIRMING.

Today's Guest Column

Daily Worker

by Alphaeus Hunton

I HAVE just been re-reading R. Palme Dutt's "World Politics: 1918-1936," published nine years ago, and I have found the experience so profitable that I want to urge all readers of this column to make or renew their acquaintance with this valuable Marxian study of the clash of imperialist interests on the eve of World War II. 7-24-45

The book has an especially timely interest. It answers many of the important questions currently being discussed. Can or will monopoly capitalism reform itself? Can reliance upon an association of capitalist powers for collective security, even though the Soviet Union is a party to the association, be substituted for the effort of the masses of workers to achieve worldwide socialism? Or, in other words, can the working class permanently identify its interests with those of the bourgeoisie in the pursuit of the goal of collective security?

If there is any fuzziness in your thinking on these questions, there won't be after you've studied Dutt's **World Politics.** The book was written in the period of economic crisis and rising fascist aggression, when all progressive and democratic forces were endeavoring to forestall the impending world conflict by developing a united front policy among the anti-fascist powers. Though world fascism now faces destruction as a consequence of the united front policy which the capitalist powers were at last belatedly compelled to adopt in order to save themselves, there remains the basic economic fact underlying imperialist and fascist aggression—**the fact of monopoly capitalism, developing at uneven rates among the different powers, demanding ever-expanding markets, and thus resulting in "the competitive conflict of the imperialist powers over the already divided world."** N. Y. N. Y.

* * *

"THESE realities of imperialist relations," wrote Dutt, "have to be taken into account in estimating the possibilities of the line of collective security as a line of prevention of war. This does not mean that the line of collective security is therefore to be rejected as valueless. But it does mean that the line of collective security, the realization of which is dependent on the policies of imperialist governments, can never be a substitute for the independent struggle of the masses of the peoples themselves in all countries for peace and against the policies of their governments driving to war. The central factor in the struggle for peace is the independent mass struggle, led by the working class, in unity with the peace policy of the Soviet Union. The strength of this factor will in practice also determine the degree of realization of the line of collective security.

"The positive value of collective security is not as a solution of the problems of imperialism, which from its nature it cannot attempt, but as a temporary method within the conditions of imperialism to delay the outbreak of war. The solution of the problems arising from the existing division of the world cannot be reached within imperialism. 7-24-45

"THE final solution lies outside the conditions of imperialism, through unified world socialist organization, alongside complete national liberation (as exemplified on a regional scale in the Soviet Union), thus eliminating the questions of the division of the world, of colonies, of frontiers as expressions of power-groupings, of monopolies of raw materials, etc. Towards this final solution the mass struggle, led by the working class, against imperialism and against imperialist war, leads the way. The fight for collective security is only a temporary weapon in this struggle."

Dutt's book is a challenging reminder that, while taking the lead among the progressive forces of the world in securing the maximum good from the United Nations charter and Bretton Woods, the working class vanguard must not for a moment lose sight of its historic obligation of pressing forward toward the victory of socialism, toward the final and permanent victory over imperialist, fascist aggression.

This Is The Life

The Afro American

Strange Stories About the War

Baltimore, Md.

Because Carl Anderson was very light-skinned, the recruiting officer did not believe he was colored.

Accepted as a Caucasian, he met a fellow soldier's sister who fell deeply in love with him on sight and whose interest caused him many sleepless nights. 9-22-45

Before he could tell her the truth he was shipped overseas with an infantry outfit, a sergeant. Following the surrender of Germany, Anderson's outfit was among the first to return home.

Discharged, he visited the girl from whom he had received four or five letters weekly. She insisted on being married at once, but he evaded the subject until she demanded a show down.

"Would you marry a colored man?" he asked her.

"No! I would rather die first!" she answered indignantly.

When he said good-bye and started to leave, she asked, "Why are you leaving?"

"Because I am colored!" he replied.

"I . .. I love you, Carl, and will marry you regardless of your color."

Denies Mother's Race for Protection

A man born out of wedlock of a white mother and a colored father and raised by his colored grandmother left college in his third year to enter the Army, reaching the rank of master sergeant after nine months. Seeing the photograph of the sergeant's mother, the commanding officer asked, "Is that your mother?"

"Yes Sir," the young man replied.

"Is she white or colored?"

"Colored, Sir. Her father was white and that's why she is very light," he answered, and the officer left with a sigh of relief and a broad smile. 9-22-45

Reborn GI Rejected by Friends

In the midst of a party given a returning white soldier by his parents and friends, the GI gave those present something to think about.

"I owe my life to several colored soldiers. I learned much about their sufferings and unjust treatment, and I have decided to spend the balance of my life in their behalf. If there's no objection the party will continue!" he said.

However, there were many objections. Nearly half of the friends who had come to welcome this soldier walked out.

Son Angered by Mother's Bias

Returning after 25 months overseas, a white infantryman was told by his mother that the colored boy across the street had been killed in action. "I am not sorry either," she added.

Angered, he rushed out of the house, across the street, to the colored GI's mother who was weeping in her living room with her son's photograph beside her and said, "I am Thomas, the boy across the street. I am very sorry to hear of your son's death!" He stayed with her an hour consoling the woman his mother was not sorry for. Then he left. Angrily rushing into his home, he told his mother, "You are my mother is true, but let me tell you something. That colored boy died for you and me. And do not forget it as long as you live!"

GI's Daughter Thanks Tan Yanks

A white girl of seven, accompanied by her mother, saw a colored soldier enter the trolley on which they were riding recently. She left her seat and went to the GI's side. 9-22-45

"My Daddy said you soldiers gave him food and medical care during the week he was lost from his company. I want to thank you for it!" the little girl told him.

Both white and colored passengers cheered the little girl as she returned to her mother's side.

TIME
(Chicago, Ill.)
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OCT 1-1945

The Brighter Side

"Sure, you can get all hot and bothered about the race question," says 28-year-old Negro Publisher John H. Johnson. But Publisher Johnson doesn't intend to. His new magazine, *Ebony*, out this week, will "mirror the happier side of Negro life."

Ebony, which imitates LIFE's format, has an adless first printing of 50,000 copies. On its editor's theory that "most white magazines deal with Negroes as second-class citizens or freaks," *Ebony* wants to show how normal they are. Most of its heroes live in a happy world of ready cash: Eddie Anderson, whose subservient role as Jack Benny's valet Rochester is anathema to most of the Negro press, is to *Ebony* just a big success who has a home "like the Taj Mahals of other movie stars."

Negro authors generally, says *Ebony*, "are hitting pay dirt," and the royalties of onetime Communist Richard (*Native Son, Black Boy*) Wright (pictured with his white wife) "make a pretty fat bankroll." *Ebony* prints Gjon Mili's excellent shots of mixed jam sessions to show how jazz promotes good feeling between whites & blacks, reminds its readers of unpleasantness only with a picture story on Brazil headlined: "Starving Negroes Can't Eat Racial Equality." Despite the fact that her show folded before it reached Broadway, *Ebony's* 19-year-old pin-up girl

Associated Press

SHEILA GUYS
The editor had hopes for her too.

Sheila Guys (caption: "A Star Fizzles") benefits from Johnson's all-round cheeriness: "Folks back home in Forest, Miss. are betting she'll turn up again one of these days out in Hollywood."

Publisher Johnson started the *Negro Digest** three years ago with the help of a white executive editor, Ben Burns, 31, who has the same title on *Ebony*. *Negro Digest* rode the pocket magazines' popularity wave to a 110,000 circulation, gave Publisher Johnson enough profits to start *Ebony*.

EDITOR'S DIGEST

By ROBERT DURR

Dr. Henry M. Edmonds

The Weekly Review
Birmingham, Alabama 9-8-45

Several years ago, just before Dr. Henry M. Edmonds took over work at Rollins College at Winter Park, Florida, a group of us sponsored an appreciation program for him at Parker High School out of sincere appreciation for the way he had labored for Negro development while pastor of the Independent Presbytreian Church and as head of the Alabama Committee on Inter-racial Cooperation.

In the course of Dr. Edmond' remarks at the conclusion of the program he observed that when he returned to his father's home in Alabama upon his graduation from college, he saw the Negro workers on his father's farm in a new light and with a deeper appreciation, for he realized that they had really made it possible for him to go through college. In other words, he recognized that they had labored that he might get what they did not have. In his way, through the years, he sought to make it possible for other Negroes to have a better life in places where he could do for them what they could not do for themselves. I dare say, this is really the foundation of the bigness that is Dr. Henry M. Edmonds.

Dr. Edmonds' position, his character and his readiness to help and the results obtained, resulted from the fact that Dr. Edmonds had the ear of the best people — both white and black in the community. He served as a sort of medium of communication between the two and he was well enough informed to recognize a sincere person from an insincere person. And he had the courage to do what he could along the lines he thought right. Dr. Edmonds represents the type of white man the South stands in sore need of today, perhaps more than ever. 9-8-45

When you get right down to brass tacks, the South stands in sore need of that same type of black men. Say what you will o rmay, back of the success of almost every successful Negro in the South stands not only white men like Dr. Edmonds, but also black men who justify the faith men like Dr. Edmonds has in the Negro of good intention. This remarkable man, Dr. Edmonds knew people too. Knew them because he got his information first hand. He didn't snatch his information out of the classics or folk lore.

Fortunately, we have at the head of the Alabama Committee on Inter-racial Cooperation this year another rather fine sort of man. His name is Dr. D. R. Price. Dr. Price is enough of a Christian to be willing to serve the people of Alabama in the same way that Dr. Edmonds served. Information has come to me that there are a lot of powerful whites who want very much to help the Negro to develop to the fullest extent.

I agree with those who hold that "one of the most challenging and worthwhile tasks which wise intelligent Negro leadership could undertake would be that of finding practical ways and means for liberal, progress-minded and blacks in the South to increase their numbers, to work together and to add to the extent and degree of their power to make themselves felt."

We agree too, that "there is an evil force busily at work in the South to keep Negroes and whites fighting each other. It is profitable for these professional uplifters, for profit and the hellish interests behind the evil force to promote discord between the two races, it should be apparent to the leadership of blacks and whites that advancement for them lies in the patch of justice and harmony between themselves. The pattern of racial disunity has largely followed the course of stimulated and formented distrust between the poor whites and the Negro by his prospective friends. We have found that there are just as many passionate friends of the Negro among whites as there are violent enemies.

Negroes in the South should make study of the machinations of outsiders in the South as a basis of approach for cooperation. Many of the most rabid race-baiters in the South make their living by race-baiting and are paid by outsiders for personal gain.

The Negro must seek out their white friends in the South. They must give some of the time they have been giving to their enemies to their friends. They must do what they can in quiet ways to add tothe strength of their friends.

The writer, in the course of the fifteen years he has been editor o fthis newspaper, has found that people are just people — North and South and that there are a lots of white people in the South who really do all they can to further the progress of the Negro who really wants to go forward. We have found that, insofar as the individual is concerned, the race problem can be solved, even in the South.

The finest white man in the world is the white man in the South who does all in his power to help the Negro who wants to be helped, and none other. And the finest Negro in the world is the Negro in the South who justifies the help of the white man who sticks his neck out in his behalf. 9-8-45

Now that the war is over, as soon as we awake from the daze of peace and get going again, it might be well to make the most of what may be accomplished through the offices of the Alabama Committee on Interracial Cooperation on the foundation laid by Dr. Edmonds and now led on by Dr. D. R. Rice and his associates, among whom are Dr. Bell of Miles College; Dr. Patterson of Tuskegee; Prof. Trenholm of State Teachers College and others. It seems to me that well-meaning and interested whites and blacks ought to make this setup the channel through which Alabamians will go forward by going forward. We say this without prejudice to any other group.

Toward Freedom

Daily Worker N.Y.C.

CERTAIN Negro newspapers are playing up the red-baiting line of the New York metropolitan press during the recent drive of monopoly capital to withdraw the Democratic councilmanic nomination from Ben Davis. Especially are they continuing to repeat the slander that Ben Davis and the Communists advocate a separate "black republic" for Negroes in the South. 8-13-45

Of all the phony issues being raised in the current political campaign in Harlem, none is more distorted and deceitful than the false claim that Councilman Benjamin J. Davis wants to set up a "separate Negro republic" within the United States. Everybody known what Ben Davis stands for—**full and complete democratic rights for Negroes in every realm of American life—economic, political and social.**

That is what he fought for as a young lawyer over ten years ago, when he was defending Angelo Herndon from the lynch-mobs of Georgia.

That is what he has been fighting for in City Council—when he got a law passed forbidding racial segregation in public housing, when he got the Council to speak out for FEPC, when he introduced a bill to outlaw Jimcrow in big league baseball, when he took the leadership in a hundred other fights for full and equal Negro democratic rights.

by Doxey A. Wilkerson

That is why Harlem and the labor movement elected Ben Davis to the City Council in the first place; and that is why we are going to elect him again this fall.

Certain eager office-seekers and their newspaper backers are busy all over Harlem spreading the lie that Ben Davis wants to set up a "separate state" (or republic) for Negroes. Then they ask: "Do you believe in that?" The answer, of course, is always No!

* * *

HERE is how all this got started:

● The big business forces of our city were carrying on a terrific pressure campaign in their daily newspapers last week to force the N. Y. Democratic Party to withdraw the name of Ben Davis as Democratic candidate for City Council (what they really want is to split the Harlem vote and keep any Negro from getting into the Council).

● Just about that time, Davis wrote an article in The Worker, criticizing his fellow-Communists for not fighting even harder for Negro rights, and calling for reemphasis of the Marxist principle of "self-determination in the Black Belt" (that is, for the right of Negroes where they constitute a majority of the population to determine their own political life as they see fit, which is the very essence of political democracy). 8-13-45

● The daily papers (led by the reactionary **World-Telegram** and **Daily News**) began to write lurid and distorted stories about this

Self-Determination In Harlem

Ben Davis article, claiming that he proposed to set up a separate "Communist Negro nation" in the South—and even publishing maps to show where it would be.

● Immediately certain Harlem politicians, hoping to oust Ben Davis and his Democratic supporters and win political jobs for themselves, began to spread the lie about and to solicit statements of "opposition" to any such segregated "black republic" (it is a bit amusing, and pathetic, to note how many "leaders" were sucked into this political trap. They were simply taken for a ride by clever propagandists whose sole interest is to get on the public payroll). 8-13-45

We can expect many more of these lying distortions as the councilmanic campaign grows in intensity.

* * *

BUT these tricks will not succeed, for Harlem voters and the progressive labor movement of New York City will remember these two basic facts about Councilman Davis.

First, he is an able and courageous fighter for full democratic rights for Negroes and all other working people.

Second, he is a Communist—and proud of it. It was precisely because he was so thoroughly devoted to the struggle for Negro rights that Ben Davis joined the Communist Party and became one of its national leaders, and it is precisely because he is a Communist leader that Ben Davis could never be anything but a staunch fighter for Negro rights.

Rights and Duties In A Democracy

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

8-18-45

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

IS THERE anything good which can come out of the South?

This is a question which has haunted and divided Negroes for generations. The bulk of the southern whites are arrayed against the southern blacks, yet it is comforting to note that at times groups of whites from this section will rally to their defense in such a high place as the halls of Congress when Negroes are under attack by southern representatives in this body. Such an occasion arose a few weeks ago when the appropriation bill for the Fair Employment Practices Committee provoked a vicious attack by Bilbo, Rankin, Eastland and others on this measure and on the wholly unrelated question of the quality of the services rendered by Negro soldiers in the present war.

DR. JACKSON

The bodies of southerners who roundly scored these gentlemen in Congress were the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at Nashville, the Southern Regional Council at Atlanta, and a number of newspaper editors, two of them from the deep South. The action of these organizations and group of newspaper editors leads to the observation that there are in the south land today two Souths: the Solid South and the Silent South. The Solid South with its overwhelming numbers still reigns supreme but it cracks at times under blows from the small band constituting the Silent South. This slight break in the ranks of southerners, we must recognize, points to a better day eventually for Negroes and for a better southern region as a whole.

The blows from the Silent South came in the form of petitions from the Southern Conference for Human Welfare to the southern race baiters in Congress. They were signed by seventeen hundred persons from all the southern states and more than one thousand persons from the state of Georgia alone. Bilbo and his comrades thought they were supported by the Solid South but when these long lists of names of prominent southerners rolled in they were amazed. In order to save his face Bilbo dismissed these petitions of the southerners to save FEPC by calling these white southerners the quizlings of the white race. These groups may be traitors of the white race in the mind of Bilbo but their action, if continued, constitutes the hand writing on the wall for all southern demagogues.

Perhaps more amazing than the petition of hundreds of white southerners to the Mississippi race baiters in Congress were the strong editorials from southern papers condemning their action. From Eastland's own state of Mississippi came this piece from the editor of the Delta Democrat Times of Greenville, Miss. Said he: "In stating that the Negro soldier has been an 'utter and abysmal failure,' Senator Eastland has done a disservice both to the tinder-box of race relations in this country and to historical truth. We are sorry that he made this remark."

8-18-45

"History gives no proof that race is an index to courage. Rather, a man, no matter what his color, will fight hardest when he is fighting for something he cherishes; and he will fight best when he has the best weapons . . . We disagree with him (Senator Eastland) in saying that the Negro soldier has been a failure. We doubt if this country could have won a war with ten per cent of its Army in that category. Negro service troops have performed miracles . . . individual Negroes, certain Negro combat companies, and even larger components have made combat records of which they needn't be ashamed."

8-18-45

"And certainly we should not agree with Senator Eastland's ill-timed and ill-advised denunciation. It is not a way of helping the Negro along the road we are all walking, the road of good citizenship and Americanism."

From the editor of The News, Macon, Ga., came a still stronger condemnation of Eastland. Said he: "The speech of Senator Eastland of Mississippi in the Senate the other day . . . was a disgraceful performance that ought to shock, sadden and make ashamed every southerner who loves his country and believes in fair treatment for all its citizens. It was the most shocking speech ever heard on the floor of the Senate, slandering whole races and armies and damning them down to the last individual. We don't believe a single word the senator said; we don't see how he can believe it himself. It is physically impossible that such a blanket indictment of the 700,000 Negroes in the Army and the 170,000 in the Navy can be true."

Is there anything good which can come out of the South? On the strength of these actions and pronouncements I think there is.

We Are Not Alone

AN EDITORIAL

The Informer Houston, Texas

9-29-45

By J. DON DAVIS

Americans of color have had to take it on the chin in many instances during the just closed World War. Men who dodged bullets and bombs in the process of preserving the American way of life have returned home and found that instead of receiving a card of thanks, a warning that the war was over and tan men must return to their "place" greeted them.

All of that was disheartening, but as the caption says, "We Are Not Alone." The United States' interpretation of democracy backfired last week, but no American of African origin was involved. A Mexican-American, just back from the fighting fronts, with the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Bronze Medal for gallantry, and the Purple Heart, wanted a meal. As an American soldier he stepped in a Richmond, Texas cafe that caters exclusively to Nordics.

"We can't serve you," he was told. The fine soldier of Latin origin was no doubt puzzled, but not to the extent that he could not answer in a manner that might evoke international distrust.

"You are the kind of people that I have been fighting for, and now you mistreat me."

That will make good copy for the papers serving the peoples of the Latin Americas. They will wonder what Jimmy Byrnes was talking about when he asked for that freedom of election in Bulgaria. They will speculate on U. S. interest in its joining Britain in turning down Russia's demand for reparation from Italy for that unhappy country's flirtation with Hitler in wreaking ruins upon the Soviet Union.

9-29-45

The insult meted out to the Mexican-American sergeant of the U. S. Army only drives home the fact that Negroes are not alone in suffering injustices as pay for blood shed on the battlefield. It should prove a warning to America that the moving hand is still writing, and Latin America is reading. Conclusion of the reading could easily mean that the Latins will tell us "Go to hell; you are not sincere. You only wanted our support to erase Hitlerism so you could establish a fanatical edition of Americanism that even a Nazi would be ashamed of being a party to."

Southern Whites Rallying To Negro

TIDE (NEW YORK CITY) Cir. 7,050 OCT 1 - 1945

EBONY

A 28-year-old Chicagoan launches a big new picture-magazine edited by and for Negroes.

Far and away the most ambitious Negro magazine venture to date will be unveiled this week when *Ebony*, a 50-page slick paper picture magazine in the *Life* size and style makes its bow. For 25¢, readers of Vol. 1, No. 1 will get profusely illustrated picture stories on such vital topics as what Rochester does with all that money he makes in Hollywood and why boogie pianist Hazel Scott has renounced low-down rhythms and decolleteges. On the serious side they will get studies of Negro authors like Richard Wright, leading Negro business men, thoughtful photo-editorials on prospects of Negro unemployment and a half-dozen other well-assorted features.

Planned and edited with obvious savvy, *Ebony* is the fond and high hope of a 28-year-old Chicagoan named John H. Johnson, a University of Chicago graduate who formerly was director of public relations of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., the largest Negro business in the north. Three years ago, with his family's backing he started *Negro Digest*, a 25¢ monthly which follows the *Reader's Digest* format, editorial plan and non-advertising policy, prints material by or about Negroes.

Plowing It Back

Instead of pocketing the growing profits of Negro Digest Publishing Co., Inc., Johnson is plowing them all back into the big effort on *Ebony*, which will start off with a 50,000 press run and make no advertising solicitations until circulation can be guaranteed at 100,000. As advertising revenue increases, Johnson hopes to reduce per copy price from 25¢ to 15¢, but he insists the proportion of advertising will be kept at five pages to 50 of editorial.

Editor and publisher Johnson admits he's setting his editorial, production and advertising standards pretty high, but is confident that major national advertisers want a good national medium reaching the top bracket of the nation's 13,000,000 Negroes, and that *Ebony*, properly coddled, can be built to around 350,000 circulation.

Reason Johnson adopted first the *Reader's Digest* formula for *Negro Digest* and now the *Life* technique for *Ebony* is that his own spot surveys have indicated those two magazines have the highest readership among Negroes. For nation's Negro newspapers is almost 2,000,000 weekly and Johnson believes that is only a part of the potential readership awaiting high-grade magazines intelligently produced by and for Negroes. The trick, he thinks, is sound, entertaining magazines which "show Negroes as average Americans".

But the combined circulation of the white magazine publisher has analyzed circulation racially, hence nobody knows exactly how much the improvement of Negro incomes and literacy has affected reading habits. fear of seeming to discriminate, no

High Circulation Hopes

57b-1945 Negro Columnists

Across The Desk

By LUDLOW W. WERNER

HOME-GROWN NAZIS —During the past few months, the halls of Congress have resounded with the most vicious anti-Negro tirades members of Congress have been forced to listen to in a long time. It marks a revival of the days when Cole Blease and Tom Heflin were in their hey day and belched forth their anti-Negro venom without the slightest provocation.

Blease and Heflin are long since gone, but their successors are legion and just as vicious. Among them are Representative Rankin and Senators Bilbo and Eastland, all of Mississippi. They have been most vicious in their attacks on Negroes, and went out of their way to stir up racial feeling during the fight they waged unsuccessively against continuance of the FEPC.

But when he launched his attack against

Negro soldiers in World War II, Senator Eastland descended to a new low, resorting to un-named high-ranking American generals as authority for the fact that Negro soldiers were no good and that they had "no initiative, no sense of responsibility, very low intelligence, and were a failure."

In his attack, he also endeavored to show how inferior Negro American soldiers were by telling of an incident allegedly involving French Negro soldiers. He charged that in the city of Stuttgart, several thousand German girls from good families were rounded up and placed in the subway, and for 4 or 5 days were kept there and raped by Senegalese soldiers from Africa.

The French Embassy checked the charges with the French High Command and there was quick denial of Senator Eastland's story. Supreme Headquarters, in Paris, conducted an investigation into Eastland's charges and in a dispatch, dated July 6, said:

"SHAEF said that an investigation into charges by Senator Eastland that French Senegalese troops raped 5,000 German women in a subway showed the allegation was unfounded."

Senator Eastland is a die-hard. Every official source denied his charges as untrue, and yet he went back onto the floor of the Senate and made the same charge all over again, this time being backed up in his statements by Senators McClellan, Wheeler, Revercomb and Maybank, all of whom, like Senator Eastland, had made a trip to the European battle-zone to get a first-hand glance at the German atrocity camps.

This past Wednesday, the cudgel was taken up in the House of Representatives by Congressman Rankin, who, in the course of his remarks on un-American activities in Hollywood brought into the picture the asme lies as were told on the Senate floor by Eastland.

"Remember," said Rankin, "that these white girls who were herded into this subway, or air-raid shelter in Stuttgart and raped at the point of Communist bayonets, were not responsible for the war which Hitler waged.

"My God! How can the Christian people of America or any other country condone such outrages! Remember that this doctor to whom the Senators referred was not a Nazi, but was a high-class anti-Hitler doctor in Stuttgart. Yet, these communistic brutes stood him against the wall and made him watch these black apes rape his wife and daughters."

Apparently some of the Southern Senators and Congressmen have really taken a lesson from Hitler's "Mein Kampf" that if you tell a lie often enough and big enough that sooner or later people will believe you.

But, what none of these anti-Negro Congressman realize is that they are now busy apologizing for the same German people whose fathers, brothers, sons, husbands, or sweethearts were responsible for the most cruel atrocities ever perpetrated by man against man.

Not all the Nazis are in Germany. We've got a goodly share of them in this country, the worst of them representing Mississippi in Congress.

Today's Guest Column

by Alphaeus Hunton

RECENT news from the Council of Foreign Ministers in London indicates that the colonial trusteeship provisions adopted at San Francisco may develop out of the stage of resembling a prettily-wrapped gift package with nothing inside. Reports, as yet not officially confirmed, state that a plan is being considered for bringing Italy's African colonies directly under the control of the Trusteeship Council set up by the San Francisco charter. The Italian colonies would thus become the first territories to fall within the jurisdiction of the new international authority. Self-government would become a near probability rather than a remote possibility in the territories.

This very promising development, naturally, does not meet with unanimous approval. Some of the opponents are sincere but misguided Italian patriots; most of the others, including several American commentators, are concerned less about Italy than about the maintenance of the old colonial imperialist system. These people advance two main arguments: (1) that international responsibility for colonies simply won't work, (2) that it is unfair to penalize the emerging democratic Italy (now our ally) for the crimes of the fascist regime.

The answer to the first point is that the proposed plan, which is quite different from the mandate system under which in substance there was simply a redivision of German and Turkish colonies among some of the victors, has never been tried—certainly not with the Soviet Union as a participant (and that is what the imperialists fear most).

As for the second point, if the new Italy is truly democratic, it will not wish to keep Arabs and Africans in colonial subjection, and it might as well turn the job of emancipating them over to an international agency. Colonialism as practiced by a "democratic" power may be slightly less brutal than that of a fascist power, but it is none the less intolerable and dangerous to world peace.

A YEAR ago, six prominent Italians, including Arturo Toscanini, G. A. Borgese and Gaetano Salvemini, declared in a manifesto: "As Africa is not Italian, neither is she French, Belgian, Portuguese, nor Spanish, nor British. . . . She belongs to her native peoples. The white man's burden, insofar as it is not a lie, must be turned over by the separate nations to a supernational organism assigning responsibilities and distributing rewards." Upon this basis they renounced the prospect of Italy demanding "even partial restoration of her African empire."

And just last week, Palmiro Togliatti, Italian Communist leader and Minister of Justice, condemned colonialism, described Italy's colonies as a burden, and proposed that the African territories should have self-government. Trusteeship, he said, should mean "quick passage to self-government."

It is not so much Italy's claims as Ethiopia's that are deserving of some attention and consideration by the Foreign Ministers' Council. Soon after he had regained his throne in 1941, Emperor Haile Selassie demanded the return of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. "Before the Italian conquest," he said, "these territories were part of the ancient Ethiopian empire. We should like them returned to us."

WHEN the British were struggling to oust the Italians from East Africa, the British military authorities, on the emperor's behalf, prepared and printed a proclamation which was showered by the thousands from RAF planes over Eritrea. The proclamation called upon the native people to "join in the struggle at the side of your Ethiopian brothers. Let none of you be a tool in the hands of the Italians against your motherland of Ethiopia, or against our friends the English. Your destiny is strictly bound with that of the rest of Ethiopia."

A British intelligence officer wrote that Eritreans finding and reading this proclamation "were seen to kiss the seal, press it to their foreheads and weep. There were desertions backward and some to our lines. The Italians instituted the death penalty on anyone found reading our propaganda."

Was it only a "propaganda" stunt, then? The Ethiopians and Eritreans certainly did not think of it in that way. They are waiting to hear the London meeting's answer to Haile Selassie's demand.

Timely Topics

N.Y. Amsterdam News

The following is the story of the designation and the rescinding of the designation of Councilman Ben Davis by Tammany:

Last spring J. Raymond Jones, ambitious Tammany leader of the 13th Assembly District, broached the proposition to Edward V. Loughlin, leader of Tammany Hall, that Tammany give Mr. Davis the councilmanic designation in return for left-wing support of the Democratic mayoralty ticket. Mr. Loughlin and Mr. Davis consented to it. Davis was informed by Jones, however, that he would have to register as a Democrat before Tammany would bestow its blessings upon him. This Mr. Davis at first failed to do, and it looked for a while as if the proposed official marriage between the Tiger and the Bear would not fructify.

Mr. Brown

As a matter of fact, Mr. Davis could have had the Democratic designation more than a month ago, if he had been willing at that time to register in the party of Jefferson, Jackson, Bilbo and Rankin. After a bout with his conscience, however, Mr. Davis, who naturally wants to be returned to the Council by the voters, elected to register as a Democrat, thereby preventing the Tammanyphobes and the hate-mongers from hollering that Tammany was backing a Red who wouldn't even take the trouble to register as a Democrat.

8-4-45

There are two reasons why Mr. Jones and Mr. Loughlin were willing to risk the chance of injuring the Democratic mayoralty ticket by backing Mr. Davis: 1) Mr. Jones wants to build a powerful political organization in Harlem around his Carver Democratic Club, and he believes that if he can enlist the support of the left-wingers that he will be able to do so. 2) The left-wingers, particularly the Communists, are the best campaigners in Harlem. They have held this distinction for about a decade. They proved it last year when Congressman Marcantonio snowed under both the Democrats and Republicans in the primaries; they proved it in 1943, when they got out the Harlem vote which played an important part in helping to elect Mr. Davis to the Council. They also showed their strength as campaigners and at the polls when Congressman Adam Powell swept the board in his primary fight last summer.

N.Y.; N.Y.

Because they are the best campaigners in Harlem, the Hall wants to enlist their support in the oncoming mayoralty election. Tammany recalls, meantime, that it has been defeated in Harlem in every local election since 1933, when Mayor LaGuardia was elected the first time. It stands to reason that the Tiger doesn't want to miss this time.

The Negro vote in Manhattan is a little more than 17 per cent of the total. Generally, it has gone one way or the other. It is seldom split. If the upcoming mayoralty election is a close one, it is possible that the Harlem vote would decide it.

Of course, the Davis case is not the first time Tammany and the left-wingers, who are led by the Communists, have formed an alliance. Those two great political realists, Clarence Neal, former Tammany leader of the old 20th Assembly District, and Congressman Marcantonio, real head of the left-wingers in New York, have done business together for years. The only difference is that they kept their dealings off the record, while Messrs. Jones, Loughlin and Davis made theirs official. It cannot be denied that Neal and Congressman Marcantonio have profited by their former sub-rosa alliances, if political power and office are to be taken as yardsticks of success.

More important now, however, is, will the fuss raised over Tammany's open support of Mr. Davis hurt his and Tammany's chances of winning next November? The hate-mongers and red-baiters who have been whooping 'em up against the Reds and Tammany ever since it was announced that the Hall had bestowed its blessings upon Mr. Davis may influence some voters outside of Harlem to vote against him and Judge O'Dwyer. In this regard, their propaganda would injure the Democratic candidates and dropped-Tammany-councilmanic-candidate Davis. It is doubtful, however, if the red-baiters could cause General O'Dwyer enough trouble to bring about his defeat.

Insofar as Harlem is concerned, Mr. Davis will probably carry it again, if he and his party wage as strong a campaign as they did in '43. Except for a handful of Socialists and a few professional race leaders, red-baiting leaves Harlemites cold. They don't care one way or the other: they are neither pro nor anti-Communist. They do, however, listen to the Communist sales talk, because it is always about the grim facts of life, such as jobs and housing, which affect the Negro masses directly and direly. In Harlem, the Communists are close to the masses and the masses are close to the Communists, though they are not even fellow-travelers.

Now that Mr. Davis has been dropped from the Tammany ticket, it would have been far better if he had not been put on it. He and Jones of the 13th A. D. could have cooked up an off the record you-help-me-and-I'll-help-you deal like Neal and Congressman Marcantonio used to do, and in all probability it would have worked without anybody getting his political backsides burned. Trouble is, Mr. Jones and other local Tammanyites failed to look beyond the bounds of Harlem for repercussions. If they did, they were foolhardy for taking the chance, for they didn't have to; and it's always good politics to do nothing and say nothing you don't have to.

On top of the inevitable blow-up over Mr. Davis' designation by Tammany he had to go and write some mothworn stupidity in the Daily Worker about a Negro Republic south of the Mason-Dixie line as a way out for the colored folk. No one has ever pulled a bigger political boner than Mr. Davis in this case. He knew his claptrap would be hopped upon by his opponents, and, more important, he knows the old Red dodge about carving a black republic out of Dixie leaves the colored people stone cold. In fact, it is one thing that will cause them to run when they see a Communist coming.

N.Y.

Incidentally, Mr. Davis has made a good record in the City Council. Maybe this is a point worthy of consideration, despite the fact that he is a Red who helps manufacture Communist claptrap and diatribes so confusing that anyone is liable to sprain his brain trying to understand them.

—By EARL BROWN

Writer In Burma Describes Road

Atlanta (Ga.) Daily World

By PFC. RUFUS WELLS JR.

BURMA — (ANP) — An international army of workers, 70 percent of whom were American Negro troops, triumphed miraculously over furious Japanese air attacks and adverse weather conditions to construct the Ledo Road, life line to China, in 25 months.

2-10-45

The road began in wild, rugged Upper India late in 1942 and proved the old precept that with the United States Army engineers, where there's a will there's a highway.

Getting its name from a town in India's Assam province, the Ledo Road dips, climbs and twists eastward through the Patkai range of Northern Burma, weaving its way into the region of the upper Chindwin river. The immediate purpose of the road was to provide a route to supply allied forces campaigning against the Japs in Northern Burma. The long range purpose was to link roads in China's Yunnan province with Burma routes giving China adequate land connections with India.

ADVERSE CONDITIONS

At times it seemed the very elements were determined that the road would never be completed. America's Tan Yanks pitted their skill and courage against terrible, tough natural conditions. In monsoon seasons, 50 inches of rain often fell in a single month, as much as seven inches in one day.

Washouts were frequent, often costing the Yanks a quarter mile of precious roadway. Mud was a seasonal torment, but they took it in stride. Thick, tangled hardwood jungle wore beautifully bouquets of pink and yellow Burma orchids but resisted the axe and was no pushover for huge bulldozers. Modern machinery eased the difficulties. Rock crushers, trucks and jeeps by the hundreds were brought 1,600 miles by land, sea and air to the hard pressed engineeers.

TREMENDOUS TOLL

Malaria, dysentery and leeches took a tremendous toll of workers.

An average of 750,000 tons of rock and dirt was removed by the engineers to build one mile of road They worked all day and at night by oil flares.

At times the road had to compromise with nature. It zigzags to make easy grades on one mile high mountains, takes advantage of old trails, shrings from two-lane width to a one way jeep track, spiraling around precipes and ravines.

When the first section, 1155 miles was completed, T/5 Richard Barnett, Negro GI of York, S. C. drove the lead vehicle in the first convoy over the road from India to China.

The Brighter Side

Time-N.Y. 10-15-45

"Sure, you can get all hot and bothered about the race question," says 28-year-old Negro Publisher John H. Johnson. But Publisher Johnson doesn't intend to. His new magazine, *Ebony*, out this week, will "mirror the happier side of Negro life."

Ebony, which imitates LIFE's format, has an adless first printing of 50,000 copies. On its editor's theory that "most white magazines deal with Negroes as second-class citizens or freaks," *Ebony* wants to show how normal they are. Most of its heroes live in a happy world of ready cash: Eddie Anderson, whose subservient role as Jack Benny's valet Rochester is anathema to most of the Negro press, is to *Ebony* just a big success who has a home "like the Taj Mahals of other movie stars."

10-1-45

SHEILA GUYS
The editor had hopes for her too.

Negro authors generally, says *Ebony*, "are hitting pay dirt," and the royalties of onetime Communist Richard (*Native Son, Black Boy*) Wright (pictured with his white wife) "make a pretty fat bankroll." *Ebony* prints Gjon Mili's excellent shots of mixed jam sessions to show how jazz promotes good feeling between whites & blacks, reminds its readers of unpleasantness only with a picture story on Brazil headlined: "Starving Negroes Can't Eat Racial Equality." Despite the fact that her show folded before it reached Broadway, *Ebony's* 19-year-old pin-up girl Sheila Guys (caption: "A Star Fizzles") benefits from Johnson's all-round cheeriness: "Folks back home in Forest, Miss. are betting she'll turn up again one of these days out in Hollywood."

Publisher Johnson started the *Negro Digest** three years ago with the help of a white executive editor, Ben Burns, 31, who has the same title on *Ebony*. *Negro Digest* rode the pocket magazines' popularity wave to a 110,000 circulation, gave Publisher Johnson enough profits to start *Ebony*.

EDITOR and PUBLISHER (New York City)
JUN 16 1945

Shop Talk at Thirty

By Robert U. Brown

AN EXAMPLE of how effective a military censorship and blackout of news can be is that Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen, former public relations chief at Supreme Headquarters in Europe, came back to this country from Paris and got as far as Cleveland, Ohio, before anyone (that is, outside of the military) knew he was in this country.

There aren't many generals who have come back from Europe without a fanfare from Army public relations officers.

You may remember that Allen was the SHAEF king pin in discussion over the Kennedy incident on V-E Day. Reporters here would have liked to ask him several questions about that in particular, and also about censorship generally in Europe.

It will be interesting to see how close our own E&P reporters are permitted to get to him. Up to press time he was reported on a farm in Virginia.

* * *

ONE PUBLISHER of a daily newspaper in the East graciously has sent us a copy of his letter to an executive of the Ringling Bros. & Barnum & Bailey Circus who had requested some publicity. This newspaper man showed some good sense when he returned the publicity material and quoted his advertising rates. But he made grievous error in stating:

"We are in receipt of your attached material which we are sorry we cannot run as it is the policy of our newspapers to only run publicity material for those who advertise with us."

The letter continues: "From your advertisements in EDITOR & PUBLISHER I should imagine that you know that newspapers cannot exist without advertising and if we give away what we have to sell, we will shortly be out of business.

"We have a very fine publication here in ———— reaching thousands of people, which is available to you for only (blank) dollars per inch. We would be very happy to receive your advertising and publicity combined."

We don't like that system of "a plug for an ad." It has been responsible for the beliefs in some circles that the advertisers control the publication. And if a publisher sells a little space in his news columns along with his advertising space then there is some justification for the charge. A publisher might think that he has control of the situation and is increasing his linage by making this offer. What actually is happening is that the advertisers have a strangle hold on the publisher eventually by refusing to advertise unless their publicity is also published.

There is only one way to treat the puff racket. Forget the advertising tieup, throw out the obvious space grabbing stunts and print only that which can stand on its own two feet as "news."

SPEAKING of rackets, the Negro people have been victimized for years, along with any others who might be superstitious, by sellers of lucky incense, loadstones, mystic charms and hoodoo rackets. The Negro press has been aware of this and the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association has adopted resolutions condemning advertising for these items. Still, a few of those papers perpetuate the racket by accepting the advertising.

Thomas W. Young, business manager of the *Norfolk* (Va.) *Journal and Guide*, finally took strong steps against it and since Oct. 1 last year "any advertising which refers to (1) 'numbers', (2) lucky incense, good luck charms, loadstones, or similar hoodoo trinkets; (3) faith or divine healing, or spiritualists, (4) palmists, (5) 'psychic' advisors, (6) medicines claiming to give supernatural sex powers, and (7) all other copy making incredible claims and intended to capitalize on the credulity, superstition or ignorance of the reader, is objectionable and will not be accepted for publication in the Journal and Guide."

In a recent issue of *PEP*, "Negro Publisher Editor and Printer," Mr. Young states that "this action would have been considerably more noteworthy six or seven years ago. I don't know about her chances of going through the eye of a needle, but I'm sure it's easier for a well-clothed and well-fed lady to be virtuous than it is for a hungry and poor one."

He reports that his paper's new policy has "flushed some of the most amazing undertakings operating upon our people today. Once you see the type of business being transacted, it is revolting to recall that we, as publishers, have been aiding and abetting these fellows all this time."

Mr. Young cites his experiences and correspondence with several purveyors of items which had been banned from his advertising columns. He states that "one enterprise which insists it is purely and simply a religious organization, wanted to advertise its method of helping the reader to find peace, love, contentment, and happiness. All the reader was asked to do was send his name and address on a penny post card. So we asked to see what was sent out in response to the post card.

"There came to my desk several pieces of printed and mimeographed literature. It is safe to say that none of it infringed upon the copyrights or patents of any of the scientists or philosophers who have made their contribution to man's enlightenment.

"And there was with it, of course, an application blank and self addressed envelope. The reader fills in his name and address, birth date, occupation, etc., and returns it with $1.00, 'an I am to pay postman $2.00 plus postage.' Within ten days the reader may return the material he receives and gets his $3.00 back, but 'if I keep it longer than ten days, you are to use the $3.00 as a donation to the cause, and you are to continue the weekly messages and all services to which I am entitled for one year. I agree to donate $2.00 monthly', the application blank reads."

Mr. Young concludes: "Every publisher will have to examine this subject in his own way and reach his own independent decision about what course he intends to follow. I recommend to all that they send for the 'services' and the 'products' advertised and give them a careful examination. After that the matter can be left entirely to the conscience."

More power to Mr. Young! We hope he is influential in making other publishers of all races who still accept this type of advertising see the light.

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK

Whole Column *Chicago Defender

Your Letter Will Stand Greater Chance of Publication If You Limit It to 200 Words or Less.

WHERE DO WE BELONG?

6-20-45

To the Editor:

With lots of disgust I read the statement made by the person stating that Negroes did not belong in Crosley's radio plant. We, as Negroes, are wondering just where we do belong in industrial America. Will we be given further opportunity to develop our skills? I am sure the person who made that statement is very much alarmed over the possible wide and strictly enforced regulations of the FEPC.

I should further like to ask this narrow-minded person if we belong in Germany, where we have shared the dangers of war with other American citizens, regardless of color or national origin until the forces of Nazism were completely destroyed?

Lastly, please suggest to him—if he believes in the supremacy of some races and the subjugation of others—I am wishing that he make a speedy reunion with Hitler, his unquestionable companion.

T/5 GEORGE C. McMILLAN.
Somewhere in Germany.

HE WANTS TO KNOW, TOO!

To the Editor:

Today, I am in uniform along with thousands of others of my race, fighting for a democracy that we know nothing about. We go into battle with no jubilancy to ease our hearts, but more or less with remorse . . . for what are we Negroes fighting for? We know of but one country, and which we hold ever so dear to us, and as far as history recounts there never has been a Negro tried for treason to that country, which is the United States of America.

Today or tomorrow, I may be sent overseas, but when I go, and it should so happen that I don't came back, I, like many other fellows, hope that we may not have died in vain, and some day my people will know of a true democracy.

SK 3/c GEORGE CONWARD.
Shoemaker, Calif.

A GI LOOKS AT THE FUTURE

6-23-45

To the Editor:

We want our leaders to use all of their striking power to help eliminate Hitlerism from the South. We hope our boys won't be treated like they were after World War I. We don't want to meet that type of white man in the South after we finish this war. We don't want to be rushed off the streets and be told to take off our uniforms.

We want to meet a new type of white man in the South. A kind that will help us and let us enjoy the Four Freedoms. We have done and will continue to do our best for our country and our people. We want to receive nothing but the best from our American people when we return . . . We will be happy when America's democracy will be free to all.

A NEGRO ARMY GROUP.
Somewhere in Europe.

THINGS WORTH TALKING ABOUT

To the Editor:

I am one of many colored boys who has seen action up front and is now stationed in a new Germany. I say new because after many years of horrible war, the combined powers of the free world have finally brought this country into a world of peace.

My outfit is a mixed infantry unit and a good one. We have fought together, won together and now live in victory together. We, and I speak for the boys with me, think the world has finally awakened to the fact that the colored man has played an important part in winning a great victory, and has proven himself equal to all men, even to death.

We read so much over here about simple things that prove a "bringdown" to all we have accomplished, such as rape, stealing, gang fights, and many other things. We ask all to stop and think. There are many more wonderful things that can be put on our roster of contribution to the world. We must all remember that the Negro youth of today will be the backers of the Negro race in the future. Stop and think. I am sure the Negroes of America can ask for equal rights in all things, and get them, because we can proudly say we did our part when peace again rules the world.

PFC. R. KING.
Somewhere in Germany.

New Times

the Worker

AS A part of a delegation to Washington last week, it was my opportunity to make a first-hand observation of the attitude of the War Department with regard to Jimcrow in the armed forces.

We talked at length with Mr. John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, and presented to him what we considered to be the views of the Negro people, the labor and progressive movement. We protested any and all forms of racial or religious discrimination and segregation in the armed forces, and informed him that while significant gains had been made by Negro soldiers since Pearl Harbor, that the Negro American could not be satisfied with less than full citizenship as a member of the armed forces.

We informed him further that the only way to combat effectively the obvious desire of pro-Hitler forces in our country to make the war against Japan a "race war" was to integrate Negro soldiers in the Pacific area into the U. S. combat units as freely as any other American soldier. We cited to him the advance which had been made in this regard in the European theater by Gen. Eisenhower. Various other aspects of the issue were discussed.

• • N.Y.

WE WERE received cordially and in a very friendly atmosphere by Mr. McCloy and his aides. He accepted the sharpest criticism with no personal hostility whatever. In fact, we were informed by friends that Mr. McCloy was one of "the best" in his attitude, and that, indeed, he made a specialty of receiving such delegations. It might be considered therefore that he has had enough practice to have developed the receptionist role into a fine art.

Roughly, Mr. McCloy stated that the War Department has an "open mind" on the question, and that it was trying to find the solution to the problem through the trial-and-error method, that it had not yet found what it deemed the solution to the best use of Negro soldiers. Further than that he would not commit himself or the Department; although it was pointed out to him that since Jimcrow, discrimination, and segregation had been tried and found wanting, there was scarcely anything else to try except full constitutional equality.

In other words, Mr. McCloy promised nothing and revealed that the War Department is still stumbling along on the old policy of discrimination and segregation. The War Department has no conscious long-range policy of ending Jimcrow, and where it has yielded on this issue has been due to the intervention of democratic pressures, above all, the war. The cordial atmosphere extended

by Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

the delegation was quite welcome, but it cannot take the place of full equality to Negro troops.

IF MR. McCLOY is one of the "best" on this question, then it is obvious that no amount of friendliness, or charm by government officials will end Army Jimcrow. Something else is needed. That something is the broadest and most militant independent movement of labor and the people—Negro and white—that can be mobilized. This alone can counteract the powerful, reactionary political and economic circles which influence government policy. This is the only pressure these officials respect; and this is the only instrumentality that the people can rely upon. They cannot depend upon even the most "cordial" men of power. The people will have to intervene through struggle.

That is why the Negro Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden June 25 surpasses all previous rallies in opportunity, need and importance. It should be the beginning of the big independent mobilization of the Negro people, their labor and progressive allies to transform "cordiality" into progressive deeds.

The Freedom rally will feature the most outstanding artists and distinguished speakers. But even more important is that it should feature the mass of people who wish to speak out now in unity and limitless strength. The people should turn out in such numbers that it will smash any and all illusions in government and reactionary capitalist circles that democratic citizens will accept sweet words as a substitute for the abolition of Army Jimcrow, or the enactment of the FEPC and anti-polltax bills.

avoid utter catastrophe in the South, when he enunciates a Fascist-racial theory, is beyond me.

• • •

MY PARTICULAR peeve at the moment is Virginius Dabney, the great "liberal," from the State of Virginia. As I get it, Dabney's not a bad guy—for a Southerner, he's a very decent fellow. If I recall correctly, he came out in an editorial for the abolishment of jimcrow practices on street cars. I think that was very nice of Mr. Dabney and a very sensible suggestion. I won't even question his motives, which probably are of the highest and demonstrate his enlightened self-interest. However, I don't see that this makes Brother Dabney a liberal. Possibly, it makes him what's called a Southern liberal.

On the other hand, I don't think it makes him a Fascist. What I think it really proves is that he is a fairly enlightened man living in a barbarous society. He is trying, to some extent, to change that society, but without disrupting anything important. His fundamental loyalty is to the society, rather than to liberalism or anything else. In other words, he is a Southerner first—and Southern white at that—and then liberal, if at all. I'm convinced this makes Mr. Dabney very uncomfortable and that his discomfort is only equalled by the anomaly of his position.

IT WOULD BE perfectly O. K. with me if the Southern liberals would just stay down South and be Southern liberals. But they've started turning up all over the place. Worse than that, either they assert to have or people assume that they have some sort of special expertness on the Negro. Then they become Southern liberals — Negro experts. You can find them all over Washington and even in

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 2, 1945

Many Generals Laud Negroes, Editor Claims

NORFOLK, Va., July 2.—(AP)—P. Bernard Young Jr., editor of the Journal and Guide, weekly Negro newspaper here, said in a statement issued Monday that he did not know what general had told Senator Eastland (Democrat, Mississippi) that Negro combat troops were "utter and abysmal failure."

He said his three war correspondents had interviewed more than a dozen high-ranking military officials and all had commended Negro troops overseas.

His remarks were made following a statement Friday by Senator Eastland in which he asserted that Negro troops are an "utter and abysmal failure,' and that the Ninety-second (Negro Division "could not be placed in an important position in the line. If all our divisions had been like it, the Germans would have pushed us to the toe of the Italian boot." He said he had received his information from "high-ranking generals."

"Theirs (the Ninety-second) was the important sector north of Leghorn, the great Allied supply base in Italy. The capture of Leghorn would have meant disaster for the Allied armies in Italy," Young said.

One of the Norfolk newspaper's correspondents said he had received a statement from Ma. General E. M. Allmond, who commanded the division in Italy, and quoted him as saying that the unit "had maintained throughout the final phases of the Italian campaign the same magnificent performance for which they had been previously cited by . . . General Mark W. Clark."

The correspondent, John Jordan, who covered the division during the Italian campaign, said in his 10 months in the European theater he had not found "an American outfit—white or colored—that could be described as an 'utter failure.'"

Correspondent Thomas W. Young quoted Maj. General M. S. Eddy, commanding one of the Army Corps units with which the 761st (Negro) tank battalion fought in France, as saying "I consider the 761st Tank Battalion to have entered combat with such conscious courage and success as to warrant commendation."

He quoted still another general, Raymond G. Kehamn, commander of the Ninety-third Infantry Division fighting on oGuadalcanal Island, as saying the Negroes "have the same courage, the same fear and the same fighting spunk as any other soldier. They are quick to learn and eager to perform. They can give and take and they are about the best disciplined in the Army."

SOUTHERN LIBERALS

Cayton Finds Little to Admire in Position of So-Called Southern Liberals

By HORACE R. CAYTON

Pittsburgh Courier Pa.

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

I HAVE mixed feelings toward the group of people called Southern liberals. In the first place, I question whether they should be called liberals. Most that I've read about and talked with are liberal only when compared with other Southerners. Lord knows, it's hard enough to define any liberal, but when we compare these gentlemen with any standard we've set up as liberals they don't measure up. Mark Ethridge, for example, is considered a Southern liberal, but he is not called one because he believes in the fundamental rights of man nor the sacredness of the human personality. He is called a liberal because he is willing to give a Negro a chance to bid for jobs other than porters and bootblacks. How anyone could call Mark Ethridge a liberal, even though he is willing to take these few steps to the White House passing out their conscious and unconscious prejudices. If you question them, they jump behind the smoke screen of either "You really don't know the Negro problem" or "It's easy to be saying that in New York or Chicago, but not down South." So, Southern liberals, in an effort to protect their beloved Southland, play the role of Northern reactionaries.

Mr. Cayton

Just a case in point. Recently, I picked up a book review of Bontemps and Conroy's "They Seek a City," by Virginius Dabney. In it, the defensive Mr. Dabney goes out of his way to point out that most of the race riots took place in the North. He then asks these questions: "Is it not significant that each of these major racial encounters took place outside the South? Of late, no interracial conflict of comparable magnitude and bitterness has occurred within the boundaries of the former confederacy." The answer is simple and obvious. People don't riot when they are so subjected that they fear immediate and annihilating reprisal—they run. Riots, as bad as they are, are indications that there is some freedom—at least the freedom which allows a group or individual to fight rather than run or be lynched.

YES, I'M AFRAID of Greeks bearing gifts and of Southern liberals. They are not really liberal and when you scratch them deep enough, you will find that they are the South's greatest apologists. Perhaps their chief function is to muddy the water so that we don't have a clear-cut picture of the brutal system of racial exploitation both in the South and in the North.

Facts and Fancies

Philadelphia Tribune Pa.

BY EUSTACE GAY

VETERANS AND THE FUTURE

President Truman stated recently that the veterans of World War II were going to "run" America from here on. He ought to know. The peculiar thing about that statement is that it was made to me, in almost exactly the same words, more than two years ago, when the present President was a United States Senator and all of us were thinking that Franklin D. Roosevelt would live forever. The maker of the statement at that time was a young woman who is now in the Armed Forces. "When this war is over," she said, "the veterans are going to run this country and I'm going to help them run it." 7-14-45

Since the veterans are going to run America, it is important to know what kind of America the veterans are thinking about. Fortunately, a recent continental edition of "Yank", a GI newspaper, gives the result of a survey made among white American soldiers. The survey was made because of a series of advertisements which had appeared in American daily newspapers and big magazines, with this theme. "Keep America As It Is—Don't Change Anything"; and sometimes illustrated by pictures of GI's, into whose mouths the words were put: "We want to come back to find America just the way we left it."

The editors of "Yank" asked this question: "What changes would you like to see made in post-war America?" Excerpts from some of those answers, which were signed in every instance, are reprinted below:

From Italy, a sergeant wrote: "America has had the race and color problem long enough . . . . A liquidation of this problem is essential for a just and peaceful world . . . . The race problem is part of fascism, which would be as fatal to our country as to the other peoples who have worshipped it."

Commenting on a flippant article, in which some "smart Aleck" had written that soldiers were fighting for the right to buy ice-cream cones at the corner store, a Corporal wrote from Belgium: "Our dreams for the future don't consist solely of strawberry ice-cream sodas and pretty girls. Our cities should be changed . . . . Our slums should be abolished . . . . we need an electorate that is wide-awake and educated, ready for responsibility . . . I'd like to see a land where Negroes and whites are accepted on an equal plane in terms of their rights and privileges, where there is no discrimination between Christians and Jews . . . . "

From Alaska, another Corporal wrote: "I would like to see every American citizen with the right to cast his ballot without cost, regardless of race or creed . . . . Medicine should be available without cost, regardless of race or creed . . . . Medicine should be available to all who need it and not just to those who can afford it . . . Let more old people come under the provisions of the Social Security Act."

7-14-45

A Sergeant, writing from France, says he "would like to see less red tape and obstruction to small industry and more uniform and rigid control of monopolies . . . . . I would like to see an extension of the TVA program, with further electrification and other facilities for the farmers . . . Finally, let us start practicing the Declaration of Independence which says: "all men are created equal.' If the Negro soldier is good enough to fight and die over here, he is good enough to share in the opportunities and privileges of his country."

From Dutch New Guinea, where the fighting is getting hotter each day, a Corporal writes: "My suggestions would be: a Federally financed slum-clearance and permanent-housing program; the establishment of an active Department of Education with full Cabinet status; guaranty of equality of pay and economic opportunity for the Negro; passage of an anti-poll tax bill; a Constitutional amendment to make failure to vote during a national election punishable by fine."

To what extent these men quoted represent a majority or any sizeable percentage of the ten million GI's, it is impossible to tell. But it is very evident, from the excerpts quoted above, that some of the GI's who are going to run the country in the very near future, do NOT want to "keep America as it is;" that they do NOT want to come back to find "America as they left it"; that they DO want a change for the better.

Furthermore, I think that men like Rankin, Bilbo and Eastland and their Republican counterparts in both Houses of Congress are aware of the new day that lies immediately ahead and are doing their utmost to prolong its advent; that their ravings and rantings are the death throes of the old order.

7-14-45

I, for one, will be happy to have the veterans of World War II run the country, if any appreciable percentage of them will make their voices heard advocating a program which in any way approximates the ideas and ideals set out in the quotations from the answers of these servicemen scattered over the face of the globe.

atrocious situation brought on by the Germans."

During these four oppressed years, Maran wrote several books. Among them were "Bostes De la Bressa," "Braffa;" "Le Foundation de l' A. E. F.;" "Los Pionniers de l' Empire" book 1, Le Peino du Conur;" "Mbala l' elephatn," a children's book. He said that the publishers are now making a new rich edition of "Bateuala,' elephant" and "Le Pienniers de l' Empire," book one.

Marian, rated as the foremost Negro writer of the age, said that the publication of these books enabled him to live from May of 1942 until now.

PARIS BOUND.

The Defender Chicago, Ill. 4-15-45

Ben Burns, national editor of the Defender who sailed this week for Paris to cover the World Trade Union Conference. Burns, a prominent labor expert and veteran newsman joined the Defender staff in 1942. He will be the only mid-western correspondent covering the historic conference.—(Story on Page 11).

Black Frenchman Scorns Nazi Prize

Atlanta World

4-4-45

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—(ANP) — Reno Maran, the great French African writer, spurned the Nazis' offer to collaborate with them during the dark days of Nazis occupation here, he revealed in a recent letter to his friend, Prof. J. J. Adams of Johnson C. Smith university.

4-4-45

Maran revealed that his books were awarded the grand prize by the French academy when France was living under the German heel.

"On two occasions the German Gostape came to my house, asking me to collaborate with them," he said. "Each time, I answered that I could not accept their brilliant proposition. My answers displeased them and they changed their methods. I had to appear on four different occasions in one of the numerous buildings that they occupied here. 4-4-45

"Their most alluring promises did not succeed in weakening my resistance. That caused them to put me under special watch. Happily for me, I always lead a retired quiet, life. They could never find anything against me. In short, we were able to come out alive of the

Eyewitness Report on Reign of Terror in Greece

Men and Women Anti-Fascists Jailed, Tortured by the Thousands

By Roi Ottley
Special Correspondence
(Copyright, 1945, by The Newspaper PM, Inc.)

ATHENS, July 14.—A state of terror exists in Greece today, instigated by the pro-monarchist elements who control the government and a recently recruited National Guard which is carrying out a studied program of eliminating democratic elements from Greek political life.

More than 25,000 anti-fascists, former guerilla fighters are in prison, with little hope of being released within any foreseeable time. In Athens alone I saw 4000 crowded into museums, office buildings and school houses, which had been converted into virtual concentration camps. These were surrounded by the Guardsmen.

The democratic groups charge the pro-monarchists with imprisoning 28,000, but UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation) officials say unofficially that the actual figure in concentration camps throughout Greece is nearer 33,000. This estimate is based on eyewitness UNRRA field worker reports.

Nearly everyone has been in prison from two to six months, beginning with the December events. None of the prisoners has been charged formally with any crime.

These are not ordinary criminals, but only people who disagree with the current policies of the pro-monarchist leaders. They were picked up arbitrarily off the streets on one pretext or another and jailed.

Political observers here are convinced that they are being held until the pro-monarchists, aided by the British, can get a firm grip on the country. A complete seizure of power by these elements is expected momentarily.

Delegations of citizens have asked the authorities repeatedly why these people are being held and why they have not been brought to trial. They have been met only with rebuff.

I asked various public officials when charges would be made, and the only answer was: "We don't have enough judges to try them."

Saw Prisons

I visited three prisons in Athens. There are more. I found thousands of anti-fascists thrown in among thieves, cutthroats and fascists. Their condition was desperate, yet they maintained high morale which was buoyed up by the belief: "We are sure the democratic powers will not let us rot here. We helped to defeat the fascists. We are anti-fascists."

They were decidedly of the low income group—bank clerks, street car conductors, waiters, farmers shepherds and mountain folk. They were well-disciplined. They did not cringe or cry. They were content to have their situation explained through a chosen leader.

I was able to hear their stories quite frankly as I had been admitted under the pretext of (*portion of radiogram garbled at this point* —Ed.).

The most abysmal treatment seems to have been reserved for the women, for they were quartered in a converted office building without adequate toilets and no bathing facilities. I counted 40 beds for 600 women. The rest slept on the floors. They cooked their meals on makeshift stoves.

Everyone I talked with in Athens said that until recently the most horrible screams came from this building at night. American UNRRA officials testified to the truth of this statement. A British officer's wife told me that up to a week before I arrived, the treatment of these women became such a scandal that the British were forced to take steps to halt the torture.

The public is largely unaware of it, but the torture continues today. At the headquarters of the National Guard, the woman manager of the prison explained that twice a week the National Guard sends for a group of girls and grills them for information about the ELAS (the now-outlawed fighting forces of the EAM, Greek Committee of Liberation).

Torture

They returned with broken toes, their hair shaved and their bodies bloody. This was no idle charge, for the women showed me.

I saw freshly-marked holes where nails had been driven into their backs and breasts. One girl lay in a corner whimpering. I found that her back had been broken. Another had her toenails pulled out, one by one. One girl was hysterical. I was told that she had been beaten on the head with the butt of a gun. Quite a few of them had fits and vomiting spells.

The women ranged in age from 14 to 60, all strong-faced, sun-burned guerilla fighters, bewildered by the turn of events which today makes them torture-victims.

Hope

They are not cynical enough to understand the diplomatic machinations which causes them to be herded into these prisons, but they have hope, as only a literal-minded folk can have hope. For they believe that when the big powers spoke of freedom, they meant it.

The grim joke of one prison is a very short man, a mountain fighter who had been condemned to death 42 times by the Nazis. Each time he escaped. This time the National Guard charges him with the killing of a fascist, his friends say.

Yet, he is convinced that he will escape the noose again, for he says that the democratic elements in the world will come to the rescue of his friends and himself.

Last December, these Greek girls could take part in the funeral procession through the streets of Athens of 23 massacred before the Royal Palace—the incident that started the Greek civil war. That banner is printed with the blood of the victims. Today, as result of British intervention and Greek Rightist armed victory, these same girls may be in concentration camps, victims of the brutal National Guard on which Roi Ottley reports.

NEWSWEEK
(NEW YORK CITY)
SEP 24 1945

THE PRESS

Ebony With Pictures

In 1933, John H. Johnson, an Arkansas Negro, went to Chicago to see the World's Fair. He never returned home. Instead he enrolled at Du Sable High School and was graduated in 1936 as president of the class and editor of the school's paper. For the next six years he directed publicity for the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., while he took night courses in magazine editing at Northwestern University and in social sciences at the University of Chicago.

In 1942, Johnson, his wife and his mother brought out a pocket-sized monthly, Negro Digest. Like its model, Reader's Digest, Negro Digest caught on and today has a circulation of 110,000, tops among Negro magazines.

Flushed with this success, Johnson last week was ready to launch a Negro picture magazine called Ebony. A 25-cent slick-paper job, crammed with pictures, it follows the format of Life and Look, with emphasis on such Negro celebrities as Rochester (Eddie Anderson), the radio comedian; Hazel Scott, the pianist, Richard Wright, the novelist, and Maj. R. R. Wright, the banker. The initial issue also had a picture story, "Catholics and Color," and some photo sequences of blacks and whites mingling. Professionally, on the debit side: lax editing, loose writing, and inaccuracies.

Negro Columnists

ANNOUNCE NEW EDITORS FOR 'WORKER'

The Worker

Freedom of the Press, Inc., publishers of the Daily Worker and The Worker, announces several changes and additions to the staff of the papers.

An editorial executive committee has been appointed which, with the assistance of the editorial board, will direct editorial policy.

The committee consists of:

Morris Childs, editor
Milton Howard, associate editor
Alan Max, managing editor

At the same time the publishers announce the following additions to the editorial board:

Claudia Jones, editor of **Negro Affairs** New York, N.Y.

Rob F. Hall, Washington editor

William Lawrence was named general manager.

Childs, the new editor of The Worker, is a charter member of the Communist Party and has been a member of its National Committee since 1930. A teamster by trade, Childs has been active in the labor movement since his early youth and still carries a card in the Brotherhood of Teamsters. He was formerly state secretary of the party in Wisconsin and Illinois.

Milton Howard came to the editorial staff of The Worker in 1932 and was national political affairs editor when he was inducted into the Army in 1943. He returned last month after 18 months overseas, during which he served in five campaigns in the European Theatre.

Alan Max is well known to The Worker readers as former Washington correspondent, labor editor, Sunday Worker editor, associate managing editor and "Point of Order" columnist. Prior to his coming with The Worker in 1935, he was one of the editors of the **Voice of Action** in Seattle, where he took part in the unemployed struggles of the early 30's.

Claudia Jones is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and has been active in the struggles of the Negro people for the past ten years. She joined the youth movement when she was 20 and was elected to the National Committee of the Young Communist League a year later. Subsequently she was editor of the **Weekly Review**, organ of the YCL and editor of **Spotlight**, published by the American Youth for Democracy. She comes to the staff of The Worker from the post of secretary of the Negro Commission of the National Committee.

Rob Hall is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and was Alabama state secretary until his induction in the Army early in 1944. A native of Mississippi, Hall formerly worked as a reporter on several Southern dailies. In the past he was also editor of **The Student Review**, publication of the National Student League and one of the editors of the **Farmers National Weekly**. He was discharged from the army in September. 12-30-45

William Lawrence, formerly N. Y. State Organizational secretary of the Communist Party, has been active in the labor movement since 1922 when as a knitter at Kensington, Pa., he joined the United Textile Workers. He joined the Communist Party during the same year, and his activities led to a frame-up in 1930 in which he was sentenced to two to four years imprisonment. After serving 13 months, he was pardoned by Gov. Pinchot. In 1936 Lawrence went to Spain with the Lincoln Brigade and was appointed political commissar of the Spanish Republican Army base.

FROM FRANKFURT, Germany, comes information that Edward B. Toles, Defender war correspondent, was recently awarded a campaign ribbon for his coverage of the war in the European, African and Middle Eastern campaigns.

Toles was cited "for outstanding and conspicuous service with the armed forces under difficult and hazardous conditions."

As one of the first U. S. war correspondents to cross the channel with Allied invasion troops, Toles was billeted with combat troops and saw front line action at first hand. B'ham, Ala. News

His dispatches covering military developments in the field have placed him in the front ranks of distinguished war correspondents. He remained with Allied troops throughout action in France, Holland and Germany. 12-30-45

The first Negro war correspondent to be so honored, Toles was given his award along with 23 other Chicago newsmen who served as civilian war correspondents.

MORRIS CHILDS
Editor

MILTON HOWARD
Associate Editor

ALAN MAX
Managing Editor

ROB F. HALL
National Politics Editor

CLAUDIA JONES
Editor of Negro Affairs

WILLIAM LAWRENCE
General Manager

VIEWS and Reviews

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BY GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

12-22-43

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

One of our most able, intelligent and independent leaders is William S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employes of America, an interracial union which includes station porters and other railroad workers. Unlike most of our leaders (who are either handpicked by our white folks or self-appointed) Mr. Townsend was elected by some eight or ten thousand workers. Although he has urged a permanent FEPC from the beginning, the National Negro Congress (or Hustlegress) has recently attacked him on the astonishing ground that he is not in favor of such legislation.

* * *

What is behind all this has direct bearing on what I have been recently writing about Negro leadership. Mr. Townsend had the temerity some time ago to speak somewhat disparagingly of the efforts of Congressman Vito Marcantonio in connection with the fight for a permanent FEPC. If not a Communist, Marcantonio is certainly a fellow traveler who religiously follows the Communist Party line. As is well known, the Communist and their dupes and stooges do not want to solve anything. They are not interested in making our system work. Consequently, they upon seize upon every impossible or difficult proposal and plug it to a fare-thee-well. Their real objective is creating dissension and disunity in the hope of stepping in and grabbing control with their small, but strategically placed minority. They care no more about the Negroes than their bosses in Moscow care about the Finns, Poles or Estonians.

12-22-43

Marcantonio being one of this gang, it was only natural that Reds like Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, and Thelma Dale, its acting secretary, should rush to his defense by attacking Townsend. The National Negro Congress is a paper organization founded and maintained in the vain hope of undermining and destroying the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Possessing a real membership that could be parked in a pantry, the National Negro Congress (or Hustlegress) is victualed by left-wing unions, whose treasuries are periodically and systematically milked of dues money to support such projects. Townsend not being a Red or fellow traveler, the moscows hate his guts and lose no opportunity to smear him. He is a real leader in the sense that he was elected to leadership by his union instead of being picked by and answerable to such as friend Yergan.

* * *

Marcantonio is also head of the International Labor Defense which was organized to compete with the American Civil Liberties Union, the NAACP and the Workers' Defense League in defending the lowly afoul of the law. The name was cannily chosen to confuse the liberal-labor public. Its initials being ILD, it could easily be confused with the LID or League for Industrial Democracy. The ILD, a Communist front organization, "defended" the Scottsboro Boys into long prison terms. Then when the racket had been milked dry, they tossed it back to the liberal organizations from which it was jealously snatched in 1931, thanks to the skullduggery of my old friend Ben Davis, now being hailed as a great Negro leader because the Communist "bullet" vote twice elected him to the New York City Council by way of the screwy proportional representation system.

12-22-43

* * *

According to John Hammond, the left-wing millionaire music

during the era of WPA cultural projects, but who has been more c
less hiding his light under the bushel of commercial stuff lately. H
dozen or more paintings show imagination and a rather foreign flavc
. . . particularly his "Rick's Hill," in which several dark figures ar
shown leaving the condemned houses of the hill, with packs on thei
backs. They have a certain French or Italian look, and the hill, pro
saic as it is to us who have become familiar with Pittsburgh's height
reminds us of similar scenes across the pond . . . and even of Colombi
South America, where the streets run high up toward the blazing su
and the pale houses lean perilously close to the adges of nothing.

There is, too, an exquisite bit of still life done in water color whic
although lacking the motion and depth of the action canvases, still ha
delicate beauty for what it is. We are looking forward now to som
later work by Gore.

* * *

It is with deep regret that we tell you of the passing of Carl Brady, whose full and genteel life was snuffed out far too suddenly Saturday night. He leaves behind a splendid record of family life and a devoted wife and children to mourn. Funeral services were held at the residence, Wednesday night, with interment in West Virginia. Mourning with the Brady family was Harry Washington, president of the Frogs, who says that in the thirty years of knowing Mr. Brady he had found him a true and worthy friend . . . and one of the Frogs' staunchest supporters and boosters. He'll be greatly missed.

* * *

With a before-Christmas lull shadowing the social scene, we fin
it stimulating to hear of the dinner party and charming aftermat
which was hosted by Dr. and Mrs. Earl Simms, honoring Mrs. Eunit
Taylor and Mrs. Leana Battle, of Mobile, Ala. The visitors, both sis
ters of Mrs. Richard Allen and Preston Peters, were in town to spen
a few days with their relatives. So Earl and Agatha gathered a fe
close friends about them, and held a delightful dinner party at Ca
reathers . . . with cards and cocktails later in their home. Among th
guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Lampkin, Mr. and Mrs. Ira F. Lewi
Mrs. Florence Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Holmes and Lois Simms an
Wilfred Allen.

* * *

GOOD NEWS!...

Hooray for the Woodruff family . . . on account of because Cap
Robert Woodruff has gotten those important papers from Uncle Sa
which say he can take off those brown things and put on civvies. I

57b-1945

Negro Columnists

UN-COVERING WASHINGTON

Memphis World

4-18-45 Tenn.

By

HARRY S. McALPIN

CORRESPONDENT For Atlanta Daily World & N.N.P.A

Testimonial To Black Significant

There was a significance far deeper than showed on the surface in the testimonial dinner and the Jefferson award tendered to Associate Supreme Court Jusitce Hugo L. Black in Washington last week.

Justice Black was selected to receive the award for a second time because of his consistant adherence to principles of fair play, justice and regard for the rights of the comman man. Consistent adherence to these principles means a definite championing of the rights of Negroes, among other things, because the Negro is so sinned against, discriminated against.

Far too frequently has it happened that when a white man in America champions the cause of the common man — which must necessarily include the Negro — he is walked up the steps of the guillotine and his head chopped off.

HENRY WALLACE 4-10-45

Witness the fate of Henry Wallace at the Democratic Convention in Chicago last July. Wallace had beome the symbol of liberalism. He had been forthright in his statements and actions where the rights of Negroes to participate in all the benefits of democracy were concerned. At the convention, knowing he was on the spot for his liberal ideas, he walked, nevertheless, into the lion's den, stuck his head into the lion's mouth, and proceeded to twist the lion's tail. His now famous "equal opportunity, and poll-tax must go" speech was delivered with a ringing sincerity. The lion bit off his head.

Undeterred, Wallace pursued the same course even after his defeat for a place on the Democratic ticket as running mate to Roosevelt. And again, when his name came before the Senate for confirmation as Secretary of Commerce, he was maligned, malled and mangled. To his everlasting credit, his head, though bloody, has never bowed. But there are so few who could come through the same experience without giving up the ghost.

AUBREY WILLIAMS 4-10-45

Then, there was Aubrey Williams. His administration of the National Youth Administration, under which Negro boys and girls got their first real break for training in skilled industrial occupations, branded him as a Negro-lover in the eyes of Bilbo and his ilk. His efforts to organize the small farmers, including Negro farmers, roused the ire of the Farm Bureau Federation. His favorable attitude toward the F. E. P. C. stamped him as a liberal and progressive.

The recent castigation of Aubrey Williams by reactionary elements in the Senate of the United States when his name came before them for confirmation as President's appointee for the position of Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration is still fresh in our minds. Williams, like Wallace, will not bow his head.

But the pattern is clear. It is not new. Clarke Foreman, Nathan Strauss, and many others felt the axe because they were openly liberal. 4-10-45

Such a procedure puts the fear of the Devil into the hearts of lesser men than Wallace and Williams. Liberals who have vulnerable spots in their backbones are likely to say to themselves: "Why should I stick my neck out for the common man —including Negroes — when I can sail along on smooth waters by just keeping quiet and conforting to custom.

LIBERALISM BOOM

Then along comes the testimonial to Justice Black. He has eached the pinnacle of success in the judiciary. He is respected. He is acclaimed. His championing of the cause of the common man has not harmed him. It is a tonic to the less courageous. It is a boon to the cause of liberalism and progressivism. It is timely. Let us hope that those who may have quavered in their responsibilities to ALL Americans in their positions of public trust will take heart and fear not. Though they may not rate the acclaims of Justice Black, they can know that all America will not turn from them if they but consistently fight the good fight.

UN-COVERING WASHINGTON

Memphis World

By

HARRY S. McALPIN

CORRESPONDENT For Atlanta Daily World & N.N.P.A

Tenn.

Says Liberals Must Organize

4-17-45

He was not indispensable. The world will go on without Roosevelt. But it will go on in a vastly different way! The loss of no other single person could have affected so much the lives of so many.

The goals of durable peace, world security, freedom from fear, equality of mankind can still be achieved. But their achievement will call for new tactics on the part of those who want it.

There is no longer the Roosevelt arm on which to lean, the Roosevelt name with which to conger, the Roosevelt brakes on the reactionaries and the greedy, the Roosevelt diplomacy to placate the unruly, the Roosevelt courage to break precedent, the Roosevelt hand to push down the forces of evil.

LIBERALISM UNORGANIZED

The forces of liberalism suddenly realize that their apparent growing strength and cohesion were built around and held together by Roosevelt. They were not really organized. They must recover quickly from the shock lest they lose the heritage Roosevelt has left them.

Particularly is this true of the Negro. 4-17-45

This is not written in any spirit of hopelessness. It is written in a pirit of deep concern, even of fear.

I have lived in Washington for over 18 years. Through all of them I have followed the machinations of the politicians, the pressure of the lobbyists, the organizations among the forces of reaction.

I have seen the influence of Roosevelt, during the last 12 years, brought to bear on these elements. I have seen the influence of Mrs. Roosevelt—as a great woman and as wife of the President—give new courage to the downtrodden. I have seen the influence and contacts of Mrs. Bethune grow into a force because of the Roosevelts.

BACKED UP BY FDR

I have seen government officials strike out courageously at injustices because they knew Roosevelt would back them up. I have seen the War Department retract a jimcrow plan for handling returning soldiers in redistribution centers because Roosevelt "hit the ceiling" when he heard of it and told Jonathan Daniles to convey his sentiments to Lieut. Gen. Somervill.

I have seen a program for better housing for Negroes grow out of Roosevelt's concern for the underprivileged. I have seen the Negro farmer move in increasing numbers from a status of sharecropper and oppressed tenant to a farm owner because Roosevelt created the Farm Security Administration over opposition of the Farm Bureau Federation.

I have seen Negro boys and girls trained in skilled occupations even in the deep South because Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt believed all youth deserved more than the chance merely to grow up physically. I have heard Roosevelt talk off the record in his press conferences in a manner that revealed Roosevelt, the humanitarian who controlled Roosevelt, the politician.

I have seen the forces of facism in the world tremble and sent well on the road to oblivion because Roosevelt refused to be blinded by the American-Firsters. I have seen the forces of facism here at home writhe in a death-struggle against the growing influence of liberalism of which Roosevelt was the fountain head.

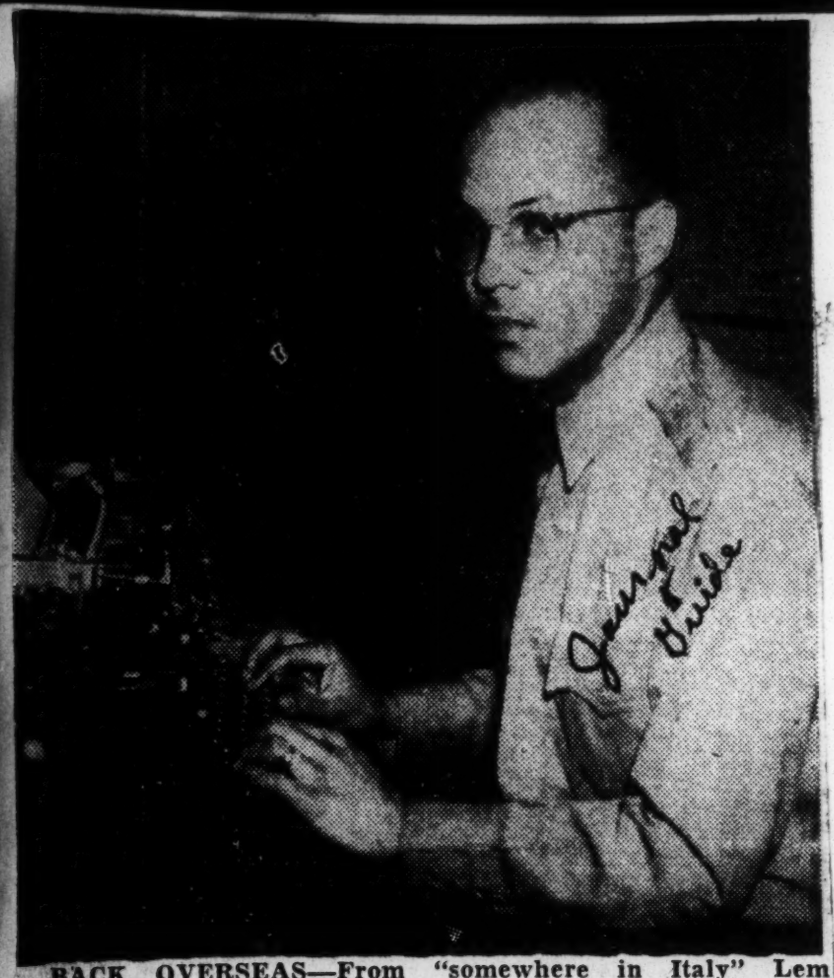
Always I saw Roosevelt. Now he is gone. We must organize if we are to keep more than just his memory.

Negro Writer Here Dies of Heart Attack

4-25-45 Courier Journal

Charles Fletcher Duncan, 44, Negro, feature writer on The Louisville Defender for 13 years, died at 2 a.m. yesterday of a heart attack at General Hospital.

He was a graduate of Central High School here and Wilberforce University, where he was a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. He was a member of Centennial Olivet Baptist Church. The body is at Rodgers Chapel, 951 S. Preston. Louis Title Key



BACK OVERSEAS—From "somewhere in Italy" Lem Graves cabled Tuesday, that he'd arrived safely for his second tour of duty as a war correspondent for the Journal and Guide. "Am back doing business at the old stand and feel much at home in familiar surroundings. Trip uneventful but terribly tiring. Little opportunity to sleep. Had two layovers, but unable to cable while in transit." Graves flew by Army plane, leaving the States last Friday. He will replace Guide War Correspondent John "Rover" Jordan, who has been overseas now ten months and will soon return on leave. 3-11-45

Hostility Amazes NAACP Secretary

Atlanta World 3-9-45

LEYTE, P. I.—(ANP)—The old remark about whites treating every dark-skinned person better than the American Negro was brought to bear last week in a story by Walter White, now a war correspondent for the New York Post. Said the NAACP head: "Difficult to understand at home, the racial attitudes of Americans are even more unexplicable overseas, especially in islands of the Pacific, where the skin color of the natives ranges all the way from light brown to almost ebon hue."

Comparing the GI's treatment of the Filipinos with that of the Filipinos with that of the American Negro, he said that only occasionally do American soldiers, sailors and marines even cast an unfriendly glance at a Filipino officer and that most of them go out of their way to be friendly to these natives. Citing an incident in Guam when he saw a GI from Mississippi playing with a group of dark-skinned children, White remarked, "I wonder if you'd be as nice to kids of that color back home?" the GI indignantly answered, "These kids are not niggers!" 3-9-45

"NEGROES USELESS"

He related another occasion when a officer told his soldiers stories about his friendly experiences with natives in several Pacific islands. He then launched into a tribute to the capacity of the U. S. army to transform quagmires overnight into beautiful roads and airstrips. A Negro soldier passed while the story was still underway and the white lieutenant bitterly remarked, "those are soldiers we could well do without—they're quite useless." White commented that the officer had ignored the fact that Negroes had done much of the building he had been praising. 3-9-45

In regard to the GI's treatment of Filipino soldiers, the NAACP head reflects that Japanese had previously told the natives all about the "zoot suit" riots in Los Angeles, when Filipino youths were beaten by mobs, but this propaganda he said had little effect since American soldiers were so decent in their regard for the natives.

MUST BE ANSWER

"There must be an answer to the question as to why our GI's admire and get along 'magnificently' with darkskinned folks over here and continue to cling to prejudices against dark-skinned fellow-soldiers from home." Walter White said.

Today's Guest Column

Daily Worker N.Y.

Laborites' Colonial Policy Can Be Changed

by Alphaeus Hunton

THE breath-taking sequence of events during this historic month, bringing the Japanese fascists to their knees, has catapulted the world smack up against the problem of constructing the peace.

One big aspect of the problem of constructing the peace is this: "Since practically all territories suitable for imperial exploitation have already been partitioned and no imperial State is prepared to surrender any of its possessions peacefully, a dissatisfied 'Power' can only obtain a colonial empire by force, by dispossessing a possessor. **That is why under present conditions the existing monopoly of colonial territories must always remain a potential menace to the peace of the world."**

That succinct quotation is from the British Labor Party's 1943 report on its Postwar Policy for the African Colonies (a review of which I began in last week's column). Note that clause, "no imperial State is prepared to surrender any of its possessions peacefully"—surrender them, that is, we presume, not only to another Power, but more to the point to the native peoples to whom they rightfully belong.

Was the Labor Party perhaps indirectly criticizing the Churchill's government's insistence upon holding on to the empire? No, it was simply recording what it regarded as an inescapable fact in international affairs. Thus it is that when it comes down to the question of self-government and independence for the colonies, there seems to be little to choose between Conservative and official Labor pronouncements. 8-16-45

In the statement under consideration, for example, we find the usual condescending references to Africans as "peoples of primitive culture," who are "not yet able to stand by themselves." Ignoring the political advancement and current popular demands in areas such as Nigeria and Gold Coast, the report holds that "for a considerable time to come these peoples will not be ready for self-government." There is the usual pledge to "train" the colonial subjects to rule themselves. But the Labor Party spokesmen are at least a little more candid than the Tories—near the end of the report is an inconspicuous one-sentence confession: **"It cannot be said that any substantial advancement toward self-government is taking place."**

N.Y.

THE question of the hour in London's top circles is, of course, how to strengthen Britain's war-shattered position as a world power. Unfortunately, too many of the British Labor Party's big-wigs, in sharp variance with the more progressive rank and file of British labor, share the Tory conviction that maintenance and tightening of the colonial empire, with much greater utilization of its resources than hitherto, is Britain's only present salvation. 8-16-45

Are there any prospects, then, that the new Labor government of Britain will lend a hand in removing the menace to peace represented by "the existing monopoly of colonial territories"? **Yes, I think there are.**

First, the government must answer to the people, to the rank and file workers, who elected it to office. Second, the government is committed to a policy of close collaboration with the Soviet Union, the foremost champion of independence for colonial peoples. And third (as I should like to point out next week in concluding this topic), the British Labor government is committed to a program of genuine and effective international supervision of all colonies—something which the United States delegates helped defeat at San Francisco, but which may yet be realized—**if we all, here and abroad, really work for it.**

57b-1945

Negro Columnists

Ledo Road Diary

Journal & Guide

We Build Lifeline To China

Norfolk-Va.

By FRANK E. BOLDEN

Guide and NNPA War Correspondent

Chapter 6: We Enter China

4-21-45

ENROUTE WITH FIRST CONVOY OVER BURMA ROAD, Burma (Delayed)—After a three day delay our convoy moved out once again on its way to Kunming, China. 4-21-45

The caravan of 113 vehicles followed a route which still had to be cleared of suicide squads which the Japanese left nesting in the hills. It was felt that they had at least two large artillery pieces well camouflaged in this location and zeroad on the convoy's path. However, we felt well protected because we had a protective cover furnished now by the Tenth Air Force.

We reached Wanting, on the China-Burma border on Jan. 28, without incident. The little town blazed with color for the ceremonies dedicating the passage of this first overland convoy to China in two and one-half years. High ranking officials—Chinese and American and British—were on hand to congratulate Brig. Gen. Lewis A. Pick. Among those present were: Lt. Gen. Dan I. Sultan, Commander of the 14th Air Force; Maj. Howard C. Davidson, Commander of the 10th Air Force; Maj. Gen. Francis W. Festing, of the British 36th Division; Gen. Sun Li-jen, Commander of the Chinese Expeditionary Forces; and T. V. Soong, Minister of Foreign Affairs for China.

First Tan Yank On China Soil

4-25-45

4-21-45

Upon the completion of welcoming and laudatory addresses, the ribbon at the borderline was cut and Gen. Pick led the convoy across the border into China. The first Tan Yank to officially drive his vehicle into China was T/5 Richard Barnett, of York, S. C. To him goes the honor of being the first Negro soldier in the U. S. Army Ground Service Forces to ever enter China on an official mission.

From the floor of the tiny valley hemmed in by hills and charred from the effects of recent incendiary bombings, the convoy wound its way up the step mountainside towards its first bivouac area on Chinese soil. We were now in the bosom of the Himalaya Mountains and from now on we would experience the most rugged part of our journey. 4-21-45

4-21-45

We huddled over our small gasoline fires, cooking our field rations which some of the men complained were beginnig to taste like warmed over bed mattresses, and ate our meal in comparative silence. Following the meal, most of us pitched our beds for the night right on the ground because most of the vehicles had been so dispersed against a possible enemy air attack that it was impossible to sling jungle hammocks into sleeping position.

A chill wind was blowing through the mountain passes, and campfires after supper for fear of attracting enemy attention, several of us crawled beneath a weapon carrier in order to keep warm and to 'shoot the breeze.'

from North and South. We have often fought the Civil War over and over again in friendly arguments, but on one point we are agreed. The colored soldier in this war is getting more credit than he deserves.

"He is, in the majority of cases, a rear-echelon cowboy who never saw the front lines. We have been on the front since shortly after D-Day. Never have we seen a colored soldier on the front lines.

"We, the fighting doughboys, give credit where it is deserved. Even the medics get their share of credit. It makes us mad to see a bunch of rear-echelon cowboys grabbing where they have done nothing to deserve it."

The letter was signed by a staff sergeant of an infantry outfit.

The following appeared in the same column: 3-17-45

"I'm in a hospital in the ETO. There are only three colored boys in this ward and we get al-

Present Reve

Afro-Amer.

Army Bias Ca

Balt. Md.

By OLLIE STEWART

AFRO-AMERICAN war correspondent who has spent 23 months in the front lines with troops covering the invasion of Africa, Sicily, Italy and France.

NEW YORK—The tumult and shouting has already begun. Charges and countercharges fly through the air, even before the battle is won. Who-won-the-war discussions are already interfering with the actual winning of the war. 3-17-45

Here is one sample from the Paris edition of the Stars and Stripes, October 12, 1944:

"Our outfit is composed of boys

Decoration For Building Hospital

4-21-45

While thus engaged in conversation with one of my best friends in the convoy, quiet, soft-speaking Cpl. Otis Moore, of Smyrna, S. C., I learned that this modest GI had been notified just before leaving with the convoy that he had been awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service rendered during August, 1943, in helping with the construction of a hospital on the Ledo Road, some 50 miles in advance of the construction engineers and quite close to the Japanese lines.

In his shy manner and in a soft drawling Southern accent he related how three lone men, Lt. Manten, a white medical officer; T/5 Ralph Fennell, colored, from North Carolina; and himself; together with some 300 Indian coolies, rode from mile point 24 to mile point 40 and then walked an average of five miles a day through almost impassable jungle until they were 50 miles from their original starting point, and during the peak of the monsoon season, to erect a 500-bed hospital and 40 barracks for the housing of hospital personnel.

"The only difference between hell and the jungle is that hell is supposed to be dry," he remarked.

"It rained constantly and we lived in wet clothes and slept in wet beds. Quite often we had to made through water which was above our waists. The damp, moist heat brought out the blood-sucking leeches which used to cling to our flesh, and the great swarms of mosquitoes almost drove us crazy. We also had to keep a sharp lookout for snooping Japanese patrols because we were quite close to their lines and quite some distance from our own. 4-21-45

But we got through and accomplished our mission on time, and it was a mission which I'll never forget." It is just this type of courage which has made the opening of the Ledo-Burma Road possible. You just couldn't help admiring this unassuming guy, who is anxious to get back home to his chicken and turkey farm, and to marry his best girl who is waiting for him.

Too Cold For Sleeping Comfort

4-21-45

4-21-45

For several hours we reminisced about home and postwar plans and enjoyed our pipes until the chill breezes drove us to bed. It wasn't long before the wind became biting cold and the small patches of snow here and there on the ground reminded us that we had left the warmth of Burma for good. Actually, six blankets were not enough to to keep the average like humans should. We are treated well, regardless of race, creed or color. That's the post-war pattern!"—A REGULAR ARMY GI.

Also, from one who signs himself as a believer in the Four Freedoms:

"Well, fellow Americans, we had the guts to face Hitler's 88's at St. Lo, and the courage to cling to every tomorrow at the Anzio beachhead.

"Let's make sure that this comrade who shared the foxholes with us in France—mingled his blood in death with ours on the immortal shores of Normandy—shares of the freedom he died for."

That's the way it goes.

No Agreement Seen

Not even the men who fight and die can agree on what the post-war pattern should be. It seems reasonable to assume that people here at home might be even more divided by controversies and bitterness.

But I wouldn't know. I am acquainted with the soldier's viewpoint, but America is almost like a foreign land to me

White troops coming home from various fronts who have seen nothing colored troops did to help win the war will get no arguments from me. 3-17-45

Allowances to Be Made

I know what they have been up against—just as I know what sleeper warm, and all those who were sleeping outside of their vehicles either in hammocks or bedrolls on the ground, were forced to sleep with their clothes on.

The following morning ice had to be removed from the windshields of the vehicles before the convoy could move; and after gulping down some hot coffee we were once more on the move headed in the direction of Kunming.

colored GI's have had to put up with.

I know, for instance, that most fighting men face an impact of blood-letting, an orgy of killing and hate and self-preservation that leaves them no time to consider another guy's feelings.

They—or, perhaps I should say we—are half nutty and undoubtedly allowances will have to be made.

None of us was prepared for what we saw and did. And even if there had been a million times more preparation, the savagery, the sacrifices, futility and all around horror of destruction on a mass scale, would have swamped us just the same. 3-17-45

Conclusion Understandable

So, while I do not make an excuse for the boys who deride colored troops for grabbing more credit than they deserve, I think I can realize more fully what prompted the conclusion than one who has not been to the front.

It is an unfair criticism, but it is exactly the result planned for when efforts were made early in the war to see that colored soldiers got no chance to prove themselves.

Plan Carried Out

Somebody wanted colored GI's denied credit. Somebody stressed at every opportunity that they were not fit combat material.

Somebody stopped mixed divisions. Somebody broke up artillery, infantry and anti-aircraft outfits to make port companies and quartermasters outfits.

Somebody took artillery officers away from their units and put white officers in their places—as I noticed with every such outfit I visited in France.

Now, the desired result has been achieved. The white GI thinks the way he was taught to think—even when every Army on the Western front has colored combat troops in it. 3-17-45

Rape Records to Be Used

One other thing will soon shock America. As soon as it can be told, the terrific rape record—that will attempt to prove black men absolute beasts—will be used against people here at home who strive for democracy.

It's sure to come. Already the figures and facts are being marshaled for presentation—and they won't make pretty reading.

Another chapter in the indictment will be little the ability of colored officers, even those with QM outfits.

Attack on Officers

Frequency of accidents, loss of equipment, AWOL charges, insubordination, etc., are terms that have been used to relieve more than one officer, many of whom were working under terrific handicaps.

The case of SOMEBODY versus the colored soldier has been building up since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Future Ominous

I heard the opening gun of the barrage in Washington the day after Pearl Harbor, and just recently in France I shuddered when the barrage rose to a crescendo. 3-17-45

What was quoted from the Stars and Stripes at the beginning of this piece was merely a pea whistle compared to what will come.

Across The Desk

By LUDLOW W. WERNER

New York Age 3-17-45

THE QUESTION — There is hardly anyone today who does not have some loved one, relative or friend, in the armed forces now. So that when I write on "The Question", I merely call attention again and again and again to what Negro servicemen are writing or saying. It is "What Are We Fighting For?"

The other day I was visited by a youngster in the neighborhood, now entering his fourth year in the Navy. He was perturbed and visibly affected, not by his battle experiences, but by the experiences on shore leave at the various stations he has visited all over the world. He talked of his battle experiences calmly and dispassionately—after all he was fighting a war and he expected to experience all the horrors of hell in that war. But when he talked of his personal experiences, and the discrimination he was forced to endure, he became bitter.

This is his story: 3-17-45

"I left San Francisco, Calif., on December 3, 1941 on the destroyer U. S. S. (name omitted). My destination was Pearl Harbor. The sea was swell; our bow cut the water like a knife; our ship was brand new and fast. We arrived in Hawaii December 9, 1941, just after the Japs had bombed it. The place was in ruins. Our ship was put into Task Force No. (omitted). We sailed out to attack the Marshalls. When we returned we were given our first liberty. The date was February 29, 1942. I arrived in Honolulu about 10:00. It was a large town. I went to Pearl City tavern one day to dance and drink. I asked a dark skinned girl to dance with me. She told me 'I don't dance with colored boys'. I was so mad I could have slapped the pure hell out of her. I told her to go to Mississippi and try that stuff. I met two soldiers with whom I went to school here in New York. We had a few drinks and I began to feel good so I asked the vocalist of the orchestra to dance with me. She agreed.

"After we were through I started back to my table. The tables were jammed so I had to squeeze my way through and bumped into a Japanese-Hawaiian (she's still a Jap to me) girl who was sitting at a table with another girl and two white sailors. She promptly called me a 'black son of a b——' even though I had aologized to her. I asked her what she said and she repeated it. I asked her if she thought she was a lady. She looked at the two white sailors. They were laughing, so encouraged by them she repeated it. I promptly knocked her down whereupon the two white sailors jumped up and started to fight me.

"The two soldiers I was with jumped in and we held housecleaning. The shore patrol came. I explained what had happened and he locked the two white sailors up and told us to finish our drinks and have a good time. I found out he was from Texas. 3-17-45

"Later on I was stationed at —— (name omitted). I have been on many bases since I have been in the Navy but this base was the worst. I have seen my own people kicked around, actually kicked by white marines. I have seen my own people turn against their own people and stand up for the white man when he was wrong. Such people should be put away where they can do others no harm. I believe in fair play regardless of race, creed, or color.

"A great man once ended one of the greatest speeches of all time with 'A nation of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.' How can we live in a so-called Democracy?

"A U. S. O. squadron of girls under Miss Peggy Johnson came to the station to visit and a dance was given for the enlisted personnel. Two other fellows and I went to the dance. We were stopped from dancing by the executive officer and told we were not allowed to participate in the dance. When we asked why, we were told the girls did not want to dance with us — as vicious a lie as ever told. A girl had turned down a white seaman to dance with me. One had invited me to take her to a dance the following Friday. We told our chief steward; he told his skipper and the skipper got together with N. A. S. captain and they reached the following decisioin: we could come to the dances if we brought our own girls and they would ROPE off a section of the floor and we could dance. We refused, so now we give our dances in Honolulu. 3-17-45

"I went to the U. S. O. Victory Club in Honolulu and was told to come on Fridays — the day colored could come. The men who told me that looked like the Ace of Spades. I demanded to meet the head. He took me to see Bob Johnson, a Negro. I went to see him and asked him if he thought it was right to set aside one day for colored and that he was only encouraging Jim Crow in this demented hell-hole. I told him that our friends, parents, sisters and brothers were giving money to the U. S. O. so that we could have a good time in the little time we do have off. He told me that he had some people coming from the states to start a USO for Colored only. I told him that would be swell for Georgia, but not over here. We want what we are fighting for — liberty, equality, which means the right to vote, go where we want to, sit where we want to, and the sooner he and others got the idea of Jim Crow out of their heads the better off for all and then maybe the conflict that is coming can be averted. 3-17-45

"I am telling you this so that others may know what is happening to their boys and sweethearts and husbands overseas."

GRAPEVINE

By CHARLEY CHEROKEE

Chicago Defender Ill.

Like It Or Lump It

FASCISM, routed out of Italy and Germany, took up housekeeping in our Senate. Washington's humid man-killing heat was dead and stagnant, but FEPC was buffeted and storm-tossed from pillar to post. Decent people spoke out for it and even offered to support it by voluntary contributions, and Charley Houston reminded whites they should support an organization interested in minorities, because whites are the minority in this world.

Bilbo, the dastard, filibustered effectively, although Sen. Langer (R.-N.D.) and Chavez (D.-N.M.) heckled him also to the fighting point. It was bad enough when the professional Negro-haters were carrying the ball alone, but when big business threw its unlimited resources against FEPC, it was too much. Even a day of prayer didn't help.

These were just the side-bets, chum. Real issue is that we liberals are just lazy no-good cowards, afraid to face facts. We ain't got the nerve to get up and filibuster for RIGHT and DECENCY, and hold up everything until we triumph. But the reactionaries ain't afraid to filibuster for WRONG and FASCISM, and they win. We liberals "get tired" and stay away when important things happen in Congress and everywhere, but reactionaries are always present, and they win. We just ain't worth a damn!

As we mop the sweat from our face, it occurs to us that it ain't the heat, it's the humility.

For Newsmen Only

NEGRO NEWSMEN in New York usually look down their noses at Washington newsmen, but the shoe was on the other foot last week when Negro reporters were barred from LaGuardia Field when Eisenhower came in, not allowed in front of the City Hall platform, and not invited to cover the Waldorf-Astoria dinner.

In Columbus, Ohio, the American Newspaper Guild and CIO State Industrial Union Council say the Ohio State News fired Allen Robinson "for union activity," and if he ain't rehired PDQ, hell will bust loose... In D.C. the WPB granted additional newsprint to Chicago Defender, Michigan Chronicle and K.C. Call.....Sherman Briscoe with his promotion through "Newsweek," netted the U.S. $8,000 in war bonds. .... Capital Press Club at a spirited meeting at Streaky Roey's Club Villa Bia, reelected Al Smith chairman, and Bill Clark treasurer for another six months, voted Al White its favorite "Newsman's Newsman" of the year, and recessed for summer. ...And what became of the Willkie Negro Newsmen's award?

Hot, Ain't It?

President Truman, who ain't a bad guy at all, has apparently accepted two more Franklin Roosevelt hand-me-downs. To wit: Mama Bethune still goes in the White House to advise and suggest, literally and figuratively, and Ted Poston still sways the President's special assistants. 7-17-45

Ben Wilson in WMC, as we were saying, is swinging into action, and in late July will have all Negro (and white) WMC race-relations workers in for a conference in D.C. This week, advance planning is underway by Ben, Bill Smith, Vic Daly, and Larry Duncan.

In Agriculture, Fred Patterson and Claude Barnett went into action and got Tom Robert's job filled with Ernest M. Norris of Prairie View, and Jerome Robinson's old job with Rubin Simmons. This last was an administration double-cross because since Robinson's transfer to UNNRA, Herb Henegan has been "acting director" of the race office. This new move makes him assistant to an unknown who knows nothing about the job. However, happens Herb is leaving anyway for FEA, so all is well except Agriculture.

Keep-Up-With-The-News Department

THE 93rd, said General Joe McNarney, Mediterranean Theatre commander, in press conference, will be the third division sent home, after the Brazilian division and the 85th are dispatched....Reflection of the high casualties in Pacific is use of Negro troops to clean enemy out of the small islands in the Marianas....Mary Bethune had a long conference with Henry Wallace (Secretary of Commerce) Friday.... Sun Ship Yard No. 4, (Emmett Scott) according to Urban League, is in process of shutting down....NAACP got the nod in that Arkansas suit to equalize pay of Negro and white teachers, but lost decision in that suit to force the AAU in Washington to admit colored boys to its boxing tournaments ..... Both C. C. Spaulding and Channing Tobias are throwing their weight behind R. O'Hara Lanier, rather than Dean Hancock, for Liberian minister.... AKA came out against compulsory military training.....Despite court set-backs, decent folks everywhere are quietly preparing to blast restrictive housing covenants....Get a July "Glamour" Magazine and read Walter White's article, "USA Has Yet to Solve the Negro Problem," and Ray Pierre's "Tolerance Begins At Home."....It's Jimmy Byrnes for next Secretary of State. ...UNNRA has nine Cuban doctors for overseas duty, no colored American doctors....Coast Guard has a break waiting for 17-year-olds.

7-7-45

Keep-'Em-Squirming Dividends

ARMY HAS COME a long way, chum, whatever the reasons, whoever gets the credit. Let's take a look-see: 7-14-45

Preparation: World War I drew Negro soldiers only 1 per cent from high school grads, 4 per cent from high school non-grads, and 95 per cent grade schoolers. World War II, thanks to advanced education, Reserve Officers Training programs at Negro colleges and liberalism at West Point, they were 17 per cent high school grads and 26 per cent high school non-grads.

Selective Service: War I policy was "snatch 'em as needed." War II—"in interpretation and provisions of this Act, there shall be no discrimination" etc. And there's Col. Campbell Johnson in Selective Service headquarters.

Utilization: War 1—One provisional (93rd) and one full (92nd) division, 1300 Negro officers (primarily Infantry). Old Regular units (9th and 10th Cavalry, 24th and 25th Infantries) in non-combat zones only.

War II—All arms and services as: Field Artillery battalions (578th— Ardennes, 968th—St. Malo and Bastogne, 333rd—Normandy, St. Lament and Brest, 99th with 7th Army, 777th—Roer River). Tank battalions (761st with 3rd and 7th Armies, 758th, and 784th). Tank Destroyer (614th with 3rd and 7th Army, 827th with 79th Infantry Division). Antiaircraft Barrage balloon (320th with 1st Army). Coast Artillery (207th, 369th in Pacific). Antiaircraft Artillery (452nd—3rd Army, 99th—Trinidad, 742nd—Pacific). Signal Aircraft Warn. Co. (689th—Pacific). Fighter Squadron (99th later 332nd—with 15th Air Forces in Mediterranean).

Hot Ain't The Word Fer It

MILITARY COURT martial is tough, chum. Why you did something is never considered; it's just a simple question of did you do it or didn't you. That's why those three Negro officers to be tried on July 2 for insisting on using the same club as white officers will probably get convicted. It ain't a question of did they have a right in the club, it's a question of did they disobey a white cracker officer's command to stay out.

But we can't take this, Army or no Army, any more than we are going to take that 50-years-at-hard-labor given Capt. Leroy (Hickey) Clay not so long ago for a questionable failure to carry out orders in Europe. Incidentally at the July 2nd trial at Godman Field, Bob Ming will get a chance to air his law and his pink pants as law member of the court.

Waiting list of British brides of American soldiers who want to come to U.S. is 25,000, and what's bothering Uncle is the 4,000 or so married to colored boys. (Don't look at me and John Henry, it's your problem, Uncle.)

When Rankin (phew!) was conducting his so-called investigation of the Vets administration, he sent a man down to Tuskegee hospital to interview some of the colored vet patients. But he got nowhere because when he called them "boys," they just turned their backs on him and looked at the wall.

Put A Heavier Greases On My Conk, Please

ARMY-NAVY REGISTER headlined that praise Secretary Stimson had for Negro port companies in the Pacific....Army of occupation in Germany will be 10.4 per cent Negro. (259,173 Negro soldiers in Europe now)...Of course we know what Bilbo said during the FEPC filibuster, we heard him, but you'll have to read the little stink-weed's quotes elsewhere....All of Amherst seems mad with us—calm down you all, the culprits will be exposed.... Council on African Affairs is only organization still insisting on a break for colonial territories right now. (Keep 'em squirming, Hunton)....OPA, whatever its faults, has given educated Negro workers a break in jobs, both in D.C. and regional offices....It was shame to break up the Howard U. choir (Warner Lawson) after commencement, it was that good. 7-2-45

Well, Flo, Moe, and Little Joe, buy mo than befo — BUY ANOTHER BOND, MISTER, but remember that although the colored boys who received medals and decorations in this war number around a thousand, the boys can't eat these medals, and they mean nothing to Bilbi—KEEP 'EM SQUIRMING!

Timely Topics

W. Y. Amsterdam News

DETROIT, July—This is the damndest city. It has a chronic state of racial-social-economic acuteness. Nothing here is moderate; everything is hyper-this or super-that. But I don't think that there'll be another race riot here in the near future. Though there is still plenty bad racial feeling, the air isn't charged with the tensions that obtained here two years ago, when the murder, pillage and burning took place.

Mr. Brown

"The Damndest City"

Of course, the city officials aren't doing anything to improve conditions. In so far as they are concerned, a riot could happen on both the morning and graveyard shifts. The only thing they have done about the situation is to train the local cops how to shoot quicker and straighter, if and when trouble comes.

The chief source of trouble here today is between the Auto Workers Union and the auto makers. And this is indeed a lot of trouble. The cutbacks have begun, the auto makers are squawking louder and louder about the sins of the Auto Workers Union, and the union is blaming the auto makers for whatever happens. About 700,000 workers poured into Detroit between 1940 and the fall of '44. About 100,000 of them were colored. While it is believed that a majority of the whites will hit the long trail back home of Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, etc., when the war ends, it is a known fact that few of the Negroes will leave. In fact, Negroes are still coming here—not only for jobs, but also for freedom from oppression in Dixie.

7-14-45

What's Going To Happen?

What's going to happen to these people and all the others here is anybody's guess. Henry Ford II, who is being groomed to become the "pooh-bah" of his grandfather's industrial empire, has already stated that the Ford Co. won't do a thing about giving Negroes a break in their plants after the war. Other employers here will do likewise—nothing. Most of the Negroes were hired after the whites and therefore will be fired first, because of the union seniority rule. The outlook for the colored man, woman and child will not only be very dark during the reconversion period, but also after it. It should be recalled that, except for Ford's, no other auto company employed Negroes before the war in industrial jobs. The handful who were employed swept floors and cleaned out toilets. And that's what's going to happen again.

Gov. Arnall—The 'Big Phoney'

While waiting for a room in the Book-Cadillac Hotel here the other day, I visited a press conference held by Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia, in his suite. Gov. Arnall is a very rapid talker and a glib politico. Other than that, I think he's a great big phoney, at least where the color question is concerned. Asked about FEPC, he orated against it just like Rankin does in the House. Asked if he thought the Georgians of color should be permitted to vote in the Decocratic primary, he sputtered and said something about giving the Negroes their constitutional rights. At one point, he said that it would take a great deal of patience to solve the Negro problem in the South, and then added, if there is a Negro problem. In other words, the "boy wonder" from down home assumes that racial discrimination and segregation are quite the proper things, I presume.

7-14-45

But the pay off about Arnall came at a dinner given in his honor by the good, liberal (?) people of Detroit. Somebody invited some folk of color to break bread at the same table, or at least in the same banquet room in the Book-Cadillac with Arnall, and when he and his Georgia henchmen in his entourage heard about it, they hit the ceiling. Anyhow, one of the local, good, liberal, white female sponsors of the dinner went around to see the invited colored guests and requested that they not show up at the feast, because Arnall wasn't going to be there if they did.

The good, liberal, white female sponsor said that Arnall & Georgia henchmen felt that it would injure him politically down home, if he broke bread at the same table or even in the same room with colored citizens. All invited Negroes "cut" the banquet in honor of the great "liberal" Georgia governor in a huff and a puff."

"An Underfed Worm"

It seems to me, however, that Arnall should accept the customs of any Northern city, and not insist on Jim Crow. But he did. And because he did, I think he is a small guy, about the size of an underfed worm.

—By EARL BROWN

Scribes Forget American Bias

AFRO-AMERICAN

7-14-45

30 Correspondents Reach Reich Capital

TRAVEL IN JEEPS

Balt., Md.

Live Interracially in Mansion in Germany

By OLLIE STEWART

AFRO War Correspondent with U.S. Troops in Germany

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7-19-45

BERLIN. — Six months ago I wrote that I had no desire to walk down the streets of Berlin, but time and circumstances have changed and so did I, and today, July 3, I had my first glimpse of the Reich capital which Hitler hoped to make the capital of world.

I came in a convoy of 30 correspondents who entered Berlin cold and hungry after a wet, shivering ride from Weimar. Even in overcoats we were nearly frozen from rain and low temperature.

In my jeep were Ed Toles, Chicago Defender, and Tom Henry, Washington Star, who rode into Paris with me almost a year ago. This is being written in Goetze St. where we have taken over a fine mansion and in the next room is Price Day of the Baltimore Sun.

Thinks He's Lucky

I suppose I must be lucky because many reporters here now have been trying for two months to enter Berlin, but the day after I arrived from the States I was signed up for the trip. Berlin is definitely not a rubble though there are signs of bitter fighting everywhere; even our mansion still has a tree lying across the roof. But the city is quiet and tame compared to the road to Berlin, for on the road I saw the first Russians.

7-14-45

Truly the part of the Russian Army that I saw today is like no other army on earth. They were friendly and waved and saluted as we passed, but our American GI never went to war as they do.

Every kind of vehicle you can imagine is pressed into service. Few American trucks pulling guns, then busses, wagons, horses, bicycles and plain walking. Russians carry their wives and girl friends with them, plus household belongings plus a cow for fresh milk, plus chickens, plus herds of cattle for beef.

Some are mere boys but they look like the tough fighting men they are. They wear medals at all times to show the battles they fought in and many have medals all way across the chest.

As we moved eastward, thousands of German women and children were heading west. They push all they possess on carts, for there are no civilian men or soldiers available.

You see scene after scene like this and think that verily retribution is catching up with the master race. The German blitzkrieg a few years ago scattered millions to the four winds in many countries, but now things are in reverse—it is the German people who flee from the wrath to come.

Making a stop in Halle last night, I had a room with two Chinese correspondents who wrote their stories in Chinese, although both spoke English. It surprised me to learn that London censors can read Chinese.

International Press Party

In our party were French, Belgian, Dutch, British, American, Polish and Brazilian correspondents, including five women. The person speaking only one language was not even recognized.

Before leaving the Weimar hotel, I saw the barmaids and waitresses in tears because our departure meant the arrival of the Russians. Every little Fraulein with a GI boy friend came by to say goodbye. No one can say American soldiers are slow to make friends, even in enemy country.

I overheard the following as two girls passed:

7-14-45

A soldier said to his pal in English: "I would like to date up the one on the left before I go." The girl on the right turned her head and replied in English: "Don't do it, soldier, she isn't worth $65," proving that English is spoken in the most unexpected places.

Not one German with whom I have talked to so far believes Hitler dead.

Tan Yank in Berlin Upsets Army's Plan

BERLIN—At long last I have met my first and only colored GI here. He is here by accident, since the present policy calls for whites only in the area, but his presence makes true the saying that you find one everywhere in the Army, policy notwithstanding.

Meet Pvt. Carl Honesty, who can tell his grandchildren he was the first in the Reich capital and made it by getting lost.

I hopped from a jeep at the Second Armored finance office and there stood Carl on back of a truck unolading coal. He belongs ot the 365th Quartermaster Company, which is somewhere in South Germany. Carl was lost and picked up, but hopes to rejoin his outfit when it is found.

7-14-45

The WORLD TODAY

Chicago Defender

By George S. Schuyler

— IL.

The anti-poll tax bill, having passed the House, will be talked to death in the Senate. The continuation of the FEPC hangs by a very slender thread. The anti-lynching bill has less chance than either. We are "Back to Normalcy." 6-23-45

* * *

IT IS TAPS FOR THE JAPANESE on Okinawa. For many bloody weeks workingmen of slightly different pigmentation, hair and features have fought desperately for an island that would be lost in Lake Erie, and fought bravely, too. What will future generations think of their sacrifice?

* * *

Pending in the Senate is S. 380, the Full Employment Act, which would guarantee economic security to all. Will it pass, or will it suffer the fate of other such legislation? The odds seem to be against it.

* * *

FLORIDA'S ANTI-CLOSED SHOP constitutional amendment has been given the green light by a three-judge Federal Court in Tampa. This glorifies and perpetuates the open shop forever. At the same time the U. S. Supreme Court has voided a Florida law requiring union agents to register themselves and members. You can always count on Florida for reaction!

* * *

Comrade Wm. Z. Foster condemns Comrade Earl Browder "for leading this country's Reds into an unholy alliance with "capitalist imperialism" and abandoning Marxist aims of world-wide revolution. Evidently the days of praising Lincoln and Jefferson are about over. But it was bad news for Reds and fellow travelers when the House Committee on Un-American Activities began last week to investigate Reds in U. S. jobs. That should be revealing! 6-23-45

* * *

BRITISH IMPERIALISM freed Jawaharlal Nehru and other Indian leaders last week and offered India a program for more self-rule. It is another fraud which failed, as expected, to touch on anything fundamental. England demands of India a unity and perfectionism never achieved elsewhere as a price for its independence. The Indians are not fooled.

* * *

Such talk, coupled with somewhat similar proposals with regard to the West Indies made recently, should be regarded merely as a Tory election bid to gullible liberals and laborites. Honest old Winston Churchill called the score when he declared that "I did not become the King's first minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire." 6-23-45

Hinton
Journal

A Commentator Is Amused At A Great Tragedy

Norfolk Guide 3-10-45

THE commentator was vastly amused. He had been broadcasting to a waiting world on Sunday night the details of that so-called hunger strike of 1,000 Negro Seabees at the Port Hueneme Naval Base near Oxnard, California, and how the entire matter had been settled — praise be to Allah — without bloodshed.

MR. HINTON

"The Navy Public Relations office" he spouted in his best Winchellian manner, "reported that no change had occurred in the conditions of which the men complained, but added that 'apparently they just got good and hungry,' and called it off." The commentator chuckled; it was all very amusing. But to theft a trite bit of repartee from a well-known radio program, "It ain't funny, McGee." As a matter of fact, in my opinion, the embroglio bears all the earmarks of a great tragedy. 3-10-45

The commentator, of course, did not know, that the circumstances surrounding this latest "revolt" of Negro Bluejackets against a Navy policy which seeks to relegate them to an inferior status in this branch of the Armed Service, was simply a backwash from that court martial at Yerba, Beuna Islands, California last September, in which 50 Negro sailors were convicted of "mutiny" and sentenced to prison terms at hard labor ranging from eight to 15 years. The alleged mutiny followed the tragic explosion at Port Chicago on July 17, 1944 in which 22 of their buddies were blown to bits.

BRIEF FILED BY NAACP

The case has broken wide open again with the filing of an exhaustive brief on behalf of the convicted men by the legal department of the NAACP. The brief, submitted to Admiral T. L. Gatch, judge advocate general of the U. S. Navy, asserts boldly, among other things, that the verdict should be set aside as there could not be any reason for a mass trial "other than a deliberate attempt to discredit Negro seamen."

About that I wouldn't know. But here are some facts about the trial and the circumstances surrounding the arrest of the men that I do know: 3-10-45

The Port Chicago mutiny trial which lasted 35 days, constituted the largest mass court martial in the war-time Naval history of the United States Navy; the trial court took only 80 minutes, including the lunch hour, to study the record and arrive at a decision in spite of the fact that the record comprised 1,435 single-spaced type-written pages. 3-10-45

That, included among the 50 defendants, all tried for the same crime, was one man who was on sick call during the time; another had his arm in a sling during the alleged disobedience of orders, while still a third, who weighed only 104 pounds, was instructed by Navy doctors NOT to load ammunition under any circumstances;

That the fifty accused seamen were allowed to testify in their own behalf and each categorically denied the charges of "mutiny."

That, in his summation, Lt. G. E. Votlmann, chief defense counsel, described vividly in detail how the defendants were in a state of agitation and genuine fear following the explosion and were therefore unable to carry on their work with the same efficiency they had shown before the tragedy;

That it was brought out in the testimony that on two occasions outright panic reigned in the men's quarters (a) when a freight train passed and cars switched suddenly, and (b) when a truck was being dragged across the barracks and one of the bunks fell accidentally. The evidence revealed that the men actually stampeded to the exits even in the face of armed guards. 3-10-45

And here are some additional facts: It is authoritatively stated by responsible Naval officers that it is customary for the Navy to assign men, who have been involved in an ammunition explosion or serious acident, to shore duty or to complete change of location with new duties.

Navy doctors testified at the court martial that the defendants should have had months of rest and, certainly, a change of scenery or location. Yet, the trial record shows that not one of the accused seamen was allowed any type of furlough after the Port Chicago blast. Instead, about half of these men were actually assigned to details whose job it was to clean up the debris, a task involving the sordid job of picking up what was left of their comrades! 3-10-45

The circumstances surrounding the handling of this incident certainly seems to indicate that the Navy needs to re-examine its policy regarding the treatment of Negro Americans entrusted to its care and particularly the verdict in this case, lest, as one commentator puts it, "the brilliant rainbow colors painted by the 92nd, 93rd Divisions and other gallant units of Negroes in our Armed Forces after this war will be underlined by a more somber and uglier blotch on the racial escutheon."

Today's Guest Column

Daily Worker N.Y.

by Alphaeus Hunton

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER is the Westbrook Pegler of Negro journalism. Practically every week through his two columns in the widely circulated Negro weekly, the Pittsburgh Courier, Schuyler peddles his subversive poison. The hacks in the pay of the Hearst-Patterson-McCormick gang have nothing on this Negro writer. He is against Roosevelt and all who support him, but hastens to the defense of the acknowledged fascist Lawrence Dennis and outfits like Peace Now; he is "profoundly unconcerned about the outcome of the war," and the United Nations are merely something for him to sneer at. 3-8-45

Running true to the form of made-in-Berlin propaganda, Schuyler specializes in redbaiting, parading before his readers every conceivable slander against the Soviet Union and against Communists in this country and abroad. Quite revealing was his explanation given about a year ago to those readers who had condemned his identification of fascism and communism. "I purposely created this uproar," he said, "because I have noticed that a dangerously large percentage of so-called thinking Negroes has swallowed the red propaganda." So Mr. Schuyler sets himself up (or perhaps it isn't self-motivated), like King Canute, to make the tide recede. 3-8-45

But his real purpose, whether deliberate or not, goes much farther than simply attacking the Communists. Liu Liang-mo, who also writes a column for the Pittsburgh Courier, but of a decidedly different character, used that medium in the Feb. 24 issue to confront Schuyler with a whole series of his criminal allegations. Here are a few samples: "The Chinese Reds are pledged to an alliance of China and Russia against the U.S.A. and Britain if the Communists gain control of the Chinese government." "China . . . is being divided between those two boon companions, Stalin and the Mikado." "The ally (Russia) of today may be the enemy of tomorrow."

Says Liu Liang-mo, after reviewing this poisonous tripe: **"Hitler's and Japan's last trump card is to split the unity of the United Nations with anti-communism and anti-sovietism, and it looks like Mr. Schuyler is doing his best in both his columns to serve the purpose of our common enemy."** 3-8-45

THE greatest menace of this writer is in his method of exploiting the Negro's grievances, such as discrimination in the armed forces, and the Negro's concern about the liberation of colonial peoples. At a time when Negroes, along with all other Americans, should be giving the fullest support to the establishment of a system of worldwide collective security—without which it is useless to hope for any improvement in the status of the Negro or colonial peoples—Schuyler says of what he calls the "Crime(a) conference" that "nothing surprising came out of it except the callousness with which the subject of colonies was ignored and the little countries of Europe made the victims of power politics."

* * *

WHAT does Schuyler want? Well, it isn't hard to guess at the answers. A week after the elections last November, Schuyler gave vent to his irritation at the strong support which Negro leaders (and, incidentally, the Negro people) had given in reelecting Roosevelt. He wrote: "As far as a capitalist party can be, the Republicans were right in the campaign. . . . If Negro leaders had to take a capitalistic side, the GOP was the side, but if they were really intelligent, informed and interested in racial welfare, they should have urged their people to vote for Norman Thomas and the Socialist Party, to which the only alternative is ultimate slavery." There you have it! There couldn't be a better illustration of how the ultra-left and the ultra-right travel the same road of reaction. 3-8-45

Schuyler is a disgrace to Negro journalism, a danger to the Negro people and to the nation. He cannot be permitted to continue his slanderous and defeatist scribblings. A flood of letters of protest should be sent by all progressive-minded individuals and organizations to Mr. P. L. Prattis, executive editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, 2628 Centre Avenue, Pittsburgh 19, Pa. Schuyler must go!

Max Johnson's Voice Comes in From Italy

Kansas City Call 3-9-45

The voice of Max Johnson, war correspondent in Italy for The Call and the Afro-American, came through clearly and distinctly on the Negro Newspaper Week broadcast, Friday, March 2, over the CBS network. In the Kansas City area, the program was heard over KMBC, Columbia station, which re-broadcast the program at 10:15 p. m. The original broadcast was heard at 6:15 p. m.

Johnson speaking from Paris told of activities of Negro Troops in the European Theater of Operations.

From London spoke Randy Dixon of the Pittsburgh Courier.

Fletcher Martin, NNPA correspondent recently returned from the South Pacific, spoke from Godman Field, Ft. Knox, Ky., describing the work of the 477th bombardiers.

Friday's broadcast was the second nation-wide radio program given in celebration of the 118th anniversary of the Negro press. The first was heard over the NBC hook-up Saturday, Feb. 24.

CASE OF W. B. ZIFF

He Dreams of Fairness And Equality to All Men, But Does Not Practice It

Pittsburgh Courier . 5-19-45

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

WILLIAM B. ZIFF now writes of high and lofty principles from his citadel, way up in the towering Empire State Building in New York. He has written about the "Rape of Palestine," the "Coming Air War Over Germany," and has won a deserving audience with his latest effort, "The Gentlemen Talk of Peace." Mr. Ziff expounded some of his theories to a group of colored newspaper men, just a few days ago, and what he had to say has unloosened a torrent of invectives and criticisms against him. According to him, Marcus Garvey was "an able and inspired man of genius" and his ideas of "Back to Africa" were eminently correct. We disapprove of this conclusion and we also decry Mr. Ziff for the manner in which he has dealt with the American colored people.

Mr. Bibb

He is now a famous writer, rich and affluent. He is the publisher of the magazines "Popular Photography," "Aviation," "Popular Science" and several other periodicals. He is a keen thinker, a careful student and a capable writer. His works reflect independent research, deep penetration and a very vivid imagination. Ziff is a smart man. But when we analyze his conclusions, consider his early beginning, and reflect upon his crafty system, we are constrained to believe that William B. Ziff is indeed a callous sort of a fellow, who is utterly unmindful of the colored Americans, whose newspapers laid the foundation for his wealth and affluence. 5-19-45

WE KNOW of no colored people now on the Ziff payroll. None are to be seen in his resplendent New York offices, nor any in his handsome Chicago chambers, but that is not the way it should be. We first met Ziff around the break of 1920. He came shambling into our dusty, dingy newspaper office soliciting cuts or engravings for his firm, "The Uplift Publishing Company." His sole claim to fame and poverty was the publication of "Ten Story" Magazine, a fifth-rate yellow back, without merit. But Bill Ziff maintained a personable smile and an ingratiating mien. We asked him if he had overlooked the fertile field of advertizing in colored newspapers. His eyes flashed as he worked his fingers nervously. A short while later, this intrepid young man, who had barely turned twenty, announced the formation of Finucane and Ziff, Publishers' Representatives for the "Negro Field." Then and there he and his crowd started off to town.

We never heard what became of Finucane, but the firm of W. B. Ziff & Co. set about to tie up all of the advertisement in all of the colored newspapers and they all but succeeded.

ZIFF, who now offers panaceas for world peace, condemns exploitation and deplores racism, speedily captured most of the advertising patrons of colored newspapers and by force of necessity the colored publishers were compelled to pay him 10 per cent as Publishers' Representative, 15 per cent agency commission and 2 per cent cash discount. He formed shrewd alliances with manufacturers of bleaches and straighteners, he fashioned burlesque layouts in his copy. He cornered "incense, lucky stones and charm purveyors" and it was not long before colored newspapermen had to bow and scrape to Ziff or get no ads. Ziff, according to reports, promoted a product grotesquely styled "Zura Kinkout." But unfortunately Zura took out both the kinks and hair itself. Ziff was unperturbed, nevertheless, and set out in the Hoover election to control the political copy of colored papers. Ziff's list of colored newspapers was the last word in the advertising market, until Vann and Lewis of The Pittsburgh Courier called the halt and broke the charm and chain of Ziff's success.

But Ziff is quoted as having stated that he had already made his pile. During the last few years he has ceased to struggle along these lines. Other fields seemed greener and Ziff packed up his troubles and forgot the colored publishers from whom he had waxed fat. 5-19-45

NOW HE TELLS us that Garvey was a genius. He evidently does not have the documented evidence on this subject at hand, nor do his conclusions exhibit the careful study that he has given other issues. He reveals his ignorance of Garvey's attitude toward the Ku Klux Klan and toward mulattoes. He erroneously denies that Garvey was chauvinistic and was permeated with racism. Ziff reveals surprising ignorance of the Garvey movement and contempt for the intelligent opinion of men like DuBois, Trotter and hosts of others.

His writings about colored Americans, in the "Gentlemen Talk of Peace," are the most unscholarly parts of his book. When he states that "a great portion of American Negroes might find in Africa what the Huguenots and early English sought in the United States," he disclosed a defeatism and fatalism that we do not share. But Ziff's case is strange indeed. He practiced exploitation, racism and hypocrisy, but preaches Peace, Fraternalism and Back to Africa.

Afro-American Journalists Had Busy Time In Sierra Leone: Tubbs Addressed Students

1-9-45 West African Pilot

FREETOWN.—The three Afro-American journalists, Messrs Cashin, Tubbs, and Young, who bade Sierra Leone good-bye on Tuesday morning, December 12 last, when they left for Monrovia, hardly had a breathing space during their stay here. 1-9-45

They met both prominent European and African members of the community, and visited many places of interest.

Their comrades of the Sierra Leone Press Association gave a garden party in their honour at the Victoria Park on Friday, December 8 from 4.00 to 6.00 p.m.

They then had the opportunity of talking informally to many citizens.

The association also gave a dinner party in their honour at the City Hotel, Oxford Street, on the eve of their departure.

Another important dinner party that day attended as guests of honour was that given by the Freetown Dinner Club, a mixed club of Europeans and Africans, on Saturday, December 9 at the City Hotel. 1-9-45

They met a representative gathering of Freetown clubs, unions, and societies at the home of their host, Dr G. C. E. Ruffell, on Monday, December 11, when they discussed some aspects of club life in this country.

They also had talks with the Sierra Leone Bar Association, the Medical Practitioners Union, and the National Congress of British West Africa (Sierra Leone Section).

At the invitation of the Sierra Leone Students Union, Mr Vincent Tubbs addressed a public meeting on Sunday, December 10, at 5 30 p.m. on "The Achievements of the American Negro."

He showed a highly appreciative audience how the American Negro was rising above his difficulties to greater heights in various spheres of life.

1-9-45

Freetown said good-bye reluctantly to this interesting trio who, by coming to Africa, were making contact with the home of their ancestors.

Many of us here hope that they are the forerunners of our American cousins who will, by visiting West Africa and taking keen interest in our welfare and development, help us in the onward march towards self-government.

Liberia To Greet Trio Of Newspaper People

West End News

3-19-45

MONROVIA, Liberia—(ANP)—Official circles here are looking forward to a visit by a trio of newspaper people from the United States. Those who are expected to make the trip are James B. Cashin, General Counsel of the Chicago Defender; P. B. Young, Jr., editor, Journal and Guide and Mrs. Betty Murphy Phillips, one of the premier reporters of the Afro-American.

Visas and instructions were understood to have been completed in the United States sometime ago for the group which will come over by clipper.

Officials here are hoping that the trip will be a continuous one without the hazard of waits and delays. Dr. Jackson Davis of the General Education board and Thomas M. Campbell of Tuskegee who flew over last month on a trip during which they will make an educational survey, were four weeks making the trip. 3-19-45

They were held back in Brazil, and again in Dakar, it taking them more than two weeks to get out of Dakar. They arrived safely, however, and have been at Kakatah inspecting the Booker T. Washington institute there for the past week.

Dixie Doings

Afro-American

BY J. FARLEY RAGLAND

The "good white folks" of Hicksville, Va., appreciated the unforgettable service of local boys in the armed forces. They felt deeply their debt of gratitude to the gallant lads who had toiled, bled and died that the light of liberty might continue shining brightly aloft. And so, the "good white citizens" decided to erect an honor roll.

J. F. Ragland

The honored scroll was a thing of architectural beauty! Upon the Courthouse Square it beamed, not far from a memorial statue for Confederate dead. All through the county echoed the timely strain—"We are going to have an honor roll for our service men."

When it came time for the names to be affixed, a prominent colored matron of the town spoke to the white carpenters as they worked—"Where are the colored boys?" she asked. The carpenter went through a long rigmarole of talk and ended up saying—". . . and, you see, the colored boys will be over here."

The lady looked the way she must have felt, as she said . . . "unh, unh—I just knew they had to be jim crowed." 6-23-45

Jim Crow Listing

And jim crowed they were! The white names were to the right of the roll and the colored names to the left. Now the "good white folks" might have meant well with their honor roll, but I'm wondering did they not realize that they were fostering and perpetuating the very evil that our boys were over there fighting against!

In another Southside Virginia community they had such an honor roll, but the service men were not jim crowed! In my opinion this particular scroll, with its democratic system of listing names, truly served its purpose. The one with the customary Dixie pattern did not.

As more of our boys arrive home from the various fighting fronts, we must prepare ourselves to expect many honorary occasions of perhaps good intent, but where old jim crow will attempt to play his traditional part.

Whenever this occurs, just how should we act as loyal citizens? A judicious answer to this might carry us a long way upon our journey down Freedom Road.!

Wac's in London Having 'Swelegant' Time - Tubbs

AFRO-AMERICAN 4-21-45 Balt., Md.

Barracks "Not So Hot"; Wacs Are Headed for France Soon; Our Nurses Care for Everybody

By VINCENT TUBBS
AFRO War Correspondent in Germany

LONDON—(Via Air Mail)—It's happened again. Maybe it's because we in America are smug or we just don't travel enough. But whatever the cause, I've not found England as visualized. The same thing happened in Australia in 1943; and again in Africa in 1944.

Vincent Tubbs

England, this spring, is fresh and green and beautiful.

I've toured around from the "bonny banks of the Clyde" through Glasgow, Manchester, Warrington, Buxton, Tostock, Derby, Newcastle, Cambridge, Coventry, Rugby, Startford, and Birmingham, and I've seen nothing indicative of what should have happened to the tempers, nerves and attitudes of a people who've been in the front lines of war for six years.

The English are imperturbable and thoroughly adjusted to wartime life. They've learned to line up for an egg and a pound of meat a week or to ride a bus.

American aid has eased what must have been the meager days at the start. Food is not abundant but there is enough and it's good when prepared with care and imagination.

Despite the V-bombs still falling in certain areas while I visited them and even German planes in strafing raids in some sectors, people were on the streets shopping or just strolling on Sundays and in London's Hyde Park—only place in the world a man can say what he damnwell pleases without fear of reprimand — the crowds gathered to hear Communist or religious fanatics whose soapboxes sat on the rims of a tremendous robomb crater.

Attitude Toward Nazi Weapon

One Londoner summed up England's attitude toward Hitler's diabolical V-weapons by saying they're not only inaccurate but they've got to find England after crossing the Channel; then they've got to find his town, next his street, his house and, maybe, his room. On top of that he might be down the street at the pub (bar).

The people don't look as shabby as I'd expected — not nearly so shabby as some of the Australians did in 1943 or the British colonial workers in Africa who would have you believe their frazzled and patched shirts and trousers are necessitated by the war.

Most people look clean and well groomed. Stores have plenty displayed in their windows but certain items still call for oodles of ration coupons. Nevertheless, the English seem to manage somehow.

Probably one of the most amusing and most prevalent things in London is its taxicabs.

The cabs are four cylinder jobs with bodies that look a great deal like the old Sunday buggies of the Gay Nineties. Horsepower is so low a driver wouldn't approach an anthill' without changing gears. He sits out front in an open part (rain, sleet or snow) and you sit in a snug encasement that has neat leather upholstering and an inch thick carpet.

Sliding Glass Partition

Communication is through a sliding glass partition like those you've seen in the limousines of the lousy rich.

The little cabs scoot along the streets at breakneck speed and can stop on a dime. When pedestrians fail to move out of the way the drivers give them a quick but thorough blessing out. Fares are reasonable but you must always tip the driver.

I stepped out one day after a 50-cent ride, handed over a half crown and asked "Is that correct?" The fellow said, "Aye, laddie, it's correct but it ain't right." I tossed him another shilling and a happy friendship was born.

Bicycles run the cabs a close second in prevalence.

What strikes you immediately when you see the people of England is their pink cheeks.

Rouge isn't needed. I've just come to understand why Australians call British "pommies." It's because their cheeks look like pomegranates. The sharp winds make them reddish almost to the glowing point and, strangely, without doing the same to noses.

Manual Tasks

Women do all sorts of manual tasks. In stations it's nothing to see one manhandling a truckload of baggage. They drive trucks, trash wagons and buses. And you know they manned lot of guns during London's less happy days.

The Scotch are the best liked of the people of the Isles. A few Canadians I saw, who should certainly be pro-British since they're a part of the Commonwealth, asked, "Do you dislike the Limeys as much as we do?"

Colored troops who were stationed in Scotland before coming to Wales also express a preference.

I wasn't able to put a finger on the exact reason for Scottish popularity but it was discernible when they turn more quickly to assist a newcomer than the Welshmen who are more urban in their attitude.

Londoners are somewhat like New Yorkers. They let you paddle your own canoe. Glasgowans are like Atlantans, solicitous and hospitable.

At Manchester I saw Katherine Taylor of Philly who used to be an AFRO employee. She works in a club run by Chester Gray, Cleveland hubby of an old pal, "Izzy" Chisholm of Philly.

Initiation of Hostesses

The night I was around they were having a candlelight initiation of some new hostesses. It was like a Christmas candlelight service and the girls made pledges "to do everything in our power to make the soldiers happy." The boys made bawdy cracks.

In another city nearby are some fifteen of the nurses who went to Liberia back in '42 as part of the first contingent of colored nurses to serve overseas in this war. They are augmented with 30-odd others working in a hospital where they nurse everybody.

They say they don't mind nursing the sundry colors. Their job is to bring comfort to the ailing and if a man's white it makes no difference to them.

They've nursed Germans and nobody broke out in a rash. No nasty acts by the Germans were noted and if there were nasty remarks they weren't understood anyhow.

Lieut. Catherine Harris, Germantown, Pa., asked about a pal, Lieut. Margaret Mayer, who's in the Pacific. Lieut. Louise Jacobs Manly, NYC, whom I first met at Fort Bragg, N.C., in 1942 and promised to look up overseass, is in the group. Neither Manly nor I ever dreamed the meeting would take place in England in 1945.

Everywhere I went I saw Red Cross workers. At one place Mrs. Dorothy Johnson, Chicago, and Miss Carrie Wilson, Little Rock, were opening the largest ARC field club in England. It has three connected quonset huts that house a snack bar, ballroom, reading room, library and lounge. Swank would be understatement.

Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks, ex-Chicagoan who has been over here since **before that** and is married to a retired British RAF officer, was among the visiting ARC workers. She knows both AFRO correspondents who preceded this one in ETO.

Mrs. Betty Phillips, she said, should have been allowed to stay over and do her job. She was only suffering from "flight nerves" and fatigue. Ollie Stewart, she feels, is the best correspondent, white or colored, who ever worked in ETO.

Miss Julia Johnson, Indianapolis; Mrs. Rose Patterson, Chicago, and James Jackson, Camden, N.J., accountant, were others around. It was a nice party and in the officers club conversation went like this:

"Lieutenant, whatcha putting down?"

"Poppa, this is a good war."

"Whatcha gonna do when it's over?"

"Start another one, man. Start another one—just like this one."

Wac's at Opening

Some Wac's came down for the club opening. Officers accompanying them were Major Charity Adams, Capt. Vera Harrison, Hamilton, O., Lieuts. Mercedes Welcker Jordan, NYC, and Corrie Sherrard, Atlanta.

It was interesting to watch some of the soldiers. A few of them had made wallflowers of themselves all evening, although there were plenty English girls around to dance with.

Then, as soon as the Wac's came in, these same wallflowers were electrified into some of the most violent jitterbugs you ever saw. Some guys are just prejudice, I guess.

Among the Wac's at the party were Pvts. Deloris Ruddock, 1338 T Street, NW, Washington; Thelma Green, 1930 Montrose Street Philly; Romay Johnson, Dahlgren Va.; Sarah Morgan, Rome, Ga. Marie McKinsey, 613 Columbia Road, Washington; Cpls. Ruth Jefferson, Piqua, O; Connie Hernandez, Chelsea, Mass., and Christel George, Birmingham, Ala.

Pfc. Hilda Douglas, tiny freckled lass I knew in Baltimore, was around and sends greetings to the Lofton sisters in the 1200 block Lanvale Street.

Having Swelegant Time

The Wac's are having a generally "swelegant" time. Every nearby unit wants to entertain them. Sometimes they travel long miles to attend parties and there's never a he-male shortage in their recreation room.

Some of the GI's misinterpret their mission over here at first, however.

Seems they broke down the letters W-A-C to mean Women Army Comforters and barged in with carnal ideas. The girls straightened them out—but quick, but good.

I'm not impressed with the Wac's barracks and working setup. It's a long mass of adjoining frame buildings something like those erected in Washington as temporary offices — but not so nice.

They seemed a little dirty, cold and shackly—not half so nice as army barracks on Stateside and in other parts of England where troops are set up in warm quonset huts.

It doesn't matter much, however, because the contingent is booked to move to France soon, and I'm sure they will be much better provided for there.

In another part of England which I reached by crossing verdantly green heaths fenced off with hedgerows or stone stacked thousands of years ago, I found a battalion combat support quartermaster trucks.

To get to the place I rode (purposely) along a road built 2000 years ago when the Romans invaded and held certain portions of England. (Get your history books, children!)

It's fenced off with 3-foot high barriers made from millions of stone placed by hand and so neatly interwoven they can't be pushed over. The stone weaving art has been lost through the years but the billions of stones are there to remind you that at one time in history white men enslaved each other; so you muse that the lot of black men in Africa and the Pacific Isles is not helpless.

Clubmobile

Ila Gilmore, 1136 S. 24th Street, Philly; Ida Wood, Spelmanite from Somerset, Ky.; Alice Meachem, Charleston, S.C., and Alees Creasy, Columbus, O., were around with their clubmobile—only one for colored in ETO.

They told a spine-tingling tale of having been caught on a highway when Jerry strafing planes came along to do them dirt. Happily, all survived.

Among enlisted men I talked with are:

Sgt. Benjamin Collins, NYC; Charles Mosely, Kansas City; Alton Buter, Providence, R.I.; Bob Smith, Waukegan, Ill.; Ollie Franklin, Cincy; Willie Mays, Montgomery, Ala.; Harry Grant, Columbus, Ga.; James Gough, 826 Eighteenth Street, Northeast, Washington; Thomas Harris, Cincy; Jessie Robinson, Detroit; Wilbur Dody, Cincy;

Cpls. John Smith, Boston; Percy Shands, 1820 Pressman Street, Bal-timore; Ernest Bartlett, Indianapolis; William Clark, NYC; James Watley, Pueblo, Colo.; Clarence Keene, Danville, Va.; James Adams, Detroit; Donald Rudd..., Westchester, Pa.; James Jones, Greenville, N.C.; Sam ...pare, Huntsville, Ala.; Elmer Hawkins, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.; Richard Johnson, Port Lavaca, Tex.; Percy Hanner, Pittsburgh, and James Grundy, Indianapolis;

Pvts. Gus Hill, Littleton, Ohio; J. W. Mitchell, Shreveport; Jonathan Newsome, Chicago; Thomas Chaplin, NYC; Israel Lawrence, New Orleans; Johnny Flowers, Greenville, Miss.; Claude Hite, Halifax, Va.

Gary Cannon, Detroit; Forest Hardy, Atlanta; John Archibald, Chicago; Robert Joyner, Gulfport, Miss.; Ernest Dodd, Kansas City; Willie Cunningham, Springfield, Ohio; Robert White, Miami.

Officers of the unit are Capts. W. C. Underdown, Washington; Linwood Bradley, Chicago, and Lieut. Lloyd Fletcher, Yazoo, Miss.

False Attack Story Makes Afro-American Germans Run from Tubbs

Baltimore, Md.

By VINCENT TUBBS

AFRO War Correspondent with U.S. Troops in Germany

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SEVENTH ARMY FRONT — (Via Air Mail)—Until I discovered the reason today, I was beginning to think myself a likely candidate for "Big Bad Wolf No. 1." 5-6-45

Traveling far out in front on the heels of spearheading elements of the Seventh Army, I have entered many cities where our fighting troops have not been seen and where our rear echelon supply setups have not been reached.

Many Frightened

In such cases, I became the first colored American many of the residents of the town had ever seen. Some glared and pointed. Some slammed their doors and pulled their curtains. Little children scooted around corners or ran yelping to their mothers.

I was beginning to feel pretty badly about the thing until this afternoon when I came upon a copy of the Frankische Tageszeitung, a German propaganda paper circulated in the vicinity of the Nazi shrine, Nuernberg.

Reason for Alarm

There was the reason, in a big headline: 5-5-45

"Neger vergewaltigten deutsche Frauen in Iphofen Amerikaner bringen die schwarze Schmach in deutsches Land." 5-5-45

Now my German is fairly good, but I sometimes fail to get a few unfamiliar words, and as I was figuring the thing out I was thinking about the people back in Heidelberg, Darmstadt and Wurzburg who had told me they are favorably impressed with the good behavior of colored troops because they had been told they would "run amuck" in their towns.

When it finally soaked in, I was reading:

"Negroes Rape German Women in Iphofen; Americans Bring the Black Scourge to the German Land."

I went on to decipher the story which said, in essence, that although Iphofen had been declared an open city because there are hospitals there, the Americans came in with tanks and infantrymen and colored soldiers . . . hundreds of the latter.

Attack Story Told

The alleged eyewitness account went on to tell that the American troops plundered a liquor supply, the result being that "Negroes and Americans were totally drunk . . . and please, Mr. Reader, don't miss the distinction drawn here."

Then, so the tale goes, the two groups began a house-to-house chase of girls and wives, many of whom were raped. The postmaster is reported to have defended his womenfolk from a colored soldier and was shot.

Next day the American commander is supposed to have investigated but "naturally the Negroes were not caught" and now the town is 'frightridden'" over the occupation by colored soldiers and their behavior.

Propaganda Lie

That about covers what the paper says, which is obviously a typical Goebbels propaganda lie. I have been past the open city of Iphofen several times and I have good reason to believe there are not and never have been any colored troops in the town.

Because it is an open city, big healthy MP's stand at every road entrance to keep out all unauthorized personnel.

The thing that gets me is that the people are being crippled . . . and I say crippled because I believe like a fellow newsman who contends, very philosophically, "He who salts my coffee ruins my digestion, but he who aborts my information cripples me for life."

It's too bad about these people, and that's why we've got to kill so many of them and wreck so many of their cities—so they won't go around telling lies like this and the little children won't run from me.

Ain't it awful?

Correspondent Raps Articles Done In Dialect

4-27-45

Wonders Whether War Reporting Has Been Honest

(U. S. War Correspondent, ANP)

SOMEWHERE IN GERMANY — (ANP)— Since D-Day in Europe more than one million words (a week) have been written by newspapermen covering the achievements, valor and heroics of American soldiers. This mountain of verbiage is equivalent to 1,700 full length novels per week.

Of this great mass of material submitted by hundreds of reporters, photographers, magazine writers, radio script authors and broadcasters only a little less than two percent has been deleted by hard boiled censors.

WORDS ARE WEAPONS

Those modern-day historians play a tremendous role in information, educational services and the shaping of public opinion. Words are weapons that can explode with the thunder of centuries of reaction or the power of truth and progressivism. Therefore the consideration here is what have these chroniclers been writing about the contribution of Negro troops and what amount of space have home publications given their activities.

We are wondering if this reporting has been straight, objective writing or whether it has been angled to fit the framework of outmoded stereotypes still clutched at by the fascists and tery clan. Have these dispatches analyzed logically, interpreted ethically?

Civilian newspapers seldom reach us but we have some editions now from the daily press that appear to be typical. One is from the deep south another from the middle west and one from the east. Items about Negroes are scarce but when found run in this vein: 4-27-45

USES DIALECT

One story of an FA outfit is included. Enlisted personnel is quoted in atrocious dialect and are saying the most ridiculous things. Again an officer with an engineering unit is quoted. He is placed in a ludicrous situation and likewise is making absurd statements.

4-27-45

Now the facts in the matter are that army commanders will not tolerate stupidity in field artillery organizations where a high degree of technical perfection is required And indentical qualifications must be met by all candidates aspiring for the officer class. While it must be admitted that mediocrity and inefficiency is found among officers even these weaklings, white or black are not idiots. 4-27-45

There is something missing in the big story of this great adventure. It is the real, the human, the un-biased chapter on the sacrifices and bravery of Negro soldiers. Until that link is inserted the epic will remain incomplete.

WEEK-END CHATS

Plaindealer

By

Kansas City, Kan.

JAMES A. HAMLETT, JR.

3-2-45

RACE RELATIONS is a twofold proposition . . . it works both ways. Perhaps if we would all practice the Golden Rule, "Do Unto Others As You Would Have Them Do Unto You," there would be no need for race relation movements. Most race relation programs take up one side of the issue . . . the short comings of the colored brothers are aired and good advice is given him as to how he can adjust himself to the standards set up by the white man in order that friction can be avoided. But in my opinion, the thing works both ways. There needs to be some adjustment on both sides of the fence. Negroes need to respect white people and white people need to respect colored people. . . . The other day a white drunk was molesting a pretty Negro woman on a crowded street car. The man became so offensive until the woman got off. . . . His insults only provoked laughter from the motorman and other white passengers . . . Why? Because most white people think that Negro women can't be insulted! If this scene had been in the reverse, the police department, the fire department, Navy, Air Force and Army would all perhaps been called out to teach a Negro how to respect white women. . . .

It is at this point that race relations can do a great job in educating the masses that what is fair for the goose is fair for the gander. . . . If Negro men are going to be forced to respect white women in public places by the law and public demand, then white men should be forced to respect Negro women who must ride the street cars to and from work. . . . Why laugh when a white man insults a Negro woman by putting his hands on her and blowing his sweet lucy breath in her face; and cry "LYNCH" when a Negro man does the same to a white woman? Insults are insults. . . . Disrespect is disrespect . . . regardless of the color of a person. The law should work both ways! Public demand should work both ways! The public should resent disrespectful conduct regardless who is involved. . . . Conduct is not one sided. . . . There are hoodlums in both races and it is up to race relation programs to build up a sentiment that will make both races have respect for each other. When this is done, a better understanding will come about and a lot of trouble can be avoided.

Lauds Negro Press For Fearlessness

Chicago Defender

I am glad to see on the editorial page of the Chicago Defender, issue of May 5, the question asking, "Is the Negro Press Inflammatory?" My answer is a loud No! It is very strange that the good pious white folks get so upset when the truth is printed in a Negro paper.

We, the Negro people, would never know who our friends or foes are if it were not for the fearless and free Negro press—more power to it.

As long as truth is being given to the masses of the race, nothing is to be feared and I believe the awakening masses of Negroes appreciate the fact that they can get all news of our activities at home and abroad in the various battlefields. 6-9-45

If democracy means anything at all, it must include the freedom of the Negro press. I read nearly all of the papers, weekly and daily, but it is the Negro weekly that gives me the truth and enlightenment that I seek. Keep up the good work and also keep the enemies of the race squirming.—Clifford W. Smith, Los Angeles, Calif.

Today's Guest Column

Daily Worker N.Y.

by Alphaeus Hunton

EXIT the invincible (in 1941) German Wehrmacht! Two down and one to go!

The Nazi grand strategy, desperately acted out up to the very end, was to split the Allied powers, isolating the Soviet Union. It failed. And with it crumbled Hitler's sole hope of victory.

The war in the west is over. The war in the east gathers momentum. Meanwhile, in San Francisco—despite some bungling diplomacy and distorted press reports of a most unhelpful sort—the work continues of creating a permanent, indestructible coalition of the United Nations in order to preserve what has now been one-half won.

Very heartening was the announcement last Sunday of the wide area of agreement reached among the four inviting powers on proposed amendments to Dumbarton Oaks. And it did not escape your notice, I trust, that among the agreed-upon amendments was the Soviet-sponsored one for **"protection of fundamental freedoms, self-determination and equal rights of peoples without regard to race, language, religion or sex."**

It was agreed by the U.S., British, Chinese and Soviet delegates to include this principle in the statements of purposes of the General Organization (Chapter I), of the General Assembly (Chapter V) and of the Arrangements for International Economic and Social Co-operation (Chapter IX).

* * *

ALSO made public last Sunday was the text of the U.S. proposals for an international colonial trusteeship. There is no space to review these important proposals here (full interpretation and editorial comment on them are carried in the May issue of the bulletin of the Council on African Affairs). But I do wish to comment on one weakness of the proposals which it seems to me important to correct if we are to avoid the danger of disunity among the five major powers.

According to the American plan, the agent of the General Assembly in supervising all areas which come under the trusteeship arrangements (except the "strategic" areas, which come under the Security Council's supervision) will be a Trusteeship Council. This would "consist of specially qualified representatives, designated (a) one each by the states administering trust territories; and (b) one each by an equal number of other states named for three-year periods by the General Assembly."

Now surely all of the Big Five should have permanent representation in this important body. Unity among them in dealing with the question of colonies is fundamentally necessary. At present only Britain and France, of the Big Five, hold colonial mandates. When the final peace terms are made, the United States will also most probably assume such mandates. **But what about the Soviet Union and China?**

TO REMOVE any doubts about their status on this Trusteeship Council, clause "a" in the passage just quoted needs revision to read: "One representative each from the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, France and China, and from any other state administering trust territories."

One more point. As we have said many times in this column, to win the confidence and cooperation of the colonial peoples in the new trusteeship plan, it is essential that they have representation and voice in the international supervisory body. This, also, should be guaranteed in the composition of the Trusteeship Council.

African Names a Problem:

AFRO-AMERICAN Ed.

Bath in a Pan Is Luxury

By VINCENT TUBBS
AFRO War Correspondent

MONROVIA, Liberia (Via Air Mail)—The army installation near here employs large numbers of native Africans as orderlies and maintenance workers around the camp and landing strip, and these natives have about the world's strangest conglomeration of names. There are innumerable Charlies—Charlie No. 1, Charlie No. 2 and on and on. One is named Blue Moon Tavern and another called Last Boy.

Tubbs

Some take their names from money. There are "Two Shilling," "Six Bits," and "Silver Dollar," and "Red Cent."

Too Hard for GI's

The story goes that most of the Africans appearing at the employment shack when a call went out for workers could only identify themselves by their tribal names—Momolu and Famata and Fatu. The GI's couldn't pronounce them, so they gave each a name.

In other instances the African workers coined their own names. One fellow calls himself "Poor No Friend" and another "Motor Pool No. 1."

Meat Ball

A steward boy applying for a job in a mess hall told the sergeant he didn't have a name. This fellow now answers to "Meat Ball Dammit."

The sergeant really meant to christen him Meat Ball but made the mistake of adding word which the African understood to be a part of the name.

Near the camp there are quarters for the African workers—some for married men and a separate setup for single men. A small fracas resulted in the married men's village being put off limits to single men and the village is now named "Smell, No Taste."

Bath in a Pan

Unless you are a member of or are favored by a member of the "elite" in Monrovia, you bathe like a soldier in the field except that you are privileged to stand in a neat white bathtub and pour the water over yourself.

Soldiers in the field use their pith helmets as bath tubs, dipping washcloths into them and pouring the excess over the body to desoap.

Out here you have a dish pan or a bucket full of water. For all of this luxury you pay about the same prices as the Waldorf-Astoria would ask.

$10 to Share Room

First place of residence of two members of this commission was a Pension House which is the French-English way of saying boarding house. We spent two nights there and had two meals. It cost us $10 each to share the room. The lavatory was a typical African "thunderbox" and the bathtub a large tin thing like a wash tub.

Currently a member of the American colony residing at Ducor Hall. There are seven of us here, each paying $5 per day.

Col. John B. West, Major Granville Woodson, CWO Harold Jordan, MM Paul Davis, Miss Vashti Hall and Mrs. Inez Butler make up the roster. The landlord will salt away $900 for keeping us a month.

Liberians on the streets have repeatedly urged that I write stories telling Americans that they are much wanted and will be much welcomed to help this country in its "nation building."

Hot Springs, a Gambler's Haven, 'Bathes the World'

Daily Talk Concerns $4000 Poker Hands; Dice Table Yields $900 for a Player; Radio-Active Water Is Main Attraction

Malvern Avenue in Hot Springs, Ark., where sportsmen around the country come to bet thousands daily in poker and dice. Arrow points to Pythian Hotel and Bath House; arrow 2 shows Woodmen's Good Samaritan Hotel, which is having money troubles.

By B. M. PHILLIPS

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—This spa which boasts "we bathe the world," is a gambler's paradise. While it is renowned for radio-active water, which is a valuable aid in curing arthritis, neuritis, rheumatism and other related ailments, sportsmen flock here because gambling is flourishing. In former years, horse racing was the main attraction; now it's cards and dice. Thousands of dollars is bet and the sky's the limit.

B. M. Phillips

In three blocks of Malvern Avenue—the heart of the colored area, where the Pythian Hotel and Bath House is located, are nearly a dozen "spots" (many with tavern fronts) which house a back or upstairs room for gambling.

A $4,000 Poker Hand

One owner, who is typical of the others, claims money is not as plentiful as in racing years. But daily talk is about the $4,000 poker hand the night before. (For gamblers: the winner had deuces with 9 high, the loser (a D.C. sportsman) had deuces eight high.)

Bets in poker games range from small change to thousands. Several nights ago a Western business man wagered $1,000 on a pair of 10's; put up his $2500 diamond to call the next bet and lost to a player who made a pair of kings on the fifth and last card.

$2400 Poker—$900 Dice

Just this past Sunday, a D.C. sportsman won $2400 on one poker hand. (He held a pair of queens.) Lesser amounts are wagered on the dice table, but last week one player hauled in a $900 take.

Two types of dice are shot. In one, called Banking Crap, no one "fades" but the bank or house man, and players may bet that the "shooter" will throw one of six "field" numbers, that he "won't pass" or "will pass."

The other is labeled round-table craps, or pastime game, where any player can "fade" and the house cuts 5 cents on each bet, no matter how small.

Skin, another gambler's game, is played sometimes as well as policy, but not numbers.

Gamblers Professionals

Most gamblers are professionals, but anyone may enter any of the several spots and look on or hazard a bet at will. It's best to look on!

Several onlookers have been heard to remark that "just watching big-money bets makes me sweat."

Some of the operators of gambling joints move to other cities after the season is over here. Biggest time of the year is from February to June.

One Eastern sportsman who operates a big-city club, had some trouble in getting the games started in the place where he has an interest because the local "boys" said nix to an out-of-town operator. Others get by because while they don't spend the entire year here, they establish legal residence.

"Protection" Goes to City

Gambling operators, at least some of them, pay "protection" for the privilege of operating.

This "protection," formerly paid to a syndicate at the rate of $400 to $500 a month, is reportedly given by the city and the fees are lower. One operator said he paid nobody.

Pythian Bathing 450 Day

For those who aren't sportsmen, the biggest attraction is the baths and the Pythian Bath House, only colored resort, is bursting at the seams.

Although it has facilities to handle 350, it is bathing over 450 a day (200 are men).

Water comes from a U.S. Government reservation and is piped to the hotel at a cost of $60 a year per tub. Pythian has 12 tubs for men, 6 for women. Normal temperature of the water when it comes from the spring is 180 degrees fahrenheit

Biggest headache Pythian has this year is handling the unusual number of women bathers (250) in its 6 tubs. Often women come to the hotel lobby at midnight to wait in line for early baths the next day.

Adams, Pythian Head, Here

There's always a mad scramble among the females for early baths and fisticuffs have been narrowly averted on several occasions. Oscar W. Adams, Pythian supreme chancellor, is here to help straighten out the kinks.

Pythian can house only 170 residents in the hotel section and others are clamoring for rooms which rent from $2 to $3.50 a day.

On the top floor of the building is the Alice Eve Memorial Hospital operated by Dr. John Eve, and many go there for medical care. William C. Hueston, Elks' commissioner of education, is a patient.

No Water at Woodmen's

Woodmen's Good Samaritan Hotel, which has not opened as a bath house for several years, is still having money trouble, but those in the know predict that when it can pay off a $200,000 RFC loan its operation will relieve congestion at Pythian.

Peg Leg Bates, famed one-legged dancer, and Jackie (Moms) Mabley, comedian, headed the bill at a benefit show Saturday night—proceeds to "help turn the water on" at Woodmen's.

Dr. Phipps Has Seen Wonders

Dr. Harold Phipps, director at Pythian, who has practiced here thirty-seven years, can attest to the curative value of the water. He's seen people come in wheel chairs and on crutches and walk after 6 or 8 weeks of baths.

Although Hot Springs is a typical jim-crow town, relations between the races are friendly, due in part to the fact that most are out-of-towners. Local population numbers in excess of 25,000, about 5,000 colored.

The town boasts no colored movie houses but white theaters admit colored to the peanut gallery.

There are no street cars and colored traditionally ride in rear of buses. Most choose cabs. Fare for as short a distance as two blocks is 50 cents for 2 passengers and 25 cents for each additional passenger. Cabbies take ALL fares.

All stores cater to and are glad for colored patronage. Prices in many instances are typical of resorts—exorbitant.

"Reserved Seats for Whites"

It is not uncommon to see on display placards advertising events in colored churches which say "reserved seats for white."

Cigarettes are scarce but can be had for a price. Popular brands are 30 cents—others from 20 to 25 cents. Liquor can be had, but better brands are hard to find. Prices are high. Ditto women's stockings. In one woman's store, I saw a manager smuggle two pairs of stockings to a regular customer, but none was on display.

Our Vets at Hospital

This town is also the site of the Army-Navy General Hospital where veterans are sent to take the baths.

Among patients are T/Sgt. Charles Criddell, Chicago, back from 3 years in Hawaii; Major Harvey Whitfield, Chicago, who spent 18 months as regimental surgeon with an engineer unit in England and France.

332nd Flyer Back

Capt. Stanley Brown, Cleveland, battalion surgeon, here after 8 months with an engineer unit in the Pacific; Lt. C. A. Lockett, Los Angeles, veteran of 50 missions in the air corps. He's attached to the 332nd in Italy and has the air medal with two oak leaf clusters;

Sgt. C. G. Washington, Anderson, S.C., back after 43 months in the Mediterranean and Pvt. David D. Pilt, Tarboro, N.C., coast artilleryman, who has been granted a medical discharge after three years' service, two of them in Canada and the Pacific.

Incidentally, all gambling places are "Off Limits" to service men.

Others seen here are:

Judge and Mrs. Edward Henry of Philadelphia who have been here 12 weeks; (The judge, who has lost 50 pounds, is much improved but still undergoing treatment for arthritis and neuritis); Alden H. McAuley, Annapolis, Md., USO director; Dr. Willis T. Wood, Montgomery, Ala., dentist; A.M.E. Bishop W. W. Matthews;

Elk Head Visits

J. Finley Wilson, Elk head, Dr. Andrew Belcher, Birmingham dentist and these Birminghamites: Robert (Savoy) Williams, Leslie (Owls' Rest) Shirtridge, Dr. H. T. Clayborne and that city's top business exec, A. G. Gaston of Smith and Gaston enterprises;

Mrs. John Hope Here

Vernon Rose, Chi nite club owner; Benny (Mason's Farm) Mason, Cleveland; Col. (retired) and Mrs. Howard Gilbert, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. I. H. Whitby, Detroit dentist; Mrs. John Hope, Sr., Chicago; John (Capital Grill) Carter, D.C. sportsman who left for the West Coast; Roger Simkins, another D.C. sportsman, and Oyid Harris, Chicago.

576-1945

Negro Columnists- James Ford

Colonial Independence Seen Key To Victory Over Japanese Facism

Daily Worker 5-19-45

By JAMES W. FORD

THE war against Hitlerite Germany has been won. Nazi racism has been given a shattering blow.

The Nazi enemy fought with fanatical desperation to the very end. And he never relented in his efforts and by every possible trick to divide the anti-fascist coalition arrayed against him. But he has received his just fate.

Attention is now turned to the war against the Japanese fascists in the Far East and they must be fought as energetically and defeated as decisively as the German fascists. We have proclaimed to the world that we were fighting against fascism everywhere and in all its forms—economic, political and racism, and we must live up to this declaration if we are to succeed in defeating decisively Japanese fascism. The successful termination of this war in the shortest possible time will depend upon our putting the same effort into it as we put into the fight against Germany. It will depend also on our vigilance against pro-fascists and fascist sympathizers here at home.

There is, however, an important difference between the struggle we had against the German enemy and the fight we have against the Japanese Fascists. **Here we are coming head on with colonialism.** Nearly a billion people are looking for the opportunity to share in victory on the basis of equality. The Japanese made claims of being friends of the "darker races against white domination." However reactionary and contradictory this promise was, as we shall show, it nevertheless cannot be denied that the Japanese achieved no little success against the Allies in the early stage of the war by their demagoogic use of this slogan. And the basis for its utilization is still present.

China is the key to our struggle against Japan. The history of the Chinese people is replete with heroic struggles for liberty and democracy. The most noble struggles of the Chinese people were those they carried on against modern imperialist states who enslaved them by exploitation and unequal treatment. Race hatred and chauvinism were systematically cultivated against the peoples of the East. Every effort was made to intensify colonial oppression. Of all the people of the world none have suffered more at the hands of imperialism than colonial and Chinese peoples. The imperialist states never succeeded, however, in fully enslaving and partitioning China and blotting out her fight for democracy.

The gravest violation of the rights of colonial people by narrow-minded statesmen of capitalist countries was their refusal to recognize the deep basis for democracy in colonial and dependent countries. Imperialist and pro-fascist circles in our country still aim to subjugate colonial countries. There is no denying that all of this has done harm and produced strong hatred of colonial peoples for the Western democracies.

5-19-45

IF we fought the German Nazis to liberate European peoples and nations, bar future wars of aggression and make the world a decent place for all peoples to live in, then we must fight the Japanese Fascists in the same way and with assurance that the Far Eastern peoples shall achieve their independence. It must be clear to everyone interested in preserving democracy and world peace that the old imperialist solution cannot be allowed to remain in Asia.

* * *

WE must succeed in this war against Japan not only because nearly a billion people are looking for democracy and freedom, but also because upon a decisive defeat of Japanese fascism, which is an outgrowth of western imperialism, depends the future peace of the world. America's future relations with the Far East rests upon our dealing fairly and on a basis of equality with the people of the Far East who are engaging in this war with us. We must find the most practical common grounds for collaboration with China and the peoples who border the Pacific. And this can be done only if we mobilize all the decsive democratic forces of the people and their military and economic resources.

5-19-45

THE modern capitalist development of Japan is based in an ancient system of feudal and monarchist relations and it is the antithesis of democracy. It is the same as German Nazism, which was nurtured by the feudalist Junkers of East Prussia.

Japan set out to impose this economic and social policy upon the Far East under the slogan "Asia for the Asiatics." But she aimed to subjugate all Asia and strangle all democratic development. She attacked China in 1937 with this object in view and was in no little measure aided by reactionary circles in our own country. The Japanese militarists gutted China's cities, slaughtered her people and destroyed their trade unions in all territories they occupied. They enslaved Korea 50 years ago. Thus they gave the lie to their claim of "defenders of darker peoples."

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese fascists conquered the Philippines, the Dutch Indies and Malaya and made the people their slaves. India and all the so-called darker peoples were listed for subjagation and enslavement. Japan boasted that she would write the "treaty of Peace at Washington" after conquering America.

5-19-45

It took the startling blow at Pearl Harbor to awaken many Americans to the Japanese danger. It forced some of our narrow-minded industrialists into a realization that Japanese fascism was an enemy of democracy and a mortal danger to America's future; and, at long last, that China was a genuine anti-fascist force.

China is a classical example of the basis for democracy in dependent and semi- colonial countries. China's democratic aspirations compliment democratic developments in our own country. You may read the history of China, if you want to, for a thousand years back and you will find traditions of culture and tendencies of national unification along the line of progressive economic development and democracy.

China was a great nation lnog before Germany or Japan was discernible as unified nations.

Neither feudalism in China nor internecine wars between Chinese warlords have been able to destroy the unity of the Chinese people or their striving for democracy. And today in China there is a rigid bureaucratic dictatorship of the Kuomintang Party which is far away from democracy. The Chungking Government tries to level the country's economic development down to a miserable autocracy based on feudal landlords. This has hampered the struggle against Japanese fascism, but it has not succeeded in stopping the demand for a strong united China to defend the country against Japanese aggression.

5-19-45

In the Northwest Border region, location of the Yenan Government, there is a strong economic basis and a demand for a coalition government for all China, representative of all patriotic, anti-Japanese forces. America must help the unification of China as one of the strongest basis of struggle against Japan.

Despite the justified feelings of distrust of colonial peoples for the capitalist democracies, this war against Japanese fascism is a strong basis for anti-fascist collaboration between the colonial peoples and the Western democracies. China shows the way and she is a great inspiration to all oppressed and colonial people.

The Negro people sympathize with all colonial peoples and they have a keen interest in China. And they say: if there is not a joint Anglo-American political and economic program for the peoples of Asia and Africa, underwritten and participated in by the Soviet Union, with such a program guaranteeing the colonial people freedom and democracy and preparing them for large-scale industrialization, there will be no postwar peace. This cannot be achieved short of a decisive defeat of Japanese fascism.

Our soldiers, white and black, who are now doing a heroic job out there in the Pacific expect leadership and guidance from our government in the prosecution of a genuine anti-fascist war against Japan.

57b-1945

Roi Ottley

Spirit And Hope Of Ethiopia Found In Black-Bearded Monks Of Jerusalem

Pittsburgh Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

7-28-45

By ROI OTTLEY, Courier Special Correspondent

JERUSALEM—Negroes have never been known as ascetic people—but I saw the pious black-bearded monks of the St. Mary's Order, of the Ethiopian Coptic Church worship in their monastery church in the Holy City one Sunday morning recently.

I went in company with Haddis Alemayehou, the Ethiopian Consul to Palestine, who for seven years was an Italian prisoner of war along with the famous warrior Ras Immiru—third in line to the Emperor Haile Selassie. They were captured after fourteen months of guerrilla warfare from the hills and forests of Ethiopia.

As we mounted the steps of St. Mary Church — a brilliant white byzantine edifice—I stole a glance at my companion. He showed the wear and tear of a rigid prison camp life—his eyes were very sad, his hair was turning white, he walked with the gait of an elderly man—though he was barely 32 years of age.

In some symbolic way, Alemayehou and these scrany neck; thin-faced black monks were Ethiopia—it's hope and sadness.

CHURCH BUILT IN CIRCLE

The monks greeted us with low bows from the waist. They were exceedingly polite. Then they conducted us to a place of honor in the services. The church was built in the form of a circle. In the center stood a magnificent altar—but unlike Roman Catholic Churches—a curtain hid the altar from clear view. Behind it I could hear loud and melodious chanting of the litany.

Eventually, the monk celebrating the mass parted the curtain and came forward bearing the holy chalice. He was assisted by three others and an altar boy. The monks were barefoot—but resplendent in gold-braided vestments of green and scarlet. The chanting monk—and I don't mean to be irreverent—looked like Buck of Buck and Bubbles.

No one sat during the services. Everyone stood, leaning against long thin staffs. We were given a staff—which apparently was the custom. Only once did the monks ease up on the staffs, and that was when they prostrated themselves on their knees—before the chalice.

IN JERUSALEM MANY CENTURIES

The black monks of the St. Mary Order have kept a religious vigil in Jerusalem for many centuries. Today, they number about sixty-three. They live a communal life in their constant watch over the Holy Place. Rarely do they leave the monastery, though I saw the Abbot a few days before on the reviewing stand in Jerusalem during the ceremonies in honor of King George's birthday. He sat with the dignataries of the Christian, Jewish and Moslem religions.

The Church of St. Mary was started about a century ago. The foundation of marble was built by King John. But before the edifice was completed, he died. The work was next taken up by King Menelik II and completed in 1885. Today, the monastery is supported by the Ethiopian government—though this caused considerable hardship to the monks during the Italian occupation of Ethiopia. Nevertheless, these black monks persevered.

Alemayehou is cut from this same sturdy cloth—he is ascetic, frugal and patient. His manner is differential. It had to be, for him to survive seven years imprisonment on the island of Sardinia. But as a member of Ras Immiru's staff, he received much better treatment than his countrymen, for he and his chief lived in a villa.

LOYALTY TRIED AND TRUE 7-28-45

But there was a reason: The Italians were attempting to persuade Ras Immiru to recognize their conquest of Ethiopia. He repeatedly refused, ignoring their blandishments. By this, he gained the undying admiration of young Alemayehou, who declares that "He was a very strong man in character."

"I remember," he said, "when Ras Immiru was Governor of Hara province, the King of Italy sent him a decoration in honor of his administration. When he was captured and taken to Italy, the Fascists discovered the decoration among his personal things. They expressed surprise.

"When you sent me the decoration," Alemayehou quotes Ras Immiru as saying, "Italy recognized the liberty of Ethiopia Now it has no value, because you now try to enslave my people"

Alemayehou says Ras Immiru threw the decoration at their feet, which completely shocked the Fascists. But nothing was ever done, for they were fearful of his power in Ethiopia. Moreover, he was more precious alive than dead.

TAN YANKS MISTAKEN FOR ETHIOPIANS

Ras Immiru and his staff were freed when the Allies invaded Italy. They were immediately returned to Ethiopia. Alemayehou remembers one interesting fact about the invasion and eventual liberation. The Italian guards thought the Ethiopians had invaded Italy. As it turned out, the "Ethiopians" the Fascists feared, were actually American Negro troops.

Alemayhou is unhappy about having spent his entire youth in prison—"the time when one should be free and without cares," he said wistfully. But he put his time to profitable use by extensive reading, which eventually enabled him to take a post in the diplomatic service of his country.

This young man and the monks of St. Mary's Order demonstrate that a nation with discipline, patience and character—can survive any ordeal.

57b-1945 Roy Ottley Columnists- Negro

Effects of Nazi Brutality Linger in Liberated Areas

German Thoroughness Corrupted Otherwise Impeccable People

P.M. 1-5-45 N.Y.

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"The Nazis were like greedy children," I heard a Frenchman say after the retreat of the Germans from Paris.

His was sheer understatement. For, actually, besides bankrupting and murdering them, the Germans corrupted Frenchmen, destroyed their moral standards, sapped their vitality, and reduced some of them to a sniveling weakness that will take years to rebuild.

Ottley 1-5-45

A good deal is known about Nazi brutality. Nothing apparently can be added to the ledger of crimes. They exploited to the hilt the greed, avarice and political decay of many people in Europe to an end that only further ensnared and enslaved their victims.

These were the people, of course, who were largely out of the stream of the Resistance movement activities.

Dependent Factor

But the fact is, the strength and stability of all the European nations in the postwar period will depend directly upon how rapidly they can revive.

Moreover—in terms of practical military operations today—we can expect less and less co-operation from these people if the German counter-offensive comes more and more within threatening distance of their towns and cities.

But not enough is known about the subtle, even insidiuos effects of Nazi occupation which today, in some areas, survive German retreats; nor do I feel enough has been said about the Nazi mentality as it expressed itself, beyond the obvious business of brutality and crime, in occupied territories.

The Enemy

This, then, is the enemy as I learned about him:

His is not a brutality and cruelty of passion, or of the moment—say, for example, like a lynch-bent Southerner. His is a cold, ingeniously conceived method of torture—both of the mind and the body which even corrupted otherwise impeccable people.

I interviewed quite a number of Nazi prisoners. Few of them I saw and talked with looked and acted like the strutting, arrogant Nazi, the stock character that Hollywood creates. None appeared as supermen. Most of them were pretty mild persons, even a bit obsequious once captured.

But what they lacked in personal magnetism and aggressiveness, I learned, they amply made up for in the thoroughness with which they executed the orders of their commanders and the Gestapo. Essentially, the rank-and-file as well as the commanders were debauched in mind and morals.

One Effect

Not by chance did the healthiest and prettiest women of Cherbourg go off with the retreating Germans—much to the amazement of the invading Americans. Undoubtedly some were shanghied. But the four-year occupation had obviously produced alliances, which apparently was encouraged by the German high command. For, after all, who provided the transportation?

To populate brothels, the Germans brought in women from other sections. Respectable families were often victimized. Sometimes chambermaids were forced into service.

Adult as the French are about sex, this business enraged them. But what was most humiliating, and corrupting to the young women and girls, was that the Germans turned this hard-working, frugal country into a playground. The mayor of Cherbourg illustrated this for me.

One day, he related, the German commandant arrived at his office and informed him that the Germans had hired 400 chambermaids to clean the officers' quarters. He told the mayor to place them on the civil payroll. The mayor obviously was forced to comply.

Chambermaids

As it turned out, these "chambermiads"—recruited from the occupied countries—were actually the mistresses of the German officers.

To support the German Army's sex life, related the mayor, the French were forced to pay 300,000 francs monthly.

I visited a German officer's apartment — which the French called *gasconerie*. It was situated in a building that formerly had been the French Chamber of Commerce. It faced the Place de Napoleon and was easily the most well-upholstered building in Cherbourg.

To enter, one climbed a flight of stairs from a courtyard. The apartment contained three rooms of average size—living room, bedroom and bath. No kitchen. Bolts and locks held the doors secure. A special bell had been installed for milady to announce her arrival.

The living room was furnished with heavy oaken pieces stolen from a French home. They were placed tastefully toward a black and white marble fireplace. Bay windows opened on a spacious garden below. Lewd pictures adorned the papered walls.

More Lavishness

The bathroom no doubt was a delight to its occupant. It contained a pink wash basin and a pink sunken tub. The fixtures were of chromium. The bedroom walls were lined with mirrors. A specially-constructed spotlight dropped from the ceiling directly over the bed. A discreet passageway led from the bedroom to a bomber shelter in the basement.

I learned about another facet of this mentality when I visited the Cherbourg fortifications, defending the sea approaches to the city. Here I met an American officer who was in charge of policing the area. He owned a police dog which he got during the invasion.

However, this was no ordinary dog. This awful-looking beast—the size of a huge wolf—had been trained by the Germans to hate Frenchmen. Today whenever a Frenchman passes the area the dog snarls and growls and leaps for his throat. The officer told me that to his personal knowledge the dog had killed two French civilians.

A man who had spent two years in a concentration camp called *Caserne Bellevue*, which was situated in the vicinity of St. Lo in France, told me of his experience which documents further the German mentality.

Several hundred prisoners, he told me, were sent into a field one day. A barrier about 100 yards away was pointed out to them and they were told to run for it—or else.

A time limit was placed on covering the distance. Machine guns were mounted at the starting line. At the crack of a pistol the whole wretched pack was off on the desperate dash. Those who stumbled or faltered were speeded along by gunfire. When the mad race was over three men lay dead and 13 wounded.

Torture was not always so involved, however. Frequently it was right to the point. A German officer would periodically send for a prisoner. When he arrived and stood waiting, the officer would bark "Return to your barracks." **As the man turned to go, he was often shot in the back. The more "humane," my informant said, would be content with shooting off an ear.**

Views Body Of Il Duce

Courier Pittsburgh 5-5-45

By ROI OTTLEY
(Special Correspondent)

MILAN, Italy—(By Cable)—The rapist of Ethiopia . . . Benito Mussolini . . . died at the hands of furious Partisans. Ethiopia is avenged. I saw the butchered body of Il Duce lying in a crematory. The arrogant face had been smashed. His remains were thrown into a pine box sprinkled with sawdust . . . This was indeed the "Sawdust Caesar."

The people rejoiced. They wanted me to rejoice with them. I did. I was the only Negro in Milan that day. People walked up to me, stroked my face and said: "Nice black man."

They learned I was an American. They were elated. I was taken to the remains of Mussolini by two Partisan guards. They kept saying: "Il Duce, he no good for your people!"

TALKED OF JOE LOUIS, JACK JOHNSON

Then they pointed to my skin. The only Negroes they talked about were Joe Louis and Jack Johnson. They asked me whether I knew them. People invited me to their homes, where I drank wine and lifted toasts to a new Italy. Somehow, they did not associate me with the Ethiopians, once they learned I was an American.

Actually, Milan has not seen many Negroes. Certainly, few during the Fascist regime. No man in history had a more ignominious end. Certainly Mussolini courted a violent death. He was unmourned by his people. Some spat when his name was mentioned. Swarms of people gathered outside the crematory to get a view of the remains. This was merely curiosity, for Milan had a festive air. Mussolini's henchmen, numbering 16, were thrown about the floor of the crematory. They too had died violent deaths. They had been stabbed, shot, bludgeoned . . . and a horrible stench emerged from their bodies.

RACE-BAITER HANGED

Starce, Mussolini's fierce race-baiter, was hanged by his feet in the Piazza Loreto and shot. This form of hanging is accorded criminals. He was the man who justified the invasion of Africa and the subjugation of its people on the principle that Africans are inferior people.

5-5-45

I saw the half-naked body of Claretta Petacci, Duce's last mistress. She was a famous beauty once, but I saw her dyed hair matted with blood. Her breasts had been ripped open.

She lay like her master in a pine wooden box sprinkled with sawdust. These were the degenerate people who flim-flammed the Italian people into thinking they were superior to others. The people got wise, and retribution was swift and terrible. I saw the Savoia Marchetti, the plane in which Mussolini hoped to make his final getaway. It had a red cross painted on one side. Before he could leave, the Partisans had seized the airport.

ITALIANS LOOK TO AMERICA

Like little children, happy ones, too, the Partisans showed me every detail of Mussolini's private plane. It was indeed a spectacular affair. Today the Italian people do not feel like a superior people. They looked to Americans, both Negro and white, to aid them in their plight. The removal of Mussolini they regard as atonement for their past sins by the Fascist party. They are now attempting to purge all Fascists. Curiously enough, I was a symbol of America. I was to many the first American they had seen since Milan had been liberated.

DENVER, COLO. L. 591 Y15-8-C
JUNE 8, 1945

Negro Reporter Tells of Seeing Pope Pius XII

Pittsburgh.—A message of sincere hope for their well-being, happiness, and ultimate triumph over the obstacles and hardships they face was given to all the Colored people in the United States by Pius XII in a private audience granted to Roi Ottley, special correspondent of the *Pittsburgh Courier*. Ottley says that this was the first private audience granted by the Holy Father to an American Negro correspondent.

"His Holiness immediately put me at ease," Mr. Ottley writes, "for his manner was easy and friendly. He spoke English fluently and he shook hands with me in the American fashion. Once the formalities were over, he asked me about myself and my plans, about Negroes and their plans. He observed that the American people had spent much in men and treasure in the war, and he was manifestly unhappy about the suffering in the world.

"My audience with the Pope had great significance," Mr. Ottley continues. "Everywhere the people's eyes are on post-war plans and developments. Who more than Colored peo le hope for something meaningful to follow so much bloodshed and suffering? Thus, when the representative of the Prince of Peace chooses this historic moment to convey a message to American Negroes, it may be presumed that the Church is offering encouragement to those who are seeking justice and equality."

San Francisco, Cal.
Monitor
June 9, 1945

U. S. Negro Correspondent Has Audience With Pope; Cites Rome's Race Policy

PITTSBURGH (NC).—A message of sincere hope for their well-being, happiness and ultimate triumph over the obstacles and hardships they face was given to all the Colored people in the United States by His Holiness Pope Pius XII in a private audience granted to Roy Ottley, special correspondent of the Pittsburgh Courier, published here.

Mr. Ottley states that this was the first private audience granted by the Holy Father to an American Negro correspondent.

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Great Significance

"My audience with the Pope had great significance," Mr. Ottley continues. "Everywhere the people's eyes are on post-war plans and developments. Who more than Colored people hope for something meaningful to follow so much blood-shed and suffering? Thus when representatives of the Prince of Peace chooses this historic moment to convey a message to American Negroes, it may be presumed that the Church is offering encouragement to those who are seeking justice and equality.

"The trend of the Vatican's racial and religious policies is suggested by its attitude toward the persecution of Jews. Every Jew in Italy whom I have talked with says that the Roman Catholic churches, convents, and monasteries gave succor to oppressed Jews. It is a well-known fact that if the Church did not bring its moral persuasion in behalf of Jews, in all likelihood the Jews would have been exterminated by the fascists."

"It was a tremendous experience," Mr. Ottley concludes, "talking face to face with one of the world's leading figures and one of the most brilliant minds of our time."

Color Caste System May Gain Foothold Via Dollar Policy

Pittsburgh Courier

By ROI OTTLEY Special Correspondent

BEIRUT—The Levant Crisis involves a melange of races. The future of millions of white, black, brown people hang perilously in the balance. Yet, no one here talks about color. The breakdown is, according to religion—Christian, Jew and Moslem—with all colors overlapping all three groups.

What affect the American color caste system will have on them, as American diplomacy and business interests participate more and more in Lavant affairs, is something people here do not even think about.

7-21-45

AMERICANS ACCEPT SOCIAL CUSTOMS

Actually, the few Americans here have accepted the social customs of Syria and Lebanon. By their behavior here these people would never know a "color line" exists in America. Nor do the Syrians and Lebanese know there are those Americans who will import it once they get a firm foothold in the country.

Color discriminations are unknown in this part of the world. That Negroes form a large and important segment of the United States and are discriminated against, are facts completely unknown in the Levant. People generally assume that all Americans are "white." Nor is there any way for them to know differently—despite the fact that there is an outstanding American university in Beirut with profound influence on Levant life.

Actually, Hollywood has given these people their only knowledge of the United States—and that picture is obviously very inaccurate. The almost complete absence of Negroes from most American films has made people in this part of the world assume there were only a handful of blacks in America. So, my arrival in Beirut, Damascus and Tripoli has been quite a surprise, even to the most cultivated Lebanese and Syrians.

COLORED AMERICAN CURIOSITY

One afternoon while I sat in the cafe of the Hotel Normandy, a smart hostelry facing the Mediterrean, the manager came over and asked me if I was really an American. I assured him I was and a resident of New York. The man turned to my companion, a Yank correspondent, and asked him the same questions. The white correspondent told him that he, too, was from New York.

The manager was obviously bewildered. "If you both come from New York," he said, "how is that one is white and one is black?" Finally he asked him what language do blacks in America speak. I told him they spoke English only. He was by now completely bewildered. But he was a bit shocked when I told him—after appraising his own brownskin—that he, too, might be regarded as a Negro if he lived in the United States!

The frequency with which I've had to assure Syrians and Lebanese that I am actually an American, made me inquire of the American Office of War Information in Beirut what sort of propaganda they were feeding these people. I particularly asked did it include representation of the Negro Americans' role in the nation.

I was assured that in all publications Negroes were represented as part of the American population, but without being singled out. I saw some of these booklets and pamphlets, which contained pictures of outstanding Negroes as well as the rank-and-file.

NOT COLOR CONSCIOUS

But apparently it makes little impression on the minds of the Levant peolpe — perhaps because they themselves are not "color conscious." Only when they come face-to-face with the situation does it seem to penetrate their thinking, or at least their curiosity.

This seems to have been the case when I drove, in company with four correspondents, to a mountain top overlooking the Holy Valley, to visit Anton Pierre Arida, Maronite Patriarch and spiritual head of the Christians in the Middle East and Orient, at his summer retreat.

After interviewing him on the current Levant crisis, I had a chat with his assistant, Monsignor Rahme. Throughout the interview, and through lunch with the Patriarch, I could feel their curiosity about me. Monsignor Rahme said to me as I was about to depart, "Are you an American, too?" I said yes, and he smiled warmly. "That is good," he said. Then he stroked my face quite unexpectedly — perhaps to see if the color rubbed off!

Tubbs Finds Shanghai Resembles Any Large Overcrowded American City

The Afro American Baltimore, md.
11-17-45

By VINCENT TUBBS

AFRO Foreign Correspondent

SHANGHAI, China.—(Via Air Mail. Delayed)—The only things Chinese about this, the largest of China's cities, are the signs on business establishments, the two-seat rickshaw, and the eyes of part of the population.

The buildings, streets, dress, languages and prevalence of Europeans hereabouts just about make this city as cosmopolitan and Bohemian as New York's Greenwich Village.

There are massive department stores like New York's Macy's, there are street cars and trackless trolleys, there are buildings of skyscraper proportions and most hotels are as American as Hotel Pennsylvania.

All Languages Spoken

Any language you may choose to speak will get you an answer—dependent on the section of town in which you blurt out your French, German or Russian—and most Chinese speak fair English.

Some young Chinese wear zoot suits or bobby sox and they do an Oriental and somewhat epileptic form of the jitterbug in taxi dance ballrooms something like Harlem's Savoy.

The three main divisions of the city are the International Settlement, the harbor sector, and Old Shanghai. 11-17-45

Streets Resemble Ours

In a rickshaw along famous Nanking Road, which is the size and atmosphere of Baltimore's Pennsylvania Ave., you can find anything you'd find in a New York shopping area.

On other streets there are big bank buildings, department stores, arcades, everything of which Western civilization boasts.

War Hit Old Shanghai

The city sprawls over a tremendous area and none of the International Settlement seems to have been damaged during the war.

It was the Chinese part of town, Old Shanghai, that was banged around by Jap bombers and surface raiders.

Out there you find the Oriental atmosphere. There are too few houses for the thousands upon thousands of people. There is a food shortage and a shortage of medical supplies — everything seems short and there is much suffering.

In the metropolitan area everything is busy and bustling, but the whole city is really quite sick.

Three Kinds of Money Used

In some ten blocks in one part of the town I counted no less than 60 money exchangers. You see, Shanghai is using at least three different kinds of currency.

There are the CNC (China National Currency) at $480 (Chinese) to $1 (American); the CRB (China Reserve Bank) at $155,000 (Chinese) to $1 (American), and the CIB (China Industrial Bank) at $160,000 (Chinese) to $1 (American). 11-17-45

The money exchangers make a small but sufficient profit trading one kind of money for another when a shopper happens to see an item in a store that is quoted at a certain price in CRB and he has only CNC money in his pocket.

Stable Currency Unlikely

It is doubtful that China will ever have a single stable money because the Chinese get too great a kick out of the gamble involved in buying, trading and exchanging in these various currencies.

What's more, these 60-odd "bankers" won't like a single money because it would put them out of business.

Panhandlers Plentiful

There are panhandlers by the thousands on Shanghai's streets. Outside hotel doors, able-bodied men stand and wait for Americans to come out so they can show them "around the town" for the slight consideration of $2 (American) a night.

It is estimated there are over 20,000 prostitutes wandering the streets, and residents in even the swankiest hotels have to fight them off along the hallways to their rooms. Every rickshaw driver is a pimp.

Housing Shortage

Even with several such massive structures as the ultra-modern Broadway Mansions with over 800 rooms and several penthouse suites, there is a housing shortage in International Settlement. You can get a room in Washington quicker than in Shanghai.

Since the Japanese surrender, the city has undergone a tremendous inflation, caused by the easy spending of service personnel. The place is like a Klondike boomtown, with all the accompanying sins and high prices. 11-17-45

Everybody "Hustling"

Every Chinese big enough to toddle is "hustling." Little paper boys follow you ten blocks droning, "Evening boss, sank you, yes" over and over again while trying to cram a paper in your hand for $30 (Chinese).

Because of its big city temperament, the people of Shanghai are not of the true Chinese patriotic cloth. 11-17-45

Except for those who lost loved ones during the fight against Jap occupation and were temporarily anti-Jap, most people were collaborationist or pacifist during Jap occupation.

Whites Had Tough Time

And, significantly, it was here that whites saw some of their roughest times at the hands of Orientals, both Chinese and Japanese.

One French matron told this correspondent how Chinese storekeepers declared they didn't have food that was openly displayed or begrudgingly threw them a half-eaten loaf of bread.

She told how whites who dared look a Jap in the eye were arrested and bloated with water through the nose in efforts to make them divulge "secrets."

No Colored GI's Here

The wrath bred in Oriental hearts by European domination, exploitation and abuse kicked back tenfold during the occupation, but now Shanghai's people are grabbing for American money and sacrificing pride, honor and morality in the process.

Shanghai is sick, but for all its ailments it looks and acts a lot like any American city burdened with seven million residents and a million free spending, uninhibited service men coming and going. 11-17-45

Incidentally, the only colored service men seen here were sailors off the armada of US ships now in Shanghai harbor. As far as I was able to learn, there are no colored soldiers or marines in the area.

57b-1945 Tubbs- War Correspondent

Germany Tired of War, Says AFRO's Tubbs

AFRO-AMERICAN 4-28-45

Correspondent Describes Devastation in Reich; Many Towns Leveled

TAN YANKS ON THE JOB—*Engineers helped lay long gas line; signal construction troops erect poles and string wires; other colored GI's drive trucks, guard ration and ammunition dumps and prisoners of war.*

Tubbs says German roads are a motorist's dream and he rode along in a jeep at 80 miles an hour. Says nights are the scariest part of life inside Germany as everything is blacked out and failure to know the password can prove fatal. Tells of liberation of hundreds of Russians, French, Czechs and Poles brought here to work. Germans in occupied areas allowed to hold church services but no other gatherings of more than 15 persons are permitted. Children not afraid of Americans—they play around GI's trucks and skip rope as convoys pass.

By VINCENT TUBBS, AFRO War Correspondent

4-28-45

SOMEWHERE INSIDE GERMANY (Via Air Mail)—So the Germans wanted to enslave the world, huh? Well, Hitler has lost even their own land for them. You never saw or dreamed of the devastation I've seen in the hundreds of villages and towns pulverized and passed over by the conquering legion of General Patch's Seventh Army. Some of them look like a dozen earthquakes hit them all at once.

Saarbrucken, Worms, Darmstadt, Mannheim, Aschaffenburg, Frankfurt, Wurzburg. There's so little of them left standing, the names might as well be scratched off the maps. You'd think the Germans would be smart, give up now and save some of their towns.

Ten years ago my German teacher in college gave us a long talk justifying the Nazi invasion of the Saar Basin. Germany was to bring peace, contentment, power and plenty to the people.

I heard later that Kurt Volz was a spy, and although I'm not sure there's any connection between the two, Saarbrucken, which sounds a lot like what he talked to us about, is almost down now.

Our artillery, air bombardment and tanks pounded it down to one solid mass of rubble and debris.

You see a lot of that sort of destruction inside Germany now, and you wonder what the people must be thinking as our troops and mighty convoys of supplies roll through what's left of their towns. Where is the peace, contentment, power and plenty Hitler promised?

Few People Among Ruins

There are not many people around the towns that have been levelled. Maybe you see a few old men standing at a corner, smoking their pipes and looking poker-faced at our tanks rolling past.

Occasionally there are a few women salvaging things from what was their home or tidying up a room that still has four walls.

More people are on the roads than in the towns. They fled when our troops approached their villages and now they're on their way back . . . but they won't find much.

Baby buggies, wagons, bicycles—almost anything with wheels—are loaded down with all their earthly possessions.

Slave Laborers in Group

Among those on the roads are French, Czech, Russian and Polish slave laborers that Hitler brought into Germany to operate his war plants. They wave or salute but we don't return the greeting because we can't tell who's Nazi and who's Polish. They're inside Germany, and until we're better advised it's assumed they're the enemy.

However, you can usually tell the displaced persons (DP's) from the Germans because they are the only ones who smile.

Germans Sullen

The Germans are sullen. The only emotional expression I've seen on any German face was that of a woman who seemed about to cry as three big truckloads of prisoners rolled by. The faces of other civilians standing on the sidewalks were frozen.

Sometimes, out in the country, you see young girls sitting on benches smiling at our troops as they pass but the boys ignore their "come on." They're the enemy, too, and the guys apparently remember how other women have sabotaged armies and even kingdoms.

Soldiers in Disguise

In a few villages there are more young men than it seems there ought to be and occasionally there are groups of a dozen of them walking along the road in funny-fitting civilian clothes. I'd hazard a guess that some of these are troops who have discarded their uniforms.

There are stories that some of the Germans are throwing off their uniforms, getting into civilian clothes, pleading surrender with people of the villages and later taking pot shots at Allied soldiers.

When caught they come out yelling "Kamarad," ready to be taken prisoner. It isn't very sporting, but they do it just the same.

Total Blackout

Nights are the erriest and scariest part of life inside Germany. Everything is blacked out and failure to know the password is extremely dangerous — can prove fatal.

Nobody does too much moving around after dark because it's then that the die-hard Nazi civilians and undiscovered Volksturn will shoot at you or string wires across roads to whack off your head if you're in an open jeep and smash the windshield if you're in one with a top on it.

However, I've seen no evidences of the Werewolf organization that Hitler has called on to murder every Allied soldier by fair means or foul. We are exercising caution just the same.

No Signs of Famine

The German countryside is quite as beautiful as that of either England or France. There are verdantly green hills, forest-covered mountains and expansive plains—all under cultivation. Hitler certainly didn't intend that this war would end tragically for Germany because the people were underfed.

Germans are generally fat, rosy-cheeked and well dressed. There are no evidences of such famine and dearth as overtook the nation in 1918.

The reason probably is that Germany stock-piled its warehouses with plunder of other countries. One story goes that all trucks taking troops into Holland and Belgium were refused readmission to Germany unless they were loaded with booty from the conquered land.

Roads a Motorist's Dream

Hitler has built about the most extensive motor roads in the world across Germany. The autobahns are a motorist's dream. I rode along one in a jeep at 80 miles an hour, and I know someone is going to say a jeep won't run that fast, but the speedometer actually went past 60 and on over to 0.

These extensive roadways, our enormous supply of motor vehicles and fuel is one reason we are able to race all over Germany, encountering delays only where bridges have been blown up.

On sides there is all kinds of —n equipment—cars, guns, trucks and even planes, all smashed and burned. A wrecked USA vehicle is so unusual you look twice when one appears. Factories all along the way have been demolished—a glowing tribute to the accuracy of our air bombardment.

Children Undisturbed

But, if everyone else in Germany is upset about the occupation, the children certainly aren't. They play around our parked trucks, skip rope as the convoys pass; some even refuse to let our activities interfere with their ball games and it is only occasionally that you see a confirmed Nazi youth who will throw a sneer or a rock at one of our vehicles.

Everywhere on the route I took time to find the fast-moving Press Camp, I saw colored troops. At one point where we stopped for a cup of coffee, the boys are running the mess.

At another point they run a gasoline station.

There's a pipe line that runs along beside the road for what seems a hundred miles. Through it courses the gasoline for the tanks that today have speared off into German territory to open a corridor to Crailsheim and beyond.

Colored engineers did a great deal of the work of laying that line . . . one of the little things that is beating Hitler.

Tan Yanks All Around

Broken communications is another thing that's beating the Wehrmacht and we are winning because ours are intact. I saw hordes of colored signal construction troops erecting poles and stringing wires through conquered Germany.

At other places, ration dumps, ammunition dumps and PW collecting points were being guarded by tan Yanks.

The thousands of trucks rolling through der Vaterland with supplies, ammunition, food and clothing for our armies are driven predominantly by colored quartermaster troops.

All kinds of heavy trucks along the roads have our boys humped over the steering wheels and, since the advance has been so fast that proper road markings have not been set up, half the trucks and convoys are lost; yet, the drivers somehow manage to reach the correct destinations.

Our hospitals are laid out in valleys marked by big red crosses stretched on the ground beside the tents. I saw colored troops stretching one of these cloths. They were raising tents, taking equipment out of their ambulances and trucks, getting set to do a job.

Many Repairing Bridges

Tan Yanks are in the war everywhere and particularly in engineering functions. The Germans tried to blow up every bridge in the country and some of our troops are among those putting the crossings back.

They helped bridge the Rhine and they'll be ready when it's time to bridge the Elbe—the last wide river we have to cross before Berlin.

But while talking about what it's like inside conquered Germany, repeated emphasis must be placed on the big problem of displaced persons. Officially there are 32,000 of them west of the Rhine. The number east of the Rhine has not been computed.

They are everywhere—Russians, Frenchmen, Czechs, Poles—in the towns, on the highways. There have been a few minor clashes between them and the German civilians, but our military government requires the Bergermeister of each town to provide enough food to feed them.

Failed to Spur Production

Hitler really made a serious mistake in bringing these people to Germany to do his war work. Production was not spurred by the use of them. The fact is they produced only 75 per cent as much as the same number of Germans would have and the presence of 12 million of them inside Germany caused a half million Germans to stay out of the fighting to guard them.

We are setting them free these days and they are as happy as children on Christmas morning. The Germans, even in loosing them, sought to exterminate them by putting time bombs in their barracks like they did at Wertheim. Six thousand DP's live in those barracks.

PW's Also Freed

Some Russians are being freed, too; that is, some others beside the DP's. Fifty-five Russian officers were liberated at Wurzburg where they had seen an extremely rough time under the Germans.

Some 300 French PW's have also been freed lately and they are happy to be living in a jail, the nicest place in town after we smacked it.

Behind the lines, the German people are not seeing the tough time they probably expected after occupation. Church services are

permitted but no other gatherings of more than 15 people.

Radios are permitted so they can listen to our broadcasts and there is no objection to their listening to whatever new lies Goebbels has conjured up.

Women Tired of War

Germany seems tired of war. The women in some sectors are definitely tired of it and it's only parts of the Wehrmacht and the dyed-in-the-wool Nazi SS troops that are prolonging the thing.

As elements of the Seventh Army drew up to the outskirts of Koenigshoffen, the people and some 3,000 SS troops there got together to figure out what to do.

The SS troops voted for a "fight to the death," but the womenfolk objected; so when the SS troops went out and built roadblocks during the day, the women sneaked out and took them down at night.

The people were forbidden to hang out white flags but when our troops entered the town there probably wasn't a whole sheet in it. Almost every house exhibited a sign of surrender.

The children, too, are tired of war and some are no longer believing the lies their Nazi elders tell them. One little boy said he's not afraid of the Americans although he was told they are bad. He explained his lack of fear by saying the Americans are good soldiers.

It was difficult to follow his line of reasoning but he was thinking straighter when asked about the war.

He said he believes Germany has lost it and when asked who else believes the same, the child said all his playmates, their parents and the German soldiers.

Beaten but Not Unbowed

Even Hitler must be convinced of the final outcome and I feel reasonably certain the people in conquered Germany who have seen the Wehrmacht in full flight before our pursuing armies, know that the jig is up, but there's something in their faces that makes you think of the poetic line "... head is bloody but unbowed."

while almost all are tightlipped and silent. We may march into Berlin in a couple of weeks and declare the war finished without the consent of or capitulation by the Germans, but we won't have convinced a lot of Germans that they were wrong.

That job will take longer. It may take years—or even decades. Today there's a big "rat race" in progress inside Germany. We're on the chasing end, but there's no way to know what we'll find at the end of the road.

Right Asserts Itself, Tubbs Learns From 4 Cases of Racial Prejudice

The Afro American Baltimore Md.

By VINCENT TUBBS
AFRO War Correspondent

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SHANGHAI, China (via Air Mail) — The question I'm asked most by people quizzing me about my experiences as a correspondent is "How do you get along with the whites?" 11-10-45

I always answer, "'Swell,' but there are times when the whites don't get along with me or even with each other because of me."

Frankly, there has never been a minute I've not been made conscious of the fact that I'm colored — either by some extra consideration or some act of omission.

At first it upsets you; then you get thick-skinned and nothing bothers you.

That's when you decide to "let 'em fight it out" among themselves. What I mean is revealed in the following four incidents.

ON THE LAND

In an Oriental restaurant in San Francisco's Chinatown, a well-dressed colored officer and a very neat young woman had to push their way past three disheveled and rather drunk white sailors, accompanied by three female expulsions of a tenth-rate Barbary Coast house of prostitution.

The sailors grabbed the Chinese manager in the collar of his silk Mandarin coat and yelled at him: "We won't eat in here if you let them '——' eat in here."

The Chinese shook himself loose, looked at the colored couple, then eyed the white sextet. He walked to the door and called patrolling SP's.

There was a terrific free-for-all outside before the smoke cleared away. 11-10-45

ON THE SEA

The correspondent by length of services overesas, theaters of war covered and listing on the travel orders, rated the first seat to the right of the commander in the ship's ward room; so there he sat.

Conversation at the next table went like this — R for Rebel; Y for Yankee.

R1 — Did you ever see such? He gets served before anybody else at that table.

R2 — Yeah, everywhere you look nowadays there's a "n——r" staring you in the face.

R3 — I'll bet he's an uppity "n——r," eating with white folks and getting served ahead of them.

"All Right in Their Places"

R4 — "N——s" are all right in their places like these boys waiting table, but that's bad; that ruins them.

Y1 — He looks like a pretty nice fellow, and those are some fairly big correspondents over there. If they think it's all right, what are you guys b——g about?

R1 — No "n——r" associating with white folks is all right. How would you like for him to marry your sister?

Y2 — I don't think he'd want to marry my sister if it meant having to associate with people like you. 11-10-45

IN THE AIR

The terminal was full of officers laden with baggage, bound for overseas. Everybody was a little miserable; nobody wanted to go. It was duty, patriotic duty, for the preservation of democracy.

When the plane was loaded there were 26 seats and 23 passengers, one colored. Twenty-two passengers crowded against each other, leaving the colored passenger with vacant seats to the right and left of him.

Isolated but Comfortable

Eight hours out over the ocean from 'Frisco, sleep weighed heavily on 23 pairs of eyes.

The colored passengers got two blankets, stretched one along his and the two "contaminated" seats, made a neat little bed, stretched himself out, pulled the other blanket up for cover and went off to comfortable sleep.

The 22 pairs of white eyes looked sadly at one another, screwed around in their cramped positions and spent a miserable night sitting erect.

AND OVERSEAS

The girl is a Eurasian — half European and half Asiatic. That makes her a nice high brown, with straight black hair and seductive Oriental eyes. She's a hostess in a nightclub.

The colored soldier was talking jive talk to the Filipino bandleader and the Eurasian lass was sitting at a table with two white soldiers.

She was sitting there but her eyes and mind were on the fine-looking bronze soldier. She watched his every move and laughed when he and the Filipino laughed.

Resentful of Interest

The white soldier stood as much as he could. "Hey, you're with me," he howled at her.

"Yes," she said demurely.

"You don't pay that black boy no attention, y'see," the soldier bellowed at her. 11-10-45

"Why?" she quizzed.

"Because he's a 'n——r,'" the soldier countered triumphantly.

"What's that got to do with it?" the girl asked — and then she sort of crooned, "I think he's cute."

The white boy lost his temper. He slapped her right off her chair. Immediately four Oriental men descended on him. It was short and sweet.

When MP's came the soldier tried to explain but all he could force between fat, swollen lips was a long string of painful grunts.

Tubbs Details "Exciting" Life of a Correspondent

The Afro American, Baltimore, Md.

11-17-45

By VINCENT TUBBS
AFRO Foreign Correspondent

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TOKYO — Oh! the life of a foreign correspondent — that enviable life of travel and adventure in far flung countries where every day offers new and invigorating experiences.

I was a war correspondent once and had a nice private room in one of Tokyo's finest surviving structures, Daiiti Hotel, but was stripped of my war badges last month and it was suggested that I vacate the room "at my convenience" so that Army personnel could have it. 11-17-45

I have become a "foreign" correspondent with the prospect of working in this enemy land outside the veil of distinction as a member of the American forces and without the assistance and guidance and protection of the Army. 11-17-45

Now a Colored Jap

The Army decided that one week was enough for "my convenience" so I've become something new under the rising sun — a colored Jap.

You see the Japs have no homes. They destroyed them during the war. They have no food, because there's either none to buy or they haven't the money. They walk the streets at night because they have no beds. They scrounge for food during the day and they worry because it is already cold here and the snows are due soon.

Well, that's me. I sleep in a chair in the correspondents' work room with all my earthly possessions under it. I go visit the troops to scrounge food and the coming snows are causing me no small amount of concern.

Sleeps Fully Clothed

In my massive boudoir, there is no heat, so even now I sleep fully clothed. Japs are seen sneaking through the hallways all during the night and in short naps stolen between their sneaks, I dream of Fu Manchu murders and wonder whether the corpus delecti would ever be found. 11-17-45

I'm in a bad fix and even more, the Japs have an advantage. They are at least at home. I'm more than 10,000 miles away from home. 11-17-45

Other foreign correspondents, who have a club to live in because they paid $100 to join and $2.50 a day for room and board, barge into my boudoir at 8 a.m. and rouse me with: "Okay, move out you orphan!" — spoke in jest but somehow not very funny to me.

INS Man Lends Bowl

An International News Service (Yep, that's what I said, Hearst's INS) man lets me use the basin behind the INS partition to go through a washup; then I hike off to Yokohama or Taschikawa to sneak in line for noon chow.

I've no insignia, so I'm taken for a private.

The hike isn't bad — some 40 minutes on a train crammed with other smelly Japs and about 20 miles on foot. It makes for a great appetite and the boys don't know it yet, but I also stick a few biscuits in my pockets against the eventuality of being discovered as a civilian and getting chased out of the chow line before my next meal. 11-17-45

I shacked up with the GI's, but must always come back to Tokyo for my mail. By that time it's too late to get the train back to Yokohama.

Japs Inspect Chair

Then, as if to aggravate my miserable existence, each time I enter my boudoir, deserted by now by the working correspondents, I find Japs piddling around my chair. They jump when I come in, bow out muttering "so solly" and leave me combing the place to see whether they have just booby-trapped it.

And so to bed or, better said, to chair. There I sit never daring to sleep with more than one eye at a time for fear the Japs will cart me off.

Having done nearly three years overseas, I'm like the GI's about whom I don't write anymore, because now I have got my own troubles. We liberate half the world, but can't get liberated ourselves. 11-17-45

Methinks maybe that's why these night prowling Japs look at me with that "Oh, you sucker" expression on their faces. But I don't care really — I'm a foreign correspondent. I live that enviable life filled with travel and adventure and invigorating experiences.

57b-1945

Wendell Phillips Dabney, Publisher of the Union(Ohio)

Journalist Active On 80th Birthday

Kansas City Mo

CINCINNATI. — (ANP) — Wendell Phillips Dabney, publisher of the Union, a weekly newspaper, celebrated his 80th birthday here Sunday.

Beside writing, editing and managing his newspaper alone, the tall, robust journalist finds time to play the guitar, piano and banjo, for which he was famous in his youth. He is the author of "Cincinnati's Colored Citizens," a historical work and owns a private library of 10,000 volumes.

Editor Dabney's versatility includes politics as well as writing, music and business. He resigned the position of head paymaster for the city in 1923 under the Republican administration after "paying out about $80,000,000." In music, he organized his own orchestra and conducted a music studio in Boston for several years. He names the two Stallo girls, both of whom later married European princes, among his music students. 11-23-45

He gained his business experience early in life when he came here to manage his grandfather's hotel, the first estabilshed in America for Negroes, the four-story Dumas House, opened in 1840 by Sandy Shumate, butler to Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy. He opened Cincinnati's first colored gymnasium in the Dumas, he revealed, where Joe Gans, Kid Ashe, Bob Armstrong and other champion boxers trained.

Well-Known Editor of Negro Paper, Author and Composer, Relaxes at Guitar

Times-Star, Nov. 3

The Union

CINCINNATI, OHIO

In his newspaper office, surrounded by hundreds of photographs of distinguished friends, the versatile W. P. Dabney, 80, writes editorials, poems and songs—and relaxes by playing the guitar, piano or banjo.

11-29-45

By CHARLES LUDWIG

Wendell Phillips Dabney, writer, musician, politician, composer, historian and editor for nearly 40 years of Cincinnati's "one-man" weekly Negro newspaper, The Union, will celebrate his eigntieth birthday anniversary Sunday.

He observed the past anniversary week by working daily at his newspaper office, second floor, 238 East Fourth Street, writing, editing and managing the whole paper himself. For recreation he entertained friends at the piano or on the guitar and showed them he could still do the clog dance, at which he excelled half a century ago, when he was also one of the nation's best guitarists.

Dabney was born in Richmond, Va., in the closing year of the Civil War. His father, John Dabney, a slave in the noted Dabney family of Virginia, bought his freedom and became a well-known Richmond caterer and "champion mint julep maker." His mother had been a slave in Gen. Winfield Scott's family in Virginia.

"After the war, through father serving them at leading Virginia hotels, I met the Confederate generals Fitzhugh Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, Dabney Maury, Jubal Early, Beauregard and others," the veteran editor reminisced. "As a boy I liked to go out with guitar or banjo to serenade the girls and I became known as the champion performer on those instruments, and later organized and led my own orchestra."

After graduating from the Richmond high school in 1883, Dabney went to Oberlin College for a year, taught school at Richmond for eight years, and then conducted his own music studio in Boston for several years.

"FIRST NEGRO HOTEL"

"My great uncle, Sandy Shumate, butler to President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy, ran away to California and early in the 1840's started the first colored hotel in the United States at Cincinnati—the big four-story Dumas House on McAllister Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. When he died in 1894 I came to Cincinnati to operate the hotel and have been here ever since. I opened the first colored gymnasium here in the old hoted and the Negro champion Joe Gans, Kid Ashe, Bob Armstrong and many other boxers trained there.

"I had a colored and white orchestra and taught guitar to members of the Fleischmann, McDonald, Wiborg and other leading families. I taught the two Stallo girls, both of whom later married European princes.

11-24-45

"The old Dumas House, later a tenement, was a great center for Republican political rallies and prominent Republicans came there to speak. I sold the old hotel to Charles F. Williams, president of the Western & Southern Life Insurance Co. for an extension of the company's buildings—and here's Mr. Williams's photograph among all my friends, white and colored, on the wall.

WAS CITY PAYMASTER

"I founded the Douglass League of Negro Republicans and became assistant paymaster of the city of Cincinnati in 1897 and later head paymaster, a position I resigned in 1923 after having paid out about $80,000,000."

The walls of Dabney's office are covered with photographs of outstanding Negroes who were his friends and won renown in literature, music, art, science or public service. There's Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the poet; C. W. Chesnutt, the novelist; Maggie L. Walker, Richmond (Va.) bank president, whose biography Dabney wrote; Judge Ormond Scott of Washington; Bill Handy, musician and "father of the blues"; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, writer; C. W. Wesley, president of the Wilberforce College; Ira Aldridge, famed Negro tragedian; Phillipa Schuyler, child musical prodigy; Dr. Carl G. Roberts, Chicago surgeon; C. F. Stradford, Chicago, who was president of the National Colored Bar Association, and many other intellectual leaders as well as Negro boxing champions. And there are photographs, too, of many white friends—Governor Myron T. Herrick, Senator J. B. Foraker, Speaker Nicholas Longworth, Lady Astor of London and others. Paintings by the great Negro artists, Duncanson and Tanner, hang on the walls—and there are books and magazines all over the place. Dabney has a library of 10,000 volumes. He is author of the historical work, "Cincinnati's Colored Citizens."

11-29-45

NATIONALLY KNOWN

Dabney is a nationally known figure. The October issue of the magazine Negro Digest has an article about him by Langston Hughes. The Rev. A. Clayton Powell Sr., New York, Negro leader, pays a tribute to Dabney in his new book, "Riots and Ruins" and commends Dabney for saying in his newspaper in blackface type:

"When we conquer ourselves, all the civic blessings for which colored Americans have long prayed, sacrificed and died, will be gained, but as long as we tolerate and condone among ourselves public misconduct, impoliteness, spendthrift habits, slovenliness, uncleanliness, we need never hope to attain the standards that white American citizenship indorses, the right that the U. S. Constitution accords."

Walter White

Chicago Defender — DLL

Shangri-La Photographer

DID YOU READ the fascinating series of articles by WAC Corporal Margaret Hastings of her adventures in Shangri-la, the hidden valley in Dutch New Guinea? Having flown over the valley eight or ten times, it had particular interest for this commentator. From a racial point of view, Corporal Hastings' apparent complete freedom from any racial prejudice and the very real respect and affection which she developed for the black natives were a joy to read about.

One episode particularly tied in this commentator with the rescue. Corporal Hastings told of a white parachute—indicating that a human being instead of supplies—was descending into the valley. She wrote:

8-25-45

"Certainly our guest made an historic jump. It was plain even to me that he was a rank amateur.

"He swung in a vast arc from one edge of the chute to the other. We were terrified that he would swing all the way over, spill the air out and plummet to earth.

"Captain Walters and his paratroopers were having kittens. They all shouted excellent, if unheard, advice to the tiny figure far above us.

"'Pull your legs together,' screamed Captain Walters. 'Check your oscillation,' yelled his paratroopers. I found myself yelling right along with them.

Recalls Flight Over Hump

"OUR VISITOR fell and disappeared into a clump of bushes. We thought he undoubtedly was dead. Sgt. Johnny Javonillo was the first to reach him. Johnny shot out of the bushes, looking as if he'd seen a ghost.

"'Sir, he seems to be drunk,' Johnny told the captain.

"That was our introduction to Alex Cann, the middle-aged Australian photographer who parachuted into Shangri-la to make pictures. There was Alex, peacefully spread-eagled on his back among the bushes, and unscratched.

"We got the whole story next day as we fed him aspirin. Alex had never made a parachute jump before. To give himself courage, he had drunk the better part of a quart of gin, he said, to fortify himself for the ordeal."

People, Politics And Places

This brought back memories of another experience Alex had which I shared. We were together in the Philippines and Dutch New Guinea and in islands in between those two places. We left Hollandia for Australia last April, also in a C-47, on a flight which must have conditioned Alex for the perilous descent he made into Shangri-la. One of the two motors sputtered and choked and several times seemed heart-breakingly close to giving out altogether as we flew over the Hump—jagged, uncharted mountains ranging from 17 to 19 thousand feet in height. We had no oxygen aboard so we had to fly through a tortuous winding pass in the mountains at around 12,000 feet.

Immense Capacity

SOON AFTER WE ENTERED the pass, a pea-soup fog enveloped us blotting out all vision beyond five or ten feet of the end of each wing. Alex's big body sprawled over two bucket seats. He seemed the least nervous person on earth, which markedly contrasted with my own apprehension. But he too joined in a sigh of relief as we safely came through the pass out over the Coral Sea — to enter into one of the worst typhoons one could imagine! Our relief was even greater when at last we set down at Townsville where we had post-flight jitters on being told by the ground crew that only an act of God had enabled us to get through on a motor which was almost completely shot.

I never knew that Alex's casualness was assumed instead of natural until we reached Sydney. Our jungle boots and battle jackets contrasted strangely with the immaculate clothes of other guests as we plunged into the very large and ornate bar of the Australia Hotel where Alex began demanding double gins and bitters. We were soon surrounded by a host of Alex's friends—Canadian, Australian, British and American—each of whom insisted on buying a round.

8-25-45

Alex's capacity as demonstrated that afternoon raises the one question I have of the authenticity of Corporal Hastings' story—I doubt that "the better part of a quart of gin" could have been sufficient to induce the beatific state Alex was in when he parachuted into Shangri-la

Walter White

Chicago Defender - Chicago Illinois

Truman and FEPC

THIS COMMENTATOR, like many other Americans, shocked by the death of President Roosevelt, wondered what kind of job President Truman would do. The full answer, of course, remains to be made in the tough days of reconversion from a war to a peace economy. But the record today, especially so far as the Negro is concerned, shapes up far more admirably than some of us dared hope for. Some of the President's appointments have been good; one or two of them have been distinctly bad so far as Negroes are concerned, particularly that of James F. Byrnes as Secretary of State.

See 56d-DER-

9-15-45

But President Truman in one respect is showing greater forthrightness and courage than did his predecessor. Particularly is this true of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. Time and time again some of us tried to get the late President Roosevelt to take a more unequivocal stand in favor of the FEPC but as was the case with anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and other legislation which the southern demagogues hated, the President was evasive.

Southerners in Key Posts

ON MANY OCCASIONS he told this reporter, "I did not choose the tools with which I have to work. Southerners are chairmen of most of the important House and Senate committees. I have to depend on them to get legislation through for the country as a whole. If I take too strong a stand for the anti-lynching bill or for federal abolition of the poll tax or for the FEPC, I won't be able to get any of the legislation through which we must have to save the country from collapse."

9-15-45

President Truman's attitude has been quite different. Shortly after returning from the San Francisco conference I was asked to come to see him. Of his own volition he brought up the FEPC, saying that it must be made permanent by federal legislation. Later, when this reporter informed him of the agreement which had been made in the House Rules committee against voting on the measure unless all members of the committee were present—which meant that any one of the 12 members by remaining away from a meeting could block action—and urged the President to see that the members of his party on the committee withdraw from the agreement which had been made, Mr. Truman came out in an open letter to Chairman Sabath insisting on action. It was not his fault a tie vote prevented action.

Issue Before Congress

AND NOW, in his address to Congress he has placed the issue squarely before the House and Senate. I believe we can rely upon him to follow through. The FEPC is not going to solve all of our problems, even those of jobs. In a sense it is more a symbol than a really effective agency. But as a symbol it is important in saying to the bigots who will flourish and foment race riots if unemployment becomes widespread that the federal government is on record against their vicious misdeeds, and it will have effect. It is now up to us to redouble our efforts and let those who represent us in Congress know that unless they come clean on this issue they cannot expect our support in returning them to office.

57b-1945 Walter White Negro Columnists

Walter White

Chicago Defender Ill.

People, Politics And Places

Act To Review All Courts-Martial

ALTHOUGH such a resolution passed by Congress earlier in the war would unquestionably have deterred many death penalties and prison terms, especially for Negro servicemen, it is a case of better late than never to enact the resolution introduced May 28 by Congressman William B. Barry of New York. It would create a five-man board "to review all court-martial and other sentences by both Army and Navy departments since December 7, 1941." The immediate cause of introduction was the two-year sentence inflicted upon a white private for striking a Nazi prisoner of war.

6-16-45

Although it is doubtful if any member of Congress with the possible exception of Messrs. Dawson and Powell thought of the indignities and injustices heaped upon Negro servicemen and servicewomen in connection with Barry's resolution, it may be the means of opening up as sordid a story of use of courts-martial to intimidate Negro members of the armed services as can be imagined. It is irony that Congress was stirred to action by brutality against an enemy of America while it remained indifferent to far greater violence including killing of its own soldiers and sailors who happened to be colored.

6-16-45

Negro Soldiers Suffer

WHEREVER this columnist has gone during the past two years to war theatres in the Atlantic and Pacific he has found the same tragic story of Negroes convicted and sentenced on the most trivial and unconvincing evidence. He served as defense counsel for Negroes in a Pacific island who, after many weeks of being made the target of epithets, bottles, bullets and hand grenades thrown by white fellow American soldiers, revolted and fought back. But, at the outset, only Negroes were charged with "rioting and unlawful assemblage." It took enormous effort eventually to stir the military officials of that island to order courts-martial of the white Americans who had started and continued the trouble.

This columnist unearthed another case in North Africa where Negro soldiers were sentenced to prison terms and forfeiture of pay because they protested **through channels** against being called "niggers" by a white M.P. captain. While he was in England a Negro soldier was sentenced to die for succumbing to the importunities of a white American Army nurse that he have sexual relations with him. Fortunately for him, presentation of the facts to General Eisenhower brought about an investigation which resulted in dismissal of the charges and restoration of the soldier to duty.

Negro On Review Board

SEVENTY-FOUR Negro soldiers were court-martialed and convicted in Hawaii for "mutiny" when they refused to fall out for work on learning that two of their colored officers had been transferred for protesting against inferior and less experienced white officers being promoted repeatedly over them. The 74 were punished even though they had gone to work and made up for the time lost when a less prejudiced officer appealed to them.

In a series of recommendations made by this columnist to correct racial injustices in several theatres of war, there was included one to do just what Congressman Barry's resolution proposes with the additional recommendation that at least one member of the board of review be a highly qualified Negro lawyer, suitably commissioned to give him needed authority, rank playing the role that it does in the Army and Navy.

6-16-45

Next to legislation assuring him a job, physical protection and the right to vote when he gets home, nothing would please the Negro overseas in the armed service so much — if I interpret his wishes correctly — than exposure of what he has had to suffer at the hands of prejudiced court-martial boards, many of which were convinced of the defendants' guilt before the trials commenced because they were colored. Many a Negro now in jail will be freed or have his term reduced if justice be done. And the families, as well as the public, of those who were guilty and deserved to be punished will have their doubts resolved. If the War and Navy departments are wise they will vigorously back the Barry resolution to save themselves future headaches.

Walter White

Chicago Defender Ill.

General 'Ike' Leads the Way

GENERAL DWIGHT EISENHOWER did not make the mistake the United Nations Conference On International Organization made at San Francisco in selection of the party which accompanied him on his triumphal return to the United States. He conspicuously included two colored soldiers in his party and wherever he went they went also.

At the opening session in San Francisco, one of the most dramatically-staged meetings ever held, seventeen magnificent soldiers, WACS, Marines, Coast Guardsmen and sailors, marched on to the flag-decked platform and stood in immaculate rigidity throughout the meeting. But the skins of all seventeen were white. How wise the State Department would have been had at least one of the seventeen possessed a dark skin.

7-14-45

Eisenhower Better Showman

OR, SINCE THE NEGRO constitutes one-tenth of America's population, if there had been two Negroes and perhaps one Indian and one Nisei. Among the nations then numbering forty-six

People, Politics And Places

were a number whose people are colored. How great would have been their joy had there been variety in the color of the seventeen instead of those whose skin color symbolized an all-white world.

But General Eisenhower is both a better showman and a truer believer in abolition of the color line than are the stage managers of the San Francisco show. It has been a miracle to see how uncannily accurate has been every word and gesture of his since he returned. One of the finest traits it has been my experience to observe in Eisenhower is his educability. He is a blunt, outspoken individual in saying what he thinks and he respects equal candor.

7-14-45

Fights Army Jim Crow

THE POSITION he and Lieutenant General John C. H. Lee have taken in insisting on complete abolition of racial segregation among fighting men, which is reported to have been blocked by War Department higher-ups, is an instance of his capacity and growth measuring them by conversations this commentator had with General Eisenhower in London a little more than a year ago.

It is increasingly apparent that none of Texas' prejudices were absorbed by General Eisenhower through his birth in that state. If he did absorb any, he has outgrown them, which is a measure of the man's greatness.

SAN DIEGO SUN, SOUTHERN CR.
JUNE 8, 1945

POPE RECEIVES NEGRO WRITER

PITTSBURGH—A message of sincere hope for their well-being, happiness and ultimate triumph over the obstacles and hardships they face was given to all the Colored people in the United States by His Holiness Pope Pius XII in a private audience granted to Roi Ottley, special correspondent of the Pittsburgh **Courier**, published here.

Mr. Ottley states that this was the first private audience granted by the Holy Father to an American Negro correspondent.

"His Holiness immediately put me at ease," Mr. Ottley writes, "for his manner was easy and friendly. He spoke fluently and he shook hands with me in the American fashion. Once the formalities were over, he asked me about myself and my plans, about Negroes and their plans. He observed that the American people had spent much in men and treasure in the war, and he was manifestly unhappy about the suffering in the world.

"My audience with the Pope had great significance," Mr. Ottley continues. "Everywhere the people's eyes are on post-war plans and developments. Who more than Colored people hope for something meaningful to follow so much blood-shed and suffering? Thus when representatives of the Prince of Peace chooses this historic moment to convey a message to American Negroes, it may be presumed that the Church is offering encouragement to those who are seeking justice and equality.

"The trend of the Vatican's racial and religious policies is suggested by its attitude toward the persecution of Jews. Every Jew whom I have talked with says that the Roman Catholic churches, convents, and monasteries gave succor to oppressed Jews. It is a well-known fact that if the Church did not bring its moral persuasion in behalf of Jews, in all likelihood the Jews would have been exterminated by the fascists."

"It was a tremendous experience," Mr. Ottley concludes, "talking face to face with one of the world's leading figures and one of the most brilliant minds of our time."

Walter White

Chicago Defender

hampion of Negro Right

AST MARCH 13th Oswald Garrison Villard celebrated his 73rd birthday—if the term elebrate is appropriate for a natal day spent in ospital. Totally unlike most descendants of hampions of the Negro, Mr. Villard consistently nd persistently continued in the New York **Post** nd **The Nation** which e owned and edited r many years the unmpromising fight for uality for Negro mericans which Mr. illard's famed aboliionist grandfather, illiam Lloyd Garrion, waged at the price f fortune and personal afety. Mr. Villard rote the call to organze the National Assoiation for the Advancement of Colored People hich he has served throughout its 36 years of xistence as treasurer, board member and now s vice president.

The quality and courage of Mr. Villard's stand n the Negro from which he has never retreated ne inch in all his nearly three quarters of a entury may be seen in what he wrote in the Call or an organization to fight for full citizenship or the Negro.

7-28-45

This, then, is the man who as much as any iving man has fought for every right and opportunity for colored Americans which the most uncompromising Negro has ever demanded. This, oo, is the man who a few days ago, shaky from his recent illness and preparing for an exceedingy serious operation which will determine whether or not he will continue to live to fight or what he believes recently boarded a Fifth avenue bus in New York City.

Bus Incident

NEARING HIS destination Mr. Villard rose from his seat and offered it to an elderly woman who stood over him. Turning to leave the vehicle Mr. Villard was confronted by a colored woman in her late twenties or early thirties whose physique and health would have made Joe Louis envious. She plunged like a Chicago Bears' fullback to obtain the vacated seat, throwing at the same time a body block on the frail Oswald Garrison Villard which almost threw him into the lap of the occupant of the seat on the other side of the aisle. Meantime, the elderly woman to whom Mr. Villard had offered his seat had taken it. The colored woman, by now belligerently angered, forgot her destination and turned to wreak her fury on the departing Villard. She jabbed him furiously in the back with her fists, pouring out a torrent of abuse and obscenity which a Marine top sergeant would have envied. Only the blocking by the husky conductor and other male passengers of the irate woman prevented her debarking from the bus to vent her fury even further upon the aged and ill man whose entire life had been devoted to fighting for her right to live as a citizen and human being.

Chicago Defender - 7-28-45

Juvenile Attitudes

THE SHAKEN VILLARD reached home without further mishap—to be confronted by his daughter-in-law whose husband is a naval officer in the Pacific. She is soon to bear a third child. Her generously paid Negro housekeeper had failed to show up for work for five days. When the distraught prospective mother had asked her why she had not at least telephoned that she was not going to come to work, the housekeeper has drawn herself up angrily and retorted, "That, Mrs. Villard, is a subject I will not discuss!"

What, I ask you, will be the penalty which may have to be paid by the majority of Negroes who give a day's work for a day's pay for the bad manners and belligerency of the few? God knows, domestic servants have an enormous store of justifiable memories of low pay, long hours, and insults from merciless and prejudiced employers. The same is true of colored workers in every kind of job from the lowest to the highest skilled. But how much more sensible and how much longer lived would be the benefits of intelligent organization in unions than imbecilic and juvenile outbursts of individuals like that of the virago who attacked Mr. Villard? And how cowardly the other Negroes on the bus who lacked the guts to rebuke or attempt to quiet the obstreperous female who was bringing disgrace on all Negroes? 7-28-45

Walter White Warns U. S. Must Wake Up To Happenings In The Pacific

Journal & Guide
4-21-45

NEW YORK — "Thousands of Americans have died and billions of American dollars have been spent in the Pacific to oust the Japanese — apparently only to restore the recaptured islands to the European powers which ruled and exploited these areas and their populations before the war," declared Walter White, New York Post war correspondent, on his return here from a four-months, 36,000-mile tour of the Pacific theatres of war.

MR. WHITE

"Many more lives will be lost and more dollars spent before Japanese imperialism and aggression are crushed. But it was disheartening to find everywhere calm acceptance of the fact that no other course is even thought of except to reestablish colonial empire. The rights of native peoples to share in the benefits of raw materials and their own labor are completely unthought of, except by the natives themselves. Their poverty, physical condition and educational disadvantages are a terrible indictment of their British, Dutch and French exploiters. They are bewildered and dismayed that winning a war for 'freedom' means no change in their status.

UNITED STATES MUST ACT

4-24-45

"Before it is too late the government and people of the United States must wake up to what is happening in the Pacific and make it clear to allies and enemies alike that we are not fighting this war to restore colonial systems which inevitably will breed another war. Mr. Churchill announced recently that the question of colonies will not be discussed at the United Nations Security Conference in San Francisco this month. Mr. Churchill is a great war leader. But whether he wishes it or not, colonial policy must not only be discussed but acted upon now. To do otherwise would play directly into Japan's hands in her vigorous propaganda among one billion yellow, brown and black people in Asia and Africa that the sole purpose of the so-called 'white nations' is to enslave colored peoples throughout the world.

PEOPLE BEWILDERED

4-24-45

"Additional bewilderment has been created throughout the Pacific, I found, by the prejudice of some American white soldiers, particularly officers, against Negroes," said Mr. White. "Everywhere I went I was asked how the United States, fighting a war against the racial theories of Hitler and Japan, could send two armies—one white and one Negro—to fight such a war. As I had previously found in the European, North African and Italian theatres of war, not only bewilderment but anti-American feeling was created by the attempts of some American whites to spread race hatred in the Pacific. This was contributed to greatly by the confinement of Negro troops almost exclusively to service instead of combat duty. But in conferences with Admiral Chester Nimitz and General Douglas MacArthur, assurance was given that in future phases of the war in the Pacific, more opportunity would be given to Negro combat units."

4-21-45

Mr. White, who arrived in San Francisco April 5, after a 38½ hour flight from Australia in a B-24 plane, made the first report of his Pacific trip to the NAACP Board of Directors meeting Monday afternoon, April 9, in the national office, 69 Fifth avenue.

Walter White

People, Politics And Places

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill.

The Negro Loses A Friend

A JEWISH proprietor of a little cigar store was screaming hysterically, "My God, have you heard the news?" while his grayhaired wife wept silently. "The President is dead," he screamed almost as though the end of the world had come. Dark faces crowding the Harlem shop shone in the dim light as rivulets of tears measured the depth of the sense of personal tragedy felt by the little people who knew that in Franklin D. Roosevelt they had a friend.

4-21-45

A measure of the President's greatness as a champion of the underprivileged of the earth was more truly mirrored in those tears than by all the fulsome praise of the "big shots," some of whom a radio commentator accurately called the "vicious democracy-hating men in our country more dangerous now than before," who "are wearing the mask of a long face of sorrow, but behind that mask is a gleam of satisfaction."

First, Wendell Willkie, then Franklin Roosevelt, the two Americans who better than the rest of us understood and had the courage to fight for the ideal of a one world, have gone from us within a few months. It is neither possible nor wise to question nor attempt to understand what we call Divine Providence. But out of hearts full of sorrow there cannot help but come bewilderment that the petty, mean spirits of the earth filled with selfishness and hate seem seldom to die while the great souls of the earth are taken away just when a world torn by war needs them most.

Wrought Miracles

IT WAS my great privilege to have known Franklin Roosevelt as a close personal friend for many years. We did not always see eye to eye on issues relating to the Negro or the reactionary southern leadership of his party but one never questioned the integrity and sincerity of his desire to secure, as far as possible for him to do so, the full fruits and benefits of democracy for all men whatever their color or creed.

"I did not choose the tools with which I have to work," he said in 1933. Referring to the reactionary bloc of southern Democrats and Northern Republicans already then in the making. "Were I able to do so, I would have chosen other instruments to save America from disaster."

We can lay upon his bier no more sincere tribute than to say that he wrought miracles with often inadequate and insincere human tools during the twelve years he served as President. On the morning of his death, a letter was received from Stephen Early regarding an appointment with the President in which Early wrote, "I can tell you in the strictest of confidence that the President will not return to Washington prior to that date"—the date of the opening of the San Francisco conference.

Spirit Carries On

4-21-45

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT will not return in the flesh to Washington before or after the United Nations conference except for the brief funeral services at the White House. But his spirit will be there greater than when he sat in the White House. If little and inferior men succeed in substituting their greed and hate for the spirit of the fallen champ, disaster will follow for not only the United States but the world.

The President's death was hardest to believe and bear when, early on the morning after his death, a radio announcer spoke of that equally great human being, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, as "the former First Lady." How great a stroke of genius it would be for President Truman to ask her, who knew the mind of the President better than any living soul, to accept a place in his cabinet. No surer means could be found of perpetuating the dreams and ideals of him who has gone.

Walter White

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

People, Politics And Places

ad Conduct Increasing

ONE OF THE MOST disturbing situations I found after four months' absence from the United States is the decided increase of belligerent and often bad-mannered Negroes in public places. 5-5-45

The very first day of my return to the United States I heard a story, told by a man who has devoted virtually his entire life to an uncompromising fight for complete equality for the Negro. He told of boarding a New York City street car. Just ahead of him, a distinguished-looking white man, obviously a gentleman, stepped on a colored woman's foot as the street car started suddenly. He apologized.

But when the woman turned and saw that it was a white man, she launched into a tirade of profanity at the top of her voice which lasted more than twenty minutes until the man, embarrassed, left the car.

My friend who told the story said that the tide of anti-Negro feeling rose so perceptibly throughout the car that you could almost feel it as a tangible object.

Foul Manners Don't Help 5-5-45

NEGROES HAVE ample justification for being bitter. Mistreatment of Negro servicemen and civilians, continuation of racial discrimination and the evaporation as the end of the war approaches of the fine pronouncements about "freedom" and "democracy" are enough to make any minority group resentful. But bad manners and futile belligerence do not supply the answer. They merely complicate and make more difficult the problems of the far larger percentage of Negroes who approach the solution of their problems intelligently.

What is more, many potentially valuable allies of the Negro can either be alienated or made less effective when they espouse the cause of the Negro.

Use Heads As Well As Lungs

WHAT IS the answer? When a Negro sees another member of his race making a spectacle of himself in a public conveyance or other public place, he could quietly attempt to induce the obstreperous one to stop making a spectacle of himself.

In some cases, certain risks would be run, especially if the trouble-maker is drunk. But it is imperative that we take that risk. A handful of loud, ill-mannered Negroes raising hell can undo in five minutes the good which has been done over a period of years by 98 per cent of decent, self-respecting Negroes. 5-5-45

Let's don't hand another weapon to our enemies with which to make the lot of the Negro even more difficult. The Bilbos and Rankins already have enough clubs to use against Negroes. The problems we face now and in the more trying days after the war is over, are going to be tough enough without further complication arising out of the actions of a minority. There must be no compromise in our fight for full equality; but let us use our heads as well as our lungs in the fight for equality.

if they do, World War III is already in the making. The only alternative is unrelenting and intelligent public pressure upon the San Francisco conferees that they put on the agenda the whole question of colonial empires and the rights of the millions of human being who live in and thereby are the victims of imperialism.

The ferment of freedom sweeps like a prairie fire among brown, yellow and black peoples all over the earth, as well as among white people. It is a conglomeration that can only temporarily be checked, provided it can be checked at all.

That such a public opinion is being created, slowly but surely, is indicated by the modest concessions which the State Department has been forced to make with respect to the San Francisco conference. Representatives of some 42 organizations, ranging from the National Association of Manufacturers to the CIO, have been named as consultants to the American delegation.

It remains to be seen how much opportunity will be given to these consultants to present facts which will in turn cause the conferees to do the kind of job which must be done if a real peace is to be achieved.

Need for Public Support 4-28-45

BUT THE CONSULTANTS, representing enlightened and unselfish organizations, will be powerless by themselves. That can be achieved only if they are backed by an alert, militant, intelligent and articulate public opinion. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and the writer have been named as consultants by the only organization dealing with the Negro question to be invited to name consultants to the conference.

I know he would join in urging that all persons, colored and white, who are awake to the importance of the San Francisco conference follow the proceedings at San Francisco thoughtfully and give whatever support they can to the fight which will be made there to end the evils of colonialism and to insure to all men everywhere the right to full opportunity given all other men.

Walter White

Chicago Defender

Colonies Key to Future Peace 4-28-45

ALTHOUGH it is emphasized that the United Nations conference at San Francisco beginning on April 25 is not to be a "peace conference," the kind of peace which will follow the war may largely be determined at that meeting. What is done there is of paramount importance to the Negroes of America, the West Indies and Africa, as well as to the yellow and brown peoples of Asia, the Pacific and other parts of the world.

Winston Churchill bluntly announced recently that the question of colonies will not be discussed at San Francisco. Certain powerful forces in the United States, including the Hearst press, are working feverishly to build up public sentiment in support of a proposition which runs like this—that the United States must and will retain certain islands in the Pacific which have been taken from the Japanese, and fortify them as outposts for the defense of continental United States; that the United States should be willing to say to colonial powers that America will give them a free hand with their colonies to do as they please provided that they, in turn, do not interfere with the United States taking possession and fortifying these island bases. Ill.

Churchills May Have Way 4-28-45

ONE OF THE MOST TRAGIC aspects of this negation of all of the pretty phrases of the Atlantic Charter is that the nearer we approach peace, the more determined imperialists are to resume the very same kind of practice of exploitation which preceded World Wars I and II, and largely caused those wars to be fought.

The Churchills of the world may have their way for a few years after the war is over. But

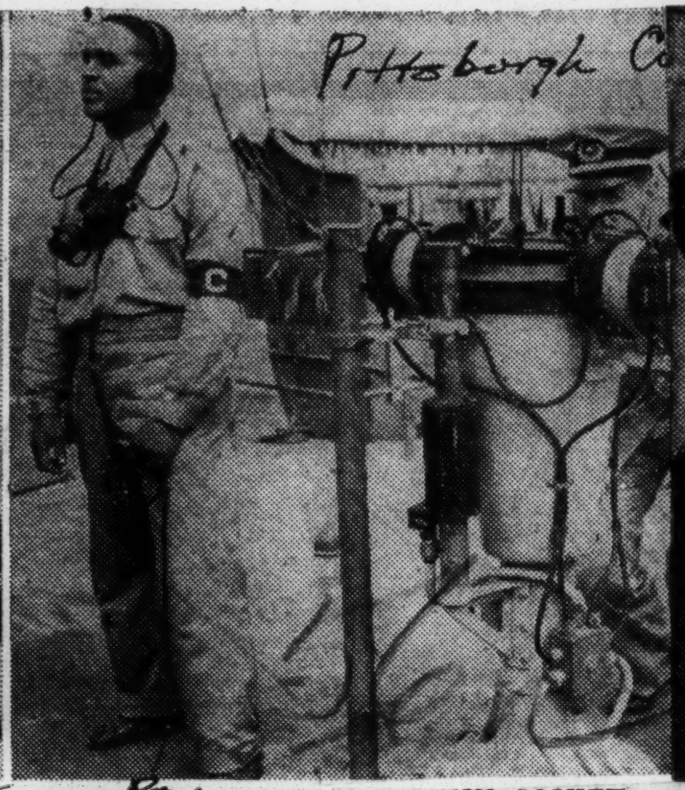
Walter White confers with Gen. MacArthur

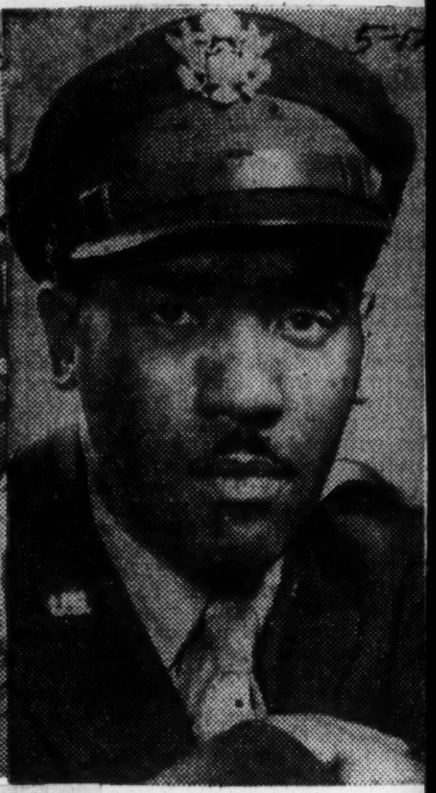
Los Angeles Tribune 5-26

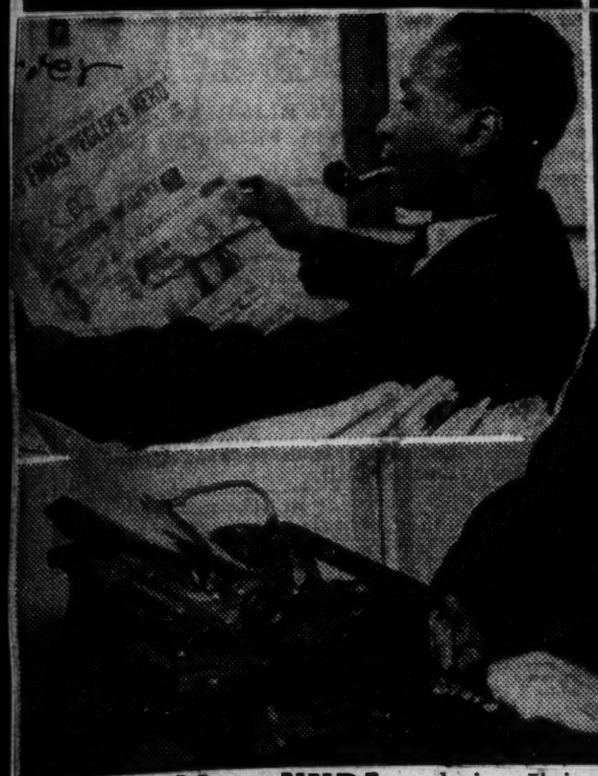
3-12-45

NEW YORK—A conference with General Douglas MacArthur, details of which have not yet been released, was held last week by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, now in the Pacific as war correspondent for the New York Post. White called his office from Leyte, that he is observing the treatment of Negro soldiers in the Pacific and conferring with high army and navy officials on their role in World War II. He has already visited Hawaii, Johnston, Kwagaleir, Guam, Saipan, the Philippines and Dutch Guinea. 3-12-45

A book just published by Doubleday Ooran, "A Rising Wind" gives the first complete account of Mr. White's trip overseas and his observations of the Negro GI's plight in the European theatre of operations in 1944.







UP FRONT WITH THE NEWS—Coverage of news in the European Theatre of Operations reached an all-time high as The Courier dispatched eight of its foremost writers to the battle fronts to tell the story of the Negro in World War II. Left to right: Roi Ottley gave you the human side of the news from Italy; Theodore Stanford (with note pad) was on the scene when the Nazis capitulated; Collins George wrote brilliantly of the fighting in Italy; Ollie Harrington combined his art ability with a facile pen to tell of the exploits of the Ninety-second Pursuit Squadron; Edgar T. Rouzeau was the first accredited correspondent to go overseas for the Negro Press, traveling more than twice around the world; George Padmore kept us apace of the London scene, and Haskell Cohen proved his ability with a series of first-class articles from Italy. Randy Dixon, another Courier correspondent, is not shown.

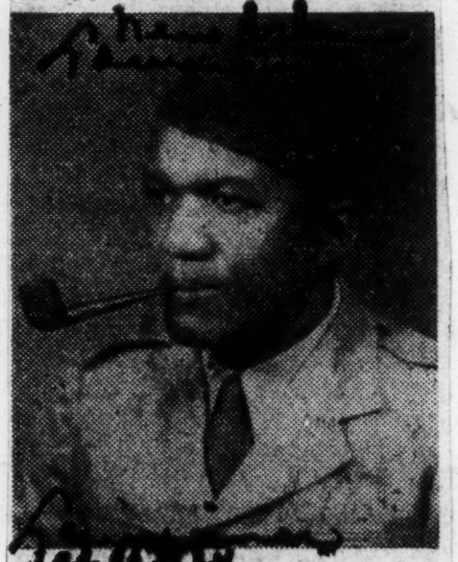
Frank Bolden, NNPA War Writer, Is Home

BALTIMORE. — Frank Bolden, his skin yellowed after two years of atabrine dosing which he has to continue taking for months until his system is freed from malaria germs, has returned to the States. Bolden represented the Negro Newspaper Publishers association in the Persia-China-Burma-India theater.

Atabrine, he said, is taken daily by every GI in the lowlands of China-Burma-India to war off malaria. It is used instead of quinine and affects the kidneys of some, causes others to lose weight and waste away and gives many a yellowish skin color.

Mrs. Bolden met her husband in New York. Bolden says he is going to rewrite all the dispatches which censors refused to transmit and then will get a little rest.

IN SOVIET



CHATWOOD HALL

The only Negro correspondent in Russia during the entire war, Chattwood Hall, ANP writer, has kept American Negro newspaper readers informed about activities in Russia. A former postal employe in Minneapolis, Mr. Hall went to Russia to help organize her postal system and elected to remain.—(ANP).

Eight Courier Men Gave You Ringside Seats During European Campaigns

Pittsburgh Courier 5-12-45

Pgh., Pa.

Rouzeau . . . Harrington . . . Dixon . . . Cohen . . . George . . . Stanford . . . Padmore . . . Ottley! Beginning with the Japanese treachery at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, down to the eventful moment that V-E Day was flashed to the world, our war correspondents have written a brilliant chapter in the history of journalism. The exploits of Negro fighting men—and women—have been vividly and completely related to a new-hungry homefront. The folks back home knew exactly what Johnny and Joe were doing—on land, sea and in the air. They knew where their GIs were stationed and what they were thinking and feeling.

In previous wars the accomplishments of Negro troops were either glossed over or ignored. And in many cases soldiers were vilified. But not in this war. The watchdogs of the Negro press were right up there with them. Telling the truth. Giving the boys recognition. Making them know their contributions were an integral part of winning the war. Making them feel that this was THEIR war too.

5-12-45

FIRST ACCREDITED CORRESPONDENT

The Pittsburgh Courier, realizing that its readers wanted every scrap of information available about "our boys" instantly went to work and became the first Negro newspaper to send an accredited correspondent overseas. He was Edgar T. Rouzeau, of our New York bureau, who was accredited in February, 1942.

Rouzeau was the forerunner of several brilliant writers who covered the war on all fronts for The Courier. He was with Negro troops in the latter phases of the North African campaign. In all, Rouzeau traveled 63,000 miles for Courier coverage of troops in Liberia, India and Italy, sending in numerous first-class stories.

Ollie Harrington, of New York, accredited in September, 1943, replaced Rouzeau in Italy. Famous for his writing and art work, Ollie utilized both in covering the efforts of the 99th Pursuit Squadron and the 92nd Division in the Italian Theatre.

5-12-45

Meanwhile colorful Randy Dixon, of our Philadelphia bureau, journeyed to England to chronicle the doings of Negro troops in Britain as plans for a second front were mapped out by Allied strategists.

COHEN'S CASE UNIQUE

Haskell Cohen, popular writer for slick paper magazines, relieved Harrington and wrote many enlightening stories about the 92nd Division and the 332nd Fighter Group in Italy. Haskell's case was unique. He was a white man covering activities of Negro troops for a Negro newspaper!

All during the war George Padmore, our London correspondent, kept his finger on the pulse of the news, writing many stories behind the story as D-Day approached in Europe and sounded the death knell of the Nazis.

IN THICK OF BATTLE

Collins George, of our home office staff, followed Cohen to Italy and wrote distinguished stories about the 92nd Division and the 332nd Fighter Group. George was in the thick of the battle and spent much time on the front lines. A number of his stories from Italy focused national attention on the activities of Negro troops in the land of the Caesars.

Always on the alert for good copy, The Courier engaged Roi Ottley, author of "New World a'Comin'" and many other notable works, to give his impressions of the war. Ottley delved into the hearts and minds of the peoples he met and gave Americans a revealing picture of the European's life and philosophy and his attitude toward the Negro. Ottley's stories of the human side of people trampled by war are considered by many to be some of the great writings of this conflict.

5-12-45

STANFORD WAS THERE

As the Allied steamroller was grinding the Axis to defeat, Theodore Stanford relieved Randy Dixon and was on the scene with the U. S. First Army when the Russians and Yanks joined hands at the Elbe River near Torgau. And Stanford was there when the German Army submitted to the unconditional surrender terms of the Allies.

Now as the scene shifts to the Pacific theatre, where the Japanese are on the defensive, our correspondents will continue to chronicle the activities of Negro fighting men who have worked unceasingly to win the war.

The record of Negro war correspondents in World War II stands as a monument to the progress of the Negro Press. And when the history of this war is written they will have their share of glory.

57b-1945 War Correspondents

Memphis World Tenn. 56 4-13-45

NOTED NNPA WAR CORRESPONDENT TO MEMPHIS— Fletcher P. Martin, Managing Editor of THE LOUISVILLE (Ky.) DEFENDER, who just recently returned from twenty-two months of warfare reporting in the South Pacific theatre of action, as pool correspondent for the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, is being brought to the city by the Memphis WORLD for a public lecture next Wednesday evening, April 18th, at Booker T. Washington high school. No admission will be charged as the WORLD is desirous that local citizens will turn out in capacity numbers to hear a messaage directly from their boys on the Fighting Front. 4-13-45

Shown in the accompanying picture is Mr. Martin (Center) as he receives congratulations from the "boss," Frank L. Stanley, publisher of THE LOUISVILLE DEFENDER, (left end), while Metz Lochard, CHICAGO DEFENDER Editor, looks

Negro Reporters in Europe Find Race Bias Hurts U. S. Prestige

Daily Worker N.Y. 1-27-45

Racial discrimination in the U. S. armed forces is having a harmful effect on America's prestige in Europe, two Negro war correspondents told the New York Newspaper Guild at a membership meeting this week.

Oliver Harrington of the Pittsburgh Courier, just returned from the Italian theatre, revealed that some white GIs had been instrumental in establishing an Italian-American Society for the Preservation of the Italian Race."

This society, Ku Klux style, distributed literature to the Italian people extolling segregation in the United States and claiming that Negroes here are often hung because of criminal tendencies.

The wide circulation of such propaganda, eagerly seconded by the Nazi radio in North Italy, Harrington declared, tended to disillusion Italians about American democracy.

On the positive side of the picture, Harrington reported that white GIs—generally former trade unionists — and Italian partisans have done everything possible to convince the Italian people that the "Italian American Society for the Preservation of the Italian Race" does not represent official American policy. 1-27-45

Roi Ottley, who covered the western front for the Chicago Sun syndicate, outlined the dangerous result there of confining the bulk of Negro GIs to tasks of "heavin' and totin'," despite their duties to fight.

EUROPEANS CONFUSED

These non-combat jobs are often regarded by white GIs as "gold bricking," he said. Many letters to Stars and Stripes protested Gen. Eisenhower's praise of the Negro troops.

Conflict has reached such proportions, Ottley stated, that in one riot in England 7[illegible] soldiers lost their lives. 1-27-45

Europeans, Ottley added, are in a dilemma as to what America's racial attitudes really are. He told the story of a cafe owner in Paris who was forced by white soldiers one night to oust three Negroes; and the next night was berated by another group of white soldiers for asking Negroes to get out.

Ottley added that a hopeful sign is that a great many Negroes are now being trained for duty as parachutists.

Negro War Correspondents On Two Fronts Tell What Troops Expect On Return Home

In the first comprehensive report on race relations on all the fighting fronts where Negro troops are stationed, Roi Ottley and Enoch P. Waters, war correspondents, gave a vivid report of the experiences these men are enduring, and the kind of America they expect to find upon their return. Ottley reported what he had observed in the European theatre of combat, while Waters reported on conditions in the Far Pacific. Both reports were delivered last Saturday at the Schomberg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library as part of the weekly lecture series on World View of the Negro Question.

Ottley, correspondent for PM and Liberty, emphasized the respect and good will enjoyed by Negro servicemen wherever they had been used as combat troops. On the other hand, the riots, fights and other conflicts between Negro and white soldiers in Europe had almost always occurred where the Negroes were restricted to the heavy work of "heaving and toting." Negro servicemen want to fight and their white fellow-servicemen like them much better when they share the dangers of battle.

French Have Progressive Viewpoint

The audience, which packed and jammed the auditorium, was shocked when Ottley described the reactionary attitude of most of the colonial officials toward the colonial peoples in their empires. Only the French seem to have a positive program. The French people realize, Ottley said, that by integrating the African colonials into French citizenship instead of being a second-rate power of 40,000,000 Frenchmen, France will be a first-rate power of 100,000,000.

Waters, foreign correspondent for the Chicago Defender, who has spent two years in the Pacific, demolished the myth of a color bar against American Negroes in Australia. Detailed descriptions were given of Negroes from the United States who are full citizens there. Many of them hold important positions, have intermarried and are accepted by everyone on the basis of individual merit. The native of New Guinea and other Pacific Islands, according to Waters, need only a haircut and a suit of clothes to make them look like the people of Harlem. The coming of educated, efficient Negro Americans to this part of the world has stimulated and inspired the native people greatly.

Both speakers were certain that the enlisted men—Negro and white—who had shared common experiences of mutual help when their lives were endangered will not be content to return to an America of insecurity and jim-crow.

Berlin Hardest Hit of World Capitals

Stench From Rotting Bodies Fills the Air

CLEANING UP SLOW

Men Missing, City of Blond Women Remains

By OLLIE STEWART

AFRO War Correspondent with U.S. Troops in Germany

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BERLIN—If you knew Berlin before the war, you would never recognize it now.

The city is the most ravaged of all the big world capitals and there will definitely be a housing shortage here this winter.

Before arriving, we had heard that Berlin was nothing but rubble, but upon reaching the suburbs we saw many homes still intact, reminding us of London.

Picture of Desolation

Now after riding through from end to end for sevral successive days I can paint a picture of desolation hardly supassed at St. Lo, Aachen or Cologne.

London was beautiful compared to Berlin. Here walls of houses, building and hotels still stand, but with nothing inside.

Apparently fire, rather than demolition bombs, were used extensively with the result that what looks like a house is merely a gutted structure.

Subways Clogged

Subway entrances are clogged with debris and sandbags. Here and there street cars move slowly and at least one elevated line is operating.

In the heart of the city all is shambles as Russians dig out of buildings one by one.

In every block I saw line after line of women clearing out debris the hard way.

Passed by Hand

One fills a gallon pail with dirt and it passes from hand to hand until it reaches a woman around a corner 50 yards away. At this rate they will be years cleaning up what 50 cranes and shovels could move in a week.

All men apparently have been taken to Russia to work for Soviets. This is a city of women, most of them blondes, and if you are a gentleman, come here by all means and be happy.

We started looking for Hitler's chancellory and found it with the help of six policemen and a dozen civilians.

Buildings Are Mess

The back of the chancellory faces Wilhelm Platz, which also contains Goebbel's propaganda ministry, plus the Luftwaffe and finance ministry.

All these buildings which shaped the policy of this terrible war, are now piles of brick and plaster. A man was heaving water from the cellar of the Luftwaffe mess as we stood there in silence.

Such wholesale destruction has to be seen to be appreciated. The same thing continues around the corner on Unter den Linden, which I had wanted to see all my life.

Hotels Destroyed

The famous Adler Hotel is detroyed with all of its luxuries and so is the opera house and Kaiserhof Hotel.

Millions and millions of dollars lie in ruined piles of trash which must be moved before rebuilding begins.

Nearly five million people lived here before the war, but hardly a million have a place to sleep now.

Then we rode down Unter den Linden through the huge archway to Tiergarten, which is the Central park of Berlin. The once lovely scene is now a mess of burned-out tanks, foxholes, guns, equipment and graves of Germans and Russians.

Trees Uprooted

Trees were uprooted by tanks and the shrubbery has been crushed.

A small lake stinks of rotten parts of bodies in slime, until your stomach revolts. In this area Hitler and his gang made their last stand and battle-scars indicate that once sober human beings became either savages or corpes before the end came.

Make no mistake about it, the German people were thoroughly beaten. You see it in the eyes of once proud women, now pushing carts and grabbing cigarette butts from the gutter.

Their spirit has been broken also, because all wealthy aristocrats had to scurry out of their mansions while the Russians took over and made flunkies out of many of them. Such things hit where it hurts most.

Even now in the American sector, owners of fine houses timidly ask to enter their homes for personal belongings. This was no surrender with honor; this was a case where the Germans were whipped to their knees.

Germans in Berlin Praise Americans, Spurn Russians

By OLLIE STEWART

AFRO War Correspondent with U.S. Troops in Germany

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BERLIN — The Russians are in Berlin to stay. At first, they changed the names of streets, then gathered livestock for food and warehouse stocks for clothing; now they have brought in some of their women.

One of the most popular moves made so far is placing young women on corners to direct traffic.

These girls are very smart in boots and berets, and instead of looking tough, they smile and wave you this way or that with flags, and as you pass they salute. The women cops make getting a speed ticket a distinct pleasure.

Nazi Propaganda

The Russians are now our allies and friends and, in our own interest, this should remain so.

They do not have here much modern transportation; they do not dress as well as American troops; but no one can deny their courage and fighting ability.

The Germans have seized on the shabby appearance and horse-drawn carts of the Russians as a propaganda line to separate us. Almost every day, some German tells me how dirty the Russians are, and how much more like gentlemen the Americans look.

Daily Friction

Apparently, the Germans hope to curry favor with the Americans by criticizing the Russians, but when they mention brutality, I remind them of the charred bodies by the hundreds at Buchenwald.

Minor points of friction occur almost daily between us and the Russians, but gradually, a basis of understanding is being established.

For several days we had different currency. Money issued by the Russians is not accepted in the American zone, which led to much distrust; but after consultation, authorities decided that allied currency of one country is good anywhere.

Understanding Urged

The Russians dislike fraternization with the Germans. We stopped once to ask directions from a German, and passing Russians yelled at us and shook their fists at the German, but we explained our difficulties and he gave the victory sign and smiled.

We need a better understanding of the Russians. They are strangers to us, and there's suspicion on both sides, but mutual respect can be built up with sincere effort.

In a different vein, my own appearance is creating amazement among the Germans. Everywhere I go, they point and stare and nudge their friends. If I walk the street, children follow been invited to several homes.

Kin Of Governor Johnson Is Grateful

Keys To Mississippi Offered Flier Who Saved Dixie Pilot

Pittsburgh Courier Pa.
3-24-45

By COLLINS GEORGE, Courier War Correspondent

AN AIR BASE IN ITALY—By this time Capt. Luke Weathers of Memphis, Tenn., should be resting with his people in Memphis, having completed seventy-one missions with Col. B. O. Davis' Mustang Fighter Group. But if he wants to leave his home and go still farther south to Mississippi, the hospitality of the State is his; that is, if the word of a scion of Mississippi's Governor Johnson is to be believed. For Weathers is responsible for that piece of Southern political aristocracy being alive today.

The pilots of Colonel Davis' Mustang Fighter Group were flying cover for a bomber flight last November over the Udine area of Northern Italy, a hotly defended target area leading to Brenner Pass and the Nazis' vital Austrian factories and installations. At that time Jerry still had planes to put in the air and threw everything he had at this particular mission, at least eight of them converging on the bomber piloted by our Southern aristocrat.

"HOT" FIGHT
3-24-45

When you're flying cover you don't know and don't care who is in the planes you are protecting, except that they are Americans and they've got to be protected. Weathers saw the distress of the bomber and, diving from his formation, entered the melee. The fight wasn't long, but it was hot, and when it was over, Jerry had lost two of his planes and the others had vanished. The bomber made its way safely back to base; so did Luke Weathers.

And that would have been all there was to the story. Another routine cover mission, which added two victories to the fighter pilots' records. But coincidence entered in late February when Weathers was waiting at the fliers' rest camp in Naples for his transportation to the States. With a few fellow pilots, he decided to make an evening of it at Naples' one and only night club.

DISCOVERY

A rather stocky, handsome young white pilot came over when he saw Weathers' group and asked if he might join the party. "You see," he said in an unmistakably Mississippi drawl, "one of you fellows saved my life and I just wish I could find him to tell him how much I think of him."

The ten pilots listened half-heartedly as the Southerner began his tale. But as he told more and more of the details, Weathers began to sit up. "Hell," he said, "I remember that. I was the fellow who shot those Jerries down. I am the fellow you've been looking for!" Excitedly the two compared notes. There was no doubt about it. Everything tallied. The Southerner then told Weathers his relationship to the Governor of Mississippi and begged the slender Negro pilot to visit him in Bilbo's State.

"Nobody's going to hurt you there," he said, "I'll see to that. There's nothing in my State or my home too good for you fellows, and I intend to see that the folks back home know that. But I wish you would come to see me so I could prove it to you."

That's all there was to it. A coincidence of war, but Luke Weathers shot down more than just two Jerries that day. He also brought

THESE WRITERS COVER THE WAR FOR INFORMER READERS

FRANCE—[illegible] Stewart
SOUTH PACIFIC—Fletcher Martin
IRAN—Frank Bolden
MOSCOW—Chatwood [illegible]
NEW GUINEA—Conrad Clark

Also full ANP, NNPA news coverage and pictures from all parts by home and international.

PROGRAM WILL BEGIN AT 7:15 P. M.

Featuring Negro War Correspondents

AN INTERVIEW WITH 477th BOMBARDMENT CREW

And A Statement From Gen. Douglas McArthur

NEW YORK— National Negro Newspaper Week got off to a brilliant start with a nation-wide radio broadcast last Saturday over NBC and affiliated stations, featuring Jack Benny and Rochester, Lionel Hampton and his orchestra, Edward Matthews, Maurice Ellis, Ralph Cooper and two Negro war correspondents broadcasting from the Pacific and Italian theatres.

The observance of the 118th anniversary of the founding of the Negro Press was spotlighted across the country this week by local observances by member papers of the Negro Newspaper Publishers association who are sponsoring, among other things, a national high school essay contest which closes at midnight March 3.

One more nationwide radio broadcast is scheduled for Friday night, March 2, at 7:15 p. m., over the Columbia Broadcasting System stations. This program will feature overseas pick-ups from Randy Dixon Pittsburgh Courier war correspondent from London, England, and Max Johnson, Afro-American war correspondent from France. The C. B. S. show will also switch to Godman Field, Ky., where Fletcher Martin, NNPA pool correspondent, just returned from the Pacific, will interview crew members of the 477th Bombardment Group.

A statement issued especially for this broadcast by General Douglas MacArthur, lauding the role of the Negro soldier in the Pacific war, will be read on the program.

The NBC half hour program last Saturday featured two Negro war correspondents, John Jordan of the Journal and Guide, speaking from Rome, Italy, and Enoch Waters of the Chicago Defender, from San Francisco, where he is awaiting transportation back to the Pacific areas, where he spent 18 months covering the activities of Negro servicemen before his 30 day vacation in the U. S. A.

Jordan's account of the 92nd division's heroic battle against the Nazis in the Italian mountains, and his interview with one of the heroes, Sgt Alexander Grant of Savannah, Ga., of that all Negro combat unit was preceded by an interview with Lt. Marion William Fort, a Negro navy commissioned officer, stationed at Pearl Harbor, by Jim Wall, an NBC correspondent.

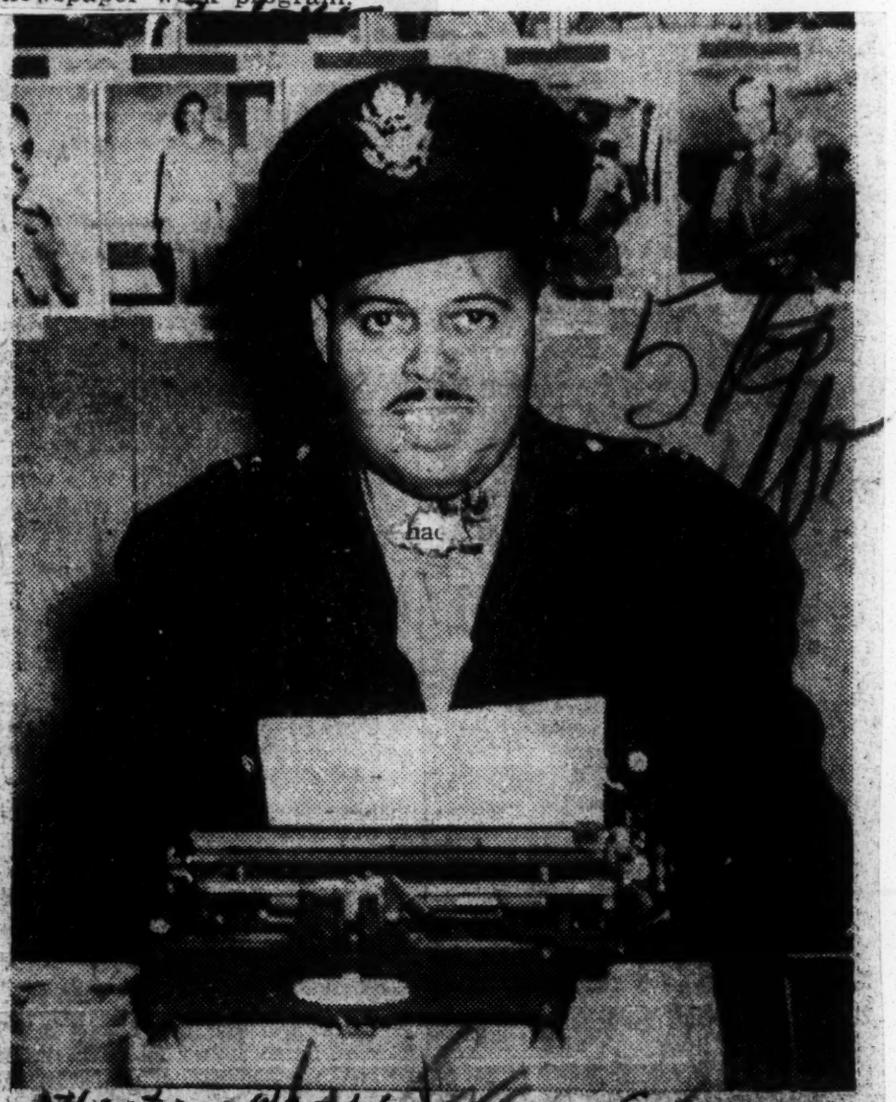
A dramatization of the Normandy D-Day heroism of Sgt. Waverly B. Woodson of Philadelphia, Pa.,—now stationed at Camp Stewart— featured Maurice Ellis, stage star.

Carlton Moss wrote the radio adaptation of the story of how Woodson, wounded by a shell fragment, continued to administer first aid to 250 casualties on the shell and bomb raked Normandy beach. Not until five days later did Woodson, a former Lincoln university student, whose brother is a bombardier in the 477th bombardment group, go to the hospital himself to have the shell fragment removed from his hip.

Ralph Cooper, radio and screen star and popular M. C. around New York, narrated the entire program.

Edward Matthews, star of the concert stage and the original production of "Porgy and Bess," sang Langston Hughes' "Freedom Road" while Lionel Hampton's orchestra played two numbers.

Eddie (Rochester) Anderson and his radio partner, Jack Benny, gave a skit from Denver, where they are currently on tour, written especially for the newspaper week program.



COVERS LEDO ROAD — Frank [illegible] Burma road into China. Bolden, ace newsman, who is covering the Near East war theatre, is the war correspondent for having sent out the first story of Negro drivers covering the torturous 1,400 mile trip across the combined Negro press represented by the Negro Publishers' Association.

Johnson 500 Yds. from Nazi Lines

AFRO-AMERICAN
Balty, Md.

Eight Shells a Minute Whistle Overhead

GAIN UP TO MILE

2-24-45

144 Enemy Soldiers Captured in One Day

By MAX JOHNSON

AFRO War Correspondent with U.S. Troops in Italy

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WITH THE 5th ARMY IN ITALY — (By Cable)—Seventy-three elements of the 92nd Division over the week end engaged in what official communiques termed "extensive patrolling" of the coastal sector of this 5th Army front, penetrating as deep as a mile at some points into German positions. The action brought stiffening enemy resistance, particularly in the vicinity of Cinquale Canal, approximately a mile half south of the Nazi-held town of Massa and adjacent to the Apennine Mountains where the Germans counter-attacked. Some of this enemy counter fire included more than 800 rounds of heavy artillery shellfire from 170's and 88's on our forward positions.

Max Johnson

Improve Positions

One result of this coastal activity is that the 92nd gained improved positions particularly in the difficult Apennine terrain.

I moved to Cinquale Canal during one phase of our activity for an eyewitness account of the proceedings, arriving just when Germans began an intensified artillery counterfire.

Jerries dropped three big 170's in quick succession on opposite sides of the roadway just as our jeep turned off past the shell-torn town of Forte Dei Marmi to battalion command post regiment. Two 88's fell in the yard of the command post a minute after we ducked inside the building, some shrapnel ripping through the walls.

Shells Fall Nearby

Capt. Raymond A. Diggs of 1351 Otis Street, Northeast, Washington, shook plaster dust from an aerial photo of the sector he was showing Maj. James D. Fowler, 122[illegible] Street, Northwest, Washington, 1941 West Point grad. This revealed our patrols were still engaging the enemy about half mile away.

Second Lieut. Wejay Bundara of Baltimore; First Lt. Melvin W. Walker, Covington, Ky., and Capt. Harold E. Johnson, Roxbury, Mass., were leading our forces in this action in the vicinity of Cinquale Canal. 2-24-45

Two more shells fell outside the command post yard shaking plaster down on us as we moved out fast with the intention of going forward to an extreme advance observation post where we could watch the enemy as well as our own activity.

500 Yards from Nazi Lines

Fifteen minutes later I was crouched behind a stone wall 500 yards from German positions with Second Lt. Thomas Lockery of Newark, N.J., whose clothing was covered with plaster dust.

Enemy 110's and 88's whistled over our heads at the rate of approximately eight a minute, dropping 150 to 300 yards away. Enemy mortar shells fell closer.

Lockery, cleaning dust from his rifle, said that the Germans had just scored a hit on a forward observation post while he was inside, wounding some of his companions though he escaped unhurt. 2-24-45

During a momentary lull of enemy firing, probably induced by a heavy answering barrage from our own artillery, soldiers began filing forward, carrying various weapons and equipment and improving their positions. Most of the enlisted men I know personally.

GI Warns Correspondent

Pfc. Carey W. Dilver, 1603 Laurens Street, Baltimore, gunner in a mortar squad, called to me as he passed, "Better get something that will shoot if you're going to stay up here."

I told him I didn't intend to stay an dthat Jerry 88's had just about convinced me I was a damn fool for coming.

S-Sgt. Emmanuel F. Williams, 3403 Barclay Street, Baltimore, loaded down with a rifle and a half dozen hand grenades, said he agreed bu they would be glad to have me stay.

Asked to Tell Home Folks

Others passed, some silent and grim faced, some engaging in small talk among themselves or directed to me.

Almost to a man those in the latter category asked that I "let folks back home know about this."

They were: 2-24-45

Sgt. Grady M. Coleman, Camden, N.J.; Pfc. Alfonze Terry, Cape Charles, Va.; T-Sgt. William Wallen, 1609 N. Twentieth Street, and Pfc. Robert R. Brown, 1337 S. May Street, both of Philadelphia; Sgt. Joseph Hawkins, rifle company squad leader, 75 Pershine Avenue, Newark, N.J.; Sgt. George Maddox, New York City; S-Sgt. Francis Lee, Sharon Hill, Pa.; T-Sgt. Leroy C. Gurrant, Monroe, N.Y.; Pfc. Theodore Anderson, Hartford, Conn.; Pfc. William Barret, Newbury, N.Y.; Pvt. Navy Wright, 68 Waverly Avenue, Newark, N.J.; Pvt. Wesley R. Jackson, Nyack, N.Y.; Sgt. Willie J. Betha, Montgomery, Ala. 2-24-45

Ten minutes later, men behind the stone wall were engaged with the enemy who began shelling the area from three sides. I decided I should leave then—if I intended to leave at all.

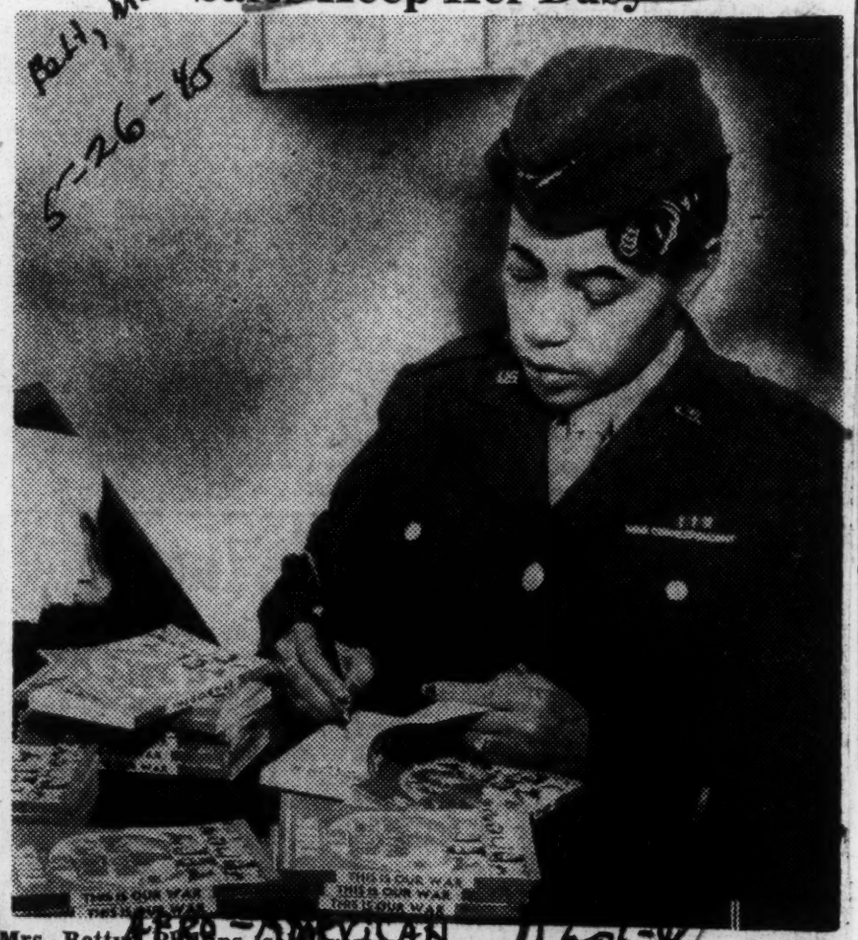
CAPTURED 144 IN DAY

Previously, units led by Lieutenants Bundara and Walker had crossed Cinquale riding atop tanks while other elements of our troops fought for improved positions in the difficult terrain of the nearby Apennines. Their efforts were favored by spring-like weather with occasional rains.

The Serchio sector continued to have several enemy counterattacks but our forces continued to hold gains made earlier in the week. The bigges prisoner haul for a single day came Saturday when our forces captured 144 enemy troops.

Sales Keep Her Busy

Balty, Md
5-26-45



Mrs. Bettye Phillips, sole woman war correspondent, takes a turn at autographing copies of "This Is Our War," published by the AFRO-AMERICAN, which records best stories and cartoons of seven AFRO correspondents who have covered battle fronts of the world. Brisk sales this week made autographing a task. Get your copy by sending $1 to the AFRO-AMERICAN, 628 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, or by subscribing to the AFRO and sending 25 cents to cover handling and mailing.

Frank Bolden Returns To U. S.

The Informer
Huston, Texas 9-15-45

BALTIMORE, Md. — (NNPA) — Frank Bolden, his skin yellowed after two years of atabrine dosing which he has to continue taking for months until his system is freed from malaria germs, reported this week to the NNPA. Bolden represented 12 newspapers of the association in the Persia, China, Burma and India theatre.

Atabrine, he said, is taken daily by every GI in the lowlands of China, Burma and India to ward off malaria. It is used instead of quinine and affects the kidneys of some, causes others to lose weight and waste away, and gives many a yellowish skin color. 9-15-45

Lend lease is such a racket, Bolden reported, that the U. S. sending trucks to Persia and India for the British, has to send the trucks to their destination after ships land with them, and then hire the same trucks back from the British in order to transport drivers again to the docks.

Correspondents have to take their dispatches for the U. S. to the British and Indian offices located in three different parts of town and nobody hurries.

Segregation in the Red Cross as in the U. S. is common all over the area and is aggravated where club workers are from the South. Despite orders from home, there is an army Jim Crow swimming pool in Calcutta across the street from a British swimming pool where all races and both sexes, including high class Indians, bathe without a color line.

Colored soldiers, barred from the U. S. pool on certain days, go across the street to swim with British Tommies and WAVES.

Responsible for this Jim Crow is Col. Boy Neland, former football coach at the University of Tennessee.

Said It Couldn't Be Done

Colored troops constituted 65 per cent of the U. S. force which built the stinking Stillwell Road from India through Burma to China after the British said it couldn't be done. They laid a six inch pipe line (censored up to now) to carry oil and gas to the Chinese.

Everybody out that way, Bolden says, expects the British Shell Oil company to get the pipe line which Americans laid and for which they provided the pipes. Colored troops, he said, took a beating from the mainly white southern officers in this theatre. The average colored soldier has been in the area 28 months. All he wants now is to get out.

Mrs. Bolden met her husband in New York.

Bolden says he is going to rewrite all the dispatches the censors held up and refused to transmit when he was overseas and then get a little rest.

Loeb Lands With Marines At Yokosuka

The Memphis World

Boys Glad To See Reporter Of Negro Press

Memphis, Tennessee

BULLETIN!

(BY THE S.N.S. September 2)

Japan's formal surrender was signed aboard the American superbattleship Missouri Saturday evening, Atlanta time (Sunday morning, Tokyo time.) Shorty afterwards, President Truman made his brief V-J Day radio address, designating Sunday as official V-J Day. The President spoke again Sunday, giving a speech to the troops," according to White House announcement.

The ceremonies formally ending the world's bloodiest and most destructive war were broadcast to a nationwide audience, as was the President's speech.

By CHARLES LOEB
(NNPA War Correspondent)

Memphis World 9-7-45

YOKOSUKA NAVAL BASE HUNSHU—They were there when most of the Marines of Task Force "A" scrambled ashore on their landing of boats they had accompanied the "Boss' Brigadier General William Clements, and his staff in advance of the first wave.

Sgt. Riley Brassel, 2830 Madison Street, St. Louis, Mo., was at the wheel of a battered jeep when the General and his staff drove up to the flag pole on the parade grounds to accept the formal surrender of the base from a party of Japanese officers headed by an Army Colonel and Navy Captain.

He grinned when I told him I was representing a Negro Press and squeezed me into a jeep between a pile of gear and a case of "old granddad' for a swift trip to nearby Agama dock where the San Diego with Vice Admirals Oscar C. Badger and R. D. Carney aboard awaited the surrender of the Jap Naval base from a heavy jowled Japanese, Vice Admiral Michitaro Tasuka.

As American and Japanese cameramen flashed their bulbs the crew of the San Diego lined the rails in a little group on the boat deck. White jacketed Negro steward's mates joined their mates in cheering. "Gee, we're glad to see a reporter from our papers," said Daniel Brown, Williamsport, Pa., As he introduced me to his mates in the officer's ward room. Hundreds of other Negro bluejackets were aboard the vessels of the mighty fleet out there in the Harbor but these were the first to feel their ship ease into the dock of a Japanese home port.

Irving Butler, 619 Washington, Emporia, Kansas; Izior Sweet, 616 Burton, Orange, Texas; Ralph Holland, 1209 Norfolk, Bluefield, W. Va. Aaron Bronson, 715 West 13 St., Horton, Kansas; Jasper Pruitt, 104 Bell, Atlanta; Iles Butts, of 1245 Butler Ave., Far Rockway, N. Y.; Davis Stokes, 2717 Josephine, New Orleans; Henry Jefferson, 811 Apeed, Memphis; Gilbert Chiles, 1917 West Sixth, Texarkaa, Texas; James Chatman, 766 East Austin Mall, Memphis; A. D. Berry, Laurel, Miss.; A Gerigman, Jr. Fayette, Miss.; William Belcher, Tuscaloosa, Ala. and Clifford Miller, 1241 Myrtle Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

General Clements party was joined after the surrender ceremony by staff officers Manning the four by four Marine Corps truck driver was driver Sgt. James E. Holliday, Grenda, Miss. Former Civil service mechanic at the Camp Shelby motor pool He is cook and handy man now for the General's mess and served with the Sixth Marine Division throughout the Okinawa campaign.

Other members of the General's Mess include Pfc Raymond E. Clark, Partner Place, Washington Chicago, Ill.

Clark has been overseas 17 months and was a Navy Department messenger in Washington before his brother, Corporal James Clark, was killed in Germany while fighting with his army service outfit that was beng used as combat infantry.

The hundreds of other tan Yanks who will come ashore in the weeks to come will meet a people who are accepting their defeat in characteristic Oriental resignation. Yokosuka Naval Base is relatively undamaged although most of the piers are out, necessitating beach landings. The little town of Yokosuka is entirely devoid of civilians except for civilian officals.

They deserted installations and act as interpreters for the Americans. Black uniformed members of peace conservation corps, Japanese picked policemen, saluted every American party irrespective of rank and a few smiled wanely as visitors took over the base. Paved streets and modern buildings were in contrast to what we found in Okinawa and Japanese correspondents from Domei News Agency presented a rare picture as they scurried about with wicker cages full of carrier pigeons under their arms to relay their messages back to their officers.

One of the correspondents confided that most of the people are glad that the war is over now that they have been told the full story of their tremendous losses hitherto kept from them by strictest censorship. "Those of us in the Government and newspapers know the truth," the Domei man confided. "But we were not permitted to inform the people of the state of things until after the surrender." A few persons did commit hari kari (about a dozen) in front of the Emperor's palace but the people are taking the defeat calmly Food is scarce and rationed. Small trains are moving at frequent intervals, one out of every seven to Tokyo. Line damage there has been severe we were told by Japanese

Correspondents Prevented From Full Reporting

Memphis World

Authorities Feared Morale "Detriment"

10-26-45

Memphis, Tenn.

BY FRANK E. BOLDEN
(NNPA War Correspondent)

Press censorship in the various theaters during the past war seldom permitted correspondents to report in full on the practice of segregation and discrimination as exercised against Negro troops by their fellow-white Americans.

Under the hackneyed excuse that the "Army was not a laboratory for the solution of social problems," the usual mentally miscreant and sordid segment of our American family, which has always been out of step with the Constitution and principles of democracy, appeared to be more intent upon carrying Dixie prejudice to the four corners of the earth than in concentrating its entire effort towards stopping the Axis juggernaut.

CAN'T BE CONDONED

None will argue the fact that a certain amount of censorship was necessary in the best interests of military security. But the suppression of news which had little, if anything, to do with security, especially that concerning the treatment of our Tan Yanks by some of their countrymen cannot be condoned.

10-26-45

Those in authority always admonished that to "play up" such issues was extremely detrimental to the morale of both the fighting man his counterpart back on the home front. How weak an argument this was to the fighting man! His was the morale which needed both boosting and insurance. There he was, thousands of miles away from home in the uniform of his country, bathing the soil with the communion of his own precious blood, fighting for a principle which he himself was not fully privileged to enjoy either at home or abroad. It took superhuman courage for him to faithfully discharge his duty to God and country. To his everlasting credit it can be said that he bore up well under the strain of fighting two enemies — the Axis and Dixie prejudice. Together with his white comrades he was returned the victor against the former. The latter, he is still fighting. No other fighting man was forced to persevere under such pressure, and no other performed more valiantly than did that Tank Yank from your and my home.

Under the knowledge that such news concerning the ill-treatment accorded colored troops was generally suppressed by authorities, some white Americans took unwarranted liberties in exercising gallant Negro soldiers. To argue or "fight" back on the part of the offended was to invite court martial, such court maritial usually being of the "inquisition" type with justice generally getting the old heave ho. The colored GI as a rule received the worst of the deal.

ALWAYS THE START

Genn

Whenever there was a fracas, which the military most often termed "riot," or the accusation of rape bandied about, authorities generally began their investigation with the Negro troops. Oftimes the colored troops or individuals accused were either some distance from the scene of action or were engaged in the execution of some military duty.

At the point of embarkation along the East coast from which I sailed, a free-for-all was started by some white paratroopers who resented seeing some Negro soldiers, not in the air-borne units, wearing boots which had been designed for use by paratroop complements. The white hoodlums as usual were well armed in preparation for their overseas juant, but the colored service troops involved were not. The white paratroopers accosted a Negro soldier, who was wearing a pair of the boots and harshly told him that "those there boots were for paratroopers only, and no n----r was fit'n' to wear 'em, so take 'em off!" Other colored GI's, who happened to be nearby came to the aid of their comrade, who was outnumbered and unarmed, and the 'fun' began. With fists, sticks, stones, and clubs the colored soldiers got the better of the first round. All dispersed at the cry "the MP's are coming!"

Later that same evening, the white troopers in greater strength and with arms, knives, and live ammunition traveled down to the segregated area intent upon evening the score.

REBEL YELL

Quite a few colored troops preparing for their overseas trip were in the area and were busily engaged in packing and taking care of the usual last minute details when the "Dixie rebel" arrived and began firing into the ranks of the unarmed Tan Yanks.

Close hand-to-hand fisticuffs ensued. The white maruders were getting the better of this round until colored brethren retired to the mess hall to regroup their forces and pick up some kitchen ware. Armed with butcher knives, ice picks, meat cleavers and what-have-you the Tan Yanks returned to the fray and proceeded to hack legs and arms, cleave heads, and stab here and there with reckless abandon. They did quite well for themselves. When the "smoke" of battle cleared away the casualties numbered five to three in favor of the whites, the Negro GI's having mopped up in commando fashion. The MP's dispersed the mob and as usual an investigation was initiated. The colored participants were shouldered with the blame.

While covering the Iranian theater, I happened to be working in an area where colored soldiers had been accsued of molesting native women. However, I discovered that not once had a native man or woman put the finger on a tan GI. Army authorities insisted however, that the persistent accusations had been leveled against the colored troops. Even when the native women insisted that they had been accosted by white soldiers, the military would quiz them over and over as to whether they were not mistaken in their accusation that their "attackers" had been white and not colored. Sometimes they would tire under such questioning....

PARTICULAR CASE

On one particular occasion, one of the native men reported to Army authorities that a white soldier had been paying too much attention to his wife.

The usual Army investigation followed, with the first trip being made to the segregated area of the camp where the colored troops were stationed. But the investigators failed to find a possible suspect.

Appearing once more before the Army authorities, when it seemed as though nothing was being done on his problem, the native husband informed them that if some action wasn't effected soon he would take matters into his own hands. So, it was off once again to the colored camp area by the investigating officials and once again they failed to find a likely suspect.

A few days later, the decaptitated body of a white soldier with the severed head lying but a few feet from the corpse in a narrow gully was found. Immediate investigation disclosed the fact that the soldier had been guilty of the charge, some of the evidence having been furnished by several of his close buddies, but authorities began pushing a charge of murder against the husband. The last report which I obtained was to the effect that the native had been caught and would in all probability hang.

The victim of the "Eternal Triangle" was buried deep beneath the sands of the Persian desert, in a tiny military cemetery which bore the inscription above its entrance "Here Lie Those Who Honorably Died In Service To Their Country."

Oriental justice had won and lost to the American brand as practiced by the Army.

These are but two of several types of censorship of news which had nothing whatsoever to do with military security.

POPE PRAISES CONDUCT OF OUR TROOPS IN ITALY

Pittsburgh Courier 5-19-45 Pgl.Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE — Recently Roi Ottley, special correspondent for The Pittsburgh Courier, gave our readers an exclusive news beat on the death of Mussolini and how Ethiopia was avenged. This week Ottley's interview with Pope Pius XII is another Courier exclusive. Follow his brilliant articles each week in this paper.

By ROI OTTLEY, Special Correspondent

ROME—Pope Pius XII in the first private audience granted an American Negro correspondent, by implication, brought the vast moral weight of the Roman Catholic Church to the defense of American Negro soldiers in Italy.

His Holiness told me that Negro troops had made a wonderful impression upon him. He was enthusiastic. A warm smile came to his ascetic face as he reflected from his own observations and from the reports he has received from the parish priests everywhere in Italy. He described their behavior as kind, good-humored and winning.

Tremendous significance is attached to the Pope's expression because of the recent undercurrent of criticisms directed at American Negro soldiers in Italy and because of the resentment manifested by white American troops to the association of Negroes with the hospitable Italian people.

SENDS MESSAGE TO AMERICAN NEGROES

The Holy Father particularly asked me to convey his message to the Negroes of America. He sighed wearily as if contemplating all the world's cruel inhumanities to man and when he next spoke his message was this, in essence: to report to them his sincere hope for their well being, happiness and ultimate triumph over the obstacles and hardships which they face.

My audience with Pope Pius XII at this crucial moment in the world's history had added significance. The war in Europe is finished. Everywhere the people's eyes are on post-war plans and developments. Who but colored peoples more heartily hope for something meaningful to follow so much bloodshed and suffering? Thus it is concluded here when the Vatican's spokesman, the representative of the Prince of Peace, chooses this historic moment to convey a message to American Negroes, it may be presumed that the Church is offering encouragement to those who are seeking justice and equality. 5-19-45

DEFENDS JEWS

The trend of the Vatican's racial and religious policies is suggested by its attitude toward the persecution of the Jews. Every Jew in Italy with whom I have talked says that the Roman Catholic churches, convents and monasteries gave succor to oppressed Jews. It is a well known fact that if the Church did not bring its moral persuasion in behalf of Jews in all likelihood the Jews would have been exterminated by the Fascists.

The Pope visited the United States in 1936 as Cardinal Pacelli. I was surprised by the knowledge he revealed of affairs in America. He was interested in the role of Negroes in American life. He particularly expressed his interest in what new developments had occurred affecting their status. Incidentally, he spoke of the race as American blacks, which is the Italian form.

I was introduced to Pope Pius XII by the Secretary of State for the Vatican. 5-19-45

COLORFUL GUARDS

I was ushered through eleven rooms of the Vatican before I arrived at the Pope's anteroom, which was lush in scarlet, gold and green colors. Pictures of bygone Popes decorated the red silk walls. The few pieces of furniture in the room were large but exquisitely turned. Gold braided guards with clanking swords stood stiffly at attention.

At least a dozen dignitaries representing Church, State and Government of many nations were awaiting an audience with the Pope. Two purple clad cardinals and an important diplomat were among them. I joined them in the center of the room and exchanged pleasantries. My turn to enter was announced by the Papal Chamberlain, who wore a broad sash. I handed him my formal, embossed invitation and he led me to a short vestibule, where I was met by the Secretary of State, who presented me to the Pope, bowed out respectfully and closed the door.

POPE IS FRIENDLY

I was alone with Pope Pius XII in one of the most magnificent rooms I have ever seen. His study was furnished elegantly with very large pieces and the color scheme was dominated by gold and white. The Pope, too, wore flowing vestments of milk white. His skull cap also was milk white and a heavy, gold cross dangled gracefully from his neck. His Holiness immediately put me at ease, for his manner was easy and friendly. He spoke English fluently but with a slight trace of accent; he shook hands with me in American fashion. Curiously enough his hands were as soft as any woman's and almost as small. His face was pale as Italian marble, but had the strong disciplined lines of the early Roman emperors.

Once the formalities were over, he asked me about myself and my plans, about Negroes and their plans. He observed that the American people had spent much in men and treasure in the war and he was manifestly unhappy about the suffering in the world. Suddenly I realized I had overstayed my time. Actually an audience is only supposed to last fifteen minutes, but before I realized it, almost a half-hour had elapsed. When I apologized he smiled easily and told me to think nothing of it. We shook hands again and the audience was at an end.

It was a tremendous experience, talking face to face with one of the world's leading figures and brilliant minds of our time.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS REFUTE MISSISSIPPIAN

3 Guide Men, With 28 Months At Front, Name Generals

Journal and Guide (Norfolk, Va.

Mississippi's arm-waving, Negro-hating, and Jew-baiting Senator Eastland went on a very brief and safe tour of certain European areas not long ago, came back an "armchair" authority, and shamed the American Congress by asserting, under the immunity of its halls, that the Negro soldier had been "an utter and abysmal failure." But the Journal and and Guide is privileged to have had three staff war correspondents who have been right there with the men who were fighting and dying, on land, on sea, and in the air, for a total of 28 months. They saw Negroes at war in and over Africa, Sicily, Italy, France, and England, and on the high seas. Their comments on the senator's canard follow.

JOHN JORDAN SAYS —

John Jordan:—"The colored soldiers are doing a damn good job," Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, then commander of the American Fifth Army, told this correspondent last September when Allied Armies in Italy were straining every effort to capture Bologna. Gen. Clark was referring to the Negro enlisted men of the 370th Regiment of the 92nd Division, who were pushing Germans in the mud and mountains along Italy's west coast. This outfit had just captured the city of Lucca and was pushing northward in the area of the Serchio River, a lazy little stream that is still tinted red with the blood of American colored soldiers.

JORDAN

The Fifth Army did not take Bologna last September, despite its all-out efforts, but nobody blamed the white divisions who failed to reach this objective.

SCORED ADVANCES

Meanwhile, the colored regiment, which was later to be increased to division strength by commitment of the other units of the 92nd Division, scored advances in one of the most vital sectors of the Italian front. Theirs was the important sector north of Leghorn, the great Allied supply base in Italy. The capture of Lehorn would have meant disaster for the Allied Armies in Italy.

Did the colored soldiers of the 370th Regiment do a good job? 7-7-45

The Germans thought they did. And so did Gen. Clark.

And I know they did!

NO UTTER FAILURE

In my ten months of roving around the European Theatre, principally in Italy and Southern France, I have never come upon an American outfit, white or colored, that could be described as an "utter failure," either in service work or in actual combat.

And I have never heard an American with the gall to say that any American man in uniform had failed uttedly, this is, until I came back to America and listened to people like Senators Eastland and Bilbo, of Mississippi, and Congressman Rankin, from that same state. Their reckless speeches sound like something from Dr. Josef Goebbels. 7-7-45

Not only are the bitter racial attacks which are being waged by the Bilbo-Eastland-Rankin clan playing havoc with the morale of the many thousands of Negro soldiers now serving in the American Armed Forces, but these undemocratic attitudes cannot help but poison the minds of other nations who are looking to America for leadership in this "freedom-for-all" postwar project which was conceived at San Francisco.

MANY TO DENY HIM

How can America lead the world's little peoples in their quest for freedom when America itself cannot give freedom to its own people?

"The Negro soldier has been an utter and abysmal failure," Senator Eastland told the Senate of the United States on June 29.

Could the senator from Mississippi say that to one of the black men who built the Ledo Road? or the Alaskan Highway? Could he tell that to the sweating brown boys who toiled in the endless supply convoys over the battered, dusty roads of France, Belgium, Germany and Italy?

NOTE THE CASUALTIES

Has the Mississippi senator ever glanced at the casualty figures of the 92nd Infantry Division? Has he ever bothered to note how many enemy prisoners these colored troops were able to take while in their so-called "unimportant position" in the Fifth Army line?

After listening to the brutal Mississippi senators and their Missisippi senators and their colleagues in the halls of the Congress of the United States, I am convinced that there is no such thing as a haunted house. If there was, the halls of Congress would be crowded with the enraged ghosts of colored soldiers who have died in this war.

TOM YOUNG SAYS —

Thomas W. Young:—The 761st Tank Battalion fought with the 3rd, 7th, and 9th Armies, through France, Louxembourg, Belgium, Holland and Germany. It fought with the 3rd Army during the Ardennes break-thru.

YOUNG

"Several officers and men have had two and three tanks shot or blown from under them, and these men are still fighting in tanks," says an official War Department review.

"The men have extremely great pride in their unit and know they are a fine example of American soldiers. It seems fitting that this unit be considered in an overall appraisal of Negro officers and enlisted men."

"CONSPICUOUS COURAGE"

Maj. Gen. M. S. Eddy, commanding one of the Army corps with which the 761st fought gave the men this commendation:

"I consider the 761st Tank Battalion to have entered combat with such conspicuous courage and success as to warrant special commendation.

"The speed with which they adapted themselves to the front line under most adverse weather conditions, the gallantry with which they faced some of Germany's finest troops, and the confident spirit with which they emerged from their recent engagements in the vicinity of Dieuze, Morville Les Vic and Guebling entitles them surely to consider themselves the veteran 761st."

"ABOUT THE BEST . . ."

Maj. Gen. Raymond G. Lehman, commander of the 93rd Infantry Division, fighting on Bougainville Island, summed up the fighting qualities of his men as follows:

"They have the same courage, the same fear and fighting spunk as any other soldier. They are quick to learn and eager to perform. They can give and take, and they are about the best disciplined in the Army."

A great number of Negro soldiers are going to be quite surprised when they learn, on authority of Senator Eastland, that they have been "utter and abysmal failures." Among them are Lts. James B. McCullin and Sherman White who took off on July 2, 1943 at the controls of P-40 Warhawks protecting American bombers with white crews in the assault on Sicily; and Lt. Paul G. Mitchell who flew from a field in Sicily, after the island was invaded, in August of the same year to dive bomb enemy troops and installations; and Lt. Sam Bruce who fought so spectacularly in the air defense of our beachhead at Anzio in January, 1944, and Capt. Erwin B. Lawrence who flew his fighter plane over Yugoslavia to strafe the Nazis.

These men will be surprised and a little bitter if they ever hear about the Senator's statement. But fortunately they will be spared that suffering. Because none of them returned from their missions. They died in the service of their country.

They and dozens of other Negro fighter pilots who, put duty before their personal security won't come home to suffer the anguish of ingratitude like that of the gentleman from Mississippi.

LEM GRAVES SAYS —

Lem Graves Jr.:—In an interview on Memorial Day, the American cemetery at Anzio in Italy, Lt. Gen. Lucien K. Truscott, commanding general of the Fifth Army in Italy, told this writer that "Negro artillery, tank, recon, tank destroyer, combat engineer, ordnance and quartermaster troops who have served in this theatre under my command have done an exceptionally good job."

GRAVES

On another occasion, Gen. Truscott said to correspondents that the best general service engineer regiment in his command had been the 92nd Engineer Regiment and he cited the fact that he had placed that unit on Highway 65 during the winter stalemate in Italy where they had built, under extreme difficulty and under strafing and artillery fire from the Germans, the vital supply route which was the key to Bologna and the Po Valley. These men were credited by the general with having made possible the Allied assault on Bologna which resulted in the quick ending of the war in Italy.

HEAR THESE GENERALS!!

Maj. Gen. E. M. Allmond, who commanded the 92nd Division in Italy, on the day after V-E Day, said that his "artillery, tank and engineer units had maintained throughout the final phases of the Italian campaign the same magnificent performances for which they had previously been cited many times by Gen. Truscott and Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding general of the 15th Army Group in Italy."

Gen. Allmond made this statement while seated at dinner in the world-famed Hotel Columbia in Genoa on May 9.

Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, acting commanding general of the Army Air Forces, made the first of two revealing statements concerning the contributions of Negro airmen to the victories of this war at a time when he was commanding general of Mediterranean Allied Air Forces in Italy. Speaking to the officers of the 332nd Fighter Group at Capodichino Airport in Naples and later that same day, in the late spring of 1944, to the officers of the 99th Fighter Squadron at Cercola Airport near Naples, Gen. Eaker told the men he had followed their exploits since the Negro fliers were first committed to combat and that he was convinced that they were qualified, capable and courageous.

EAKER PROUD

Gen. Eaker's tribute was as follows: "By the magnificent showing you fliers have made since coming to this theatre, and especially in the Anzio beachhead operation, you have not only won the plaudits of the air forces, but have earned the opportunity to apply your talents to much more advanced work than was, at one time, planned for you."

The second signficant statement about these fliers was made on June 21 at Godman Field, Ky., when, while addressing the 4,000 Negro officers and men of the 477th Composite Fighter-Bomber Group, he said: "The first organizations I had a chance to inspect in the Mediterannean were the 99th Fighter Squadron and the 332nd Fighter Group. During 14 months of campaigns in the Mediterranean I had an excellent opportunity to observe the operations of the 99th Squadron and the 332nd Group against the German enemy.

"I am happy to tell you that I am proud of their record in the war. I have brought here with me your commanding officer for the future, Col. B. O. Davis Jr. (who incidentally commanded both the 99th and the 332nd previously.) It was on my personal recommendation and insistence that he is to take command of this group because of the work I saw him do overseas."

CANNON'S COMMENT

Lt. Gen. John C. Cannon, then commanding general of the 12th Tactical Air Force in Italy and later commanding general of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, told this writer in May, 1944, while inspecting a 332nd Fighter Group rest installation in Naples, that "The 99th Fighter Squadron (then under Gen. Cannon's command) is the most experienced and effective close support fighter unit in the 12th Air Force now."

When asked whether or not this outfit was dependable on the dive-bombing and strafing assignments under the tactical air command, Gen. Cannon pointed out that they could be depended on to do anything assigned them.

On several occasions, Gen. Cannon enthusiastically praised this unit. He issued a special commendation for the squadron following especially successful strafing missions on German columns during the famous Nazi retreat from Rome in June 1944. On one of these missions, led by Capt. Howard Baugh, of Petersburg, on which more than 50 motor transports were destroyed by a flight of eight 99th P-40's, Gen. Cannon sent a special citation to the squadron.

OVER ANZIO

On the occasion of the 99th's spectacular action over the Anzio beachhead, Gen. Cannon said: "It's a grand show and you are doing a magnificent job in it. Just don't overwork yourselves."

At the same time, Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, wrote to Lt. Gen. Ira Eaker, then MAAF commander, saying: "The results of the 99th Fighter Squadron during the past weeks, particularly since the Anzio landing, are very commendable. My best wishes for their continued success."

On the occasion of their precise bombing which smashed the Castelonorato, a key military town in the path of the Allied advance during the Fifth Army offensive on Rome last May, Gen. Mark W. Clark, then commanding general of Fifth Army, issued a special citation praising the 99th for its effective precision bombing which hit the target but did not damage Fifth Army troops close on the target.

First Negro Correspondents Visit Berlin

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

WEIMAR, Germany.—(ANP)—After a long dizzy flight from Paris I arrived in Wiemar with a group of other correspondents en route to Berlin. On this flight was Ollie Stewart of the Afro-American who had just arrived from America on his new European assignment.

I have traveled on several parties with Stewart and never dreamed that I would be going into Berlin on this historic excursion with him. For one thing, when he was returning to America early this year, he told me that he was finished with the ETO. But he, like most Americans, has been captivated by the irresistable lure of Europe.

An army of correspondents assembled here in Weimar for an historic entry into Berlin. Other than the signing of the ratification ceremony, when eight correspondents were flown in and out of Berlin in presto tempo, no other correspondents were permitted to penetrate into the ruined capital.

Mrs. Roosevelt Resumes News Column; She Calls on Peoples to Achieve Objective

N.Y. Times 4-25-45 N.Y.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt resumed publication of her newspaper column "My Day" yesterday, after an interruption since last Thursday because of the death of her hsband. The column, copyrighted by United Features Syndicate and published by The New York World Telegram under the title "One of Many," follows: 4-18-45

WASHINGTON, Monday—When you have lived for a long time in close contact with the loss and grief which today pervades the world, any personal sorrow seems tto be lost in the general sadness of humanity. For a long time all hearts have been heavy for every service man sacrificed in the war. There is only one way in which thoseof us who live can repay the dead who have given their utmost for the cause of liberty and justice. They died in the hope that, through their sacrifice, an enduring peace would be built and a more just world would emerge for humanity.

While my husband was in Albany and for some years after coming to Washington, his chief interest was in seeing that the average human being was given a fairer chance for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." That was what made him always interested in the problems of minority groups and of any group which was at a disadvantage.

As the war clouds gathered and the inevitable involvement of this country became more evident, his objective was always to deal with the problems of the war, political and military, so that eventually an organization might be built to prevent future wars.

Any man in public life is bound, in the course of years, to create certain enemies. But when he is gone his main objectives stand out clearly, and one may hope that a sipirit of unity may arouse the people and their leaders to a complete understanding of his objectives and a determination to achieve those objectives themselves. 4-18-45

Abraham Lincoln was taken from us before he had achieved unity within the nation, and his people failed him. This divided us as a nation for many years.

Woodrow Wilson was also stricken and, in that instance, the peoples of the world failed to carry out his vision.

Perhaps, in His wisdom, the Almighty is trying to show us that a leader may chart the way, may point out the road to lasting peace, but that many leaders and many peoples must do the building. It cannot be the work of one man, nor can the responsibility be laid upon his shoulders, and so, when the time comes for peoples to assume the burden more fully, he is given rest.

God grant that we may have the wisdom and courage to build a peaceful world with justice and opportunity for all peoples the world over. 4-18-45

And now I want to say one personal word of gratitude to the many people who have sent messages of affection and condolence during these last days. My children and I are deeply grateful. I want to say, too, that the people who waited in the stations and along the railroad to pay their last respects have my deep appreciation.

"And now there abideth these three—faith, hope, charity, but the greatest of these is charity."

A GREAT HELPMEET

Baltimore News

The Baltimore Sun has been conspicuously anti-Roosevelt since the very outset of the New Deal. Any other attitude would have been surprising in view of the fact that Frank Kent helps to shape its editorial policy. That makes *The Sun's* tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt upon her leaving Washington a rarely precious thing: "She worked herself into a position of influence unknown to the Constitution, but known to faithful and humble friends all over the country." *The Sun* would have preferred her avoidance of "sometimes dubious social views," but is not on that account deterred from recognizing "the grace and skill and ease with which she fashioned her unique position." 4-25-45

And she did this, we are told, not by being a feminist innovator, but by giving a fresh vitality to "a very old position, firmly rooted in the mores of the Anglo-American community . . . the position of the wife of her husband, the helpmeet in the peculiarly English-American sense of the term, the equal partner in a joint enterprise fulfilling a division of labor wisely founded on gender. The speeches, the restless travels, the writings, were new, but they represented merely an extreme development of the store-clerking of the small merchant's wife, the choir work of the village pastor's lady, the subtly political receptions staged by the consort of the chairman of the math department under the college elms." 4-25-45

Seen in this light, Mrs. Roosevelt was no breaker of precedents. She became a great figure because she was such an exemplary wife. In the dark days of her husband's invalidism she moved heaven and earth to stir him out of melancholy and inaction. How much she contributed to his emergence from helplessness into the buoyant assurance of later days, how much she had to do with his political reappearance and with his subsequent advance from strength to strength, still remains to be broadcast. Her valor of spirit when Franklin Roosevelt thought his race had been run was merely the precursor to the courage she showed when she faced her opportunities as First Lady as merely another challenge to serve on a grand scale.

She was for many years the target of the ugliest abuse—mainly from people who regard themselves as the *haute d'elite* among us, the dowagers on the verandah being even more malevolent. That did not deter her, nor did the partisan criticism directed at her, but aimed at her husband, nor the misunderstanding bound to arise during 12 years of varied and far-flung activity on her part. She moved through all this storm of malice and mischief with the serene and unfaltering progress of a woman who had found in herself a soul large enough to aid her husband as a true helpmeet in the performance of an incomparable task.

Eleanor Roosevelt

(The Nation's Magazine) HT 2-42 World 4-22-45

Eleanor Roosevelt's greatness was never more apparent than the tragic hours immediately after she heard the news of the President's death. "I am more sorry for the people of the country than I am for us," was her first response: it revealed an inner nobility of spirit; a quick sure insight into the full meaning of the tragedy that lifted her above the sudden shock of personal loss. When she cabled her four sons "He did his job to the end as he would want you to do," it was as if she anticipated the renewed resolve that must have come into the heart of every soldier, sailor, and airman when the news reached him. And when she said to the new President "Tell us what we can do to help," she spoke for millions of grief-stricken American citizens who wished to insure by some personal committment that Franklin Delano Roosevelt's work would go on. During the twelve years she was in the White House, Mrs. Roosevelt came to be the spokesman and the conscience of the common people of America. Her courage, her wisdom, and above all her unflagging devotion to the cause of the neglected and the oppressed are needed for the months ahead. There is more than a sense in the suggestion of one columnist that Mrs. Roosevelt be appointed in some special capacity to our delegation at San Francisco.

"If We Draft Negroes, Give Them Their Rights"--Mrs. Roosevelt

CHICAGO — (ANP) — The last statement on Negro equality, by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt before the death of the late President, reiterated her belief that as long as "we draft Negroes into the armed forces and we tax them, we cannot deny them their rights."

Her forthright stand for complete equality for Negroes is told in an article, "What the First Lady Believes" in the May issue of Negro Digest. 4-23-45

The former First Lady gave her position in reply to a letter from a white Texas newspaper editor. Mrs. Roosevelt declared that she never advocated intermarriage between whites and colored. Marriage is entirely an individual thing and should be so."

The wife of the late President stated that her interest in the Negro "began when I was a child and my aunt used to tell me plantation stories." 4-23-45

Says Interest In Negro Started In Her Childhood

Mrs. Roosevelt expressed her belief that Negroes should be guaranteed four fundamental rights:

" (1) An equal opportunity for education according to his ability to learn; (2) an equal opportunity to earn a living to his ability to perform; (3) an equal opportunity for justice before the law, and (4) an equal opportunity to participate in government through the ballot."

ROOSEVELT THANKS VOICED BY WIDOW

New York Times N.Y.

Same Support Given the Late President Asked on Radio for Successor

5-9-45

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was heard from New York City yesterday over the NBC network in its coverage of V-E Day. She expressed what she felt would have been the late war President's gratitude to the soldiers, war-workers and civilians who had made the victory in Europe possible, and urged the same support for President Truman in ending the war completely and winning through to a permanent peace. 5-9-45

Her address follows:

I am very happy to have the opportunity of speaking to the people of this country on V-E Day. It is a day on which we can be happy that in Europe the war is at an end. I know that my husband would want me to say to you, the soldiers of this country, on all the fields of battle, and to the workers at home and the civilians, who side by side have won through to this day with him that he is grateful to each and every one of you.

I think also that he would want to say that we must go on with every power that we have until the war is fully won and that after that we must give all the backing we can to our own President, to the heads of the Allied Nations, and win through to a permanent peace. That was the main objective that my husband fought for. That is the goal which we must never lose sight of.

There will be difficulty, there will be times when it will be hard to understand other nations and their leaders, but the goal is there and in one way or another, our leaders and our people must fight through to a permanent peace. That is the only way that we as a nation can feel compensation for the sacrifices of thousands of young lives in our own country and in other countries.

Today I think I want to say again, thank you for my husband, thank you from myself as a private citizen, because it is a wonderful thing to be a private citizen and stand side by side with all the other citizens of this great country, to know that our leaders are worthy and that we as citizens will be worthy of them.

Mrs. Roosevelt tells beliefs on Negro question in article

Los Angeles Tribune C.H.A.F.

CHICAGO—A recent statement on Negro equality by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt reiterated her belief that as long as "we draft Negroes into the armed forces and we tax them, we cannot deny them their rights." 4-30-45

Mrs. Rosevelt's forthright stand for complete equality for Negroes is told in an article, "What the First Lady Believes" in the May issue of Negro Digest.

The former First Lady gave her position in reply to a letter from a white Texas newspaper editor. Mrs. Roosebelt declared that she "never advocated intermarriage between whites and colored. Marriage is entirely an individual thing and should be so"; but Mrs. Roosevelt expressed her belief that Negroes should be guaranteed four fundamental rights: 4-30-45

"(1) An equal opportunity for education according to his ability to learn; (2) an equal opportunity to earn a living according to his ability to perform; (3) an equal opportunity for justice before the law, and (4) an equal opportunity to participate in government through the ballot."

My Day

Detroit Free Press

WASHINGTON—Until I actually see a photograph of Hitler dead, I shall feel skeptical. The horror of Mussolini's death would, I think, make any of the German officials do everything possible to escape a like fate. 5-5-45

It has often been said that Hitler had a double. Unless one really saw his body, and it was identified by people who knew him but who were not his close associates, I think one would be justified in wondering if he had not killed his substitute and tried, himself, to escape.

Mrs. Roosevelt

It may be that escape is impossible, but one cannot help feeling that these men made their plans long in advance. That they will make every effort to escape seems a foregone conclusion.

* * *

TO MANY of us who have watched the development of TVA and know what it has meant to human beings, as well as to river and land development, the reappointment by President Truman of David E. Lilienthal is a source of great satisfaction. 5-5-45

Recognition of a good job done anywhere encourages people to do good jobs everywhere else, and so, while I want to congratulate Mr. Lilienthal, I also want to congratulate the President on encouraging such good public service. The best plans in the world have to be carried out by human beings—and human beings always do better work when they know that it will receive recognition.

5-5-45

I WANT to add a little to what I said Friday about implementing legislation passed for the benefit of our servicemen. I believe that every community should have a committee made up of its leaders in education, agriculture, business and the professions; that these men and women should be ready to give counsel to returning servicemen and to continue doing it as long as it is needed.

Take education as an example. I am already getting letters from boys who were drafted before they completed high school. If they are fortunate enough to come home, they will undoubtedly need not only to complete their high school course, but possibly to go on to further training and education.

5-5-45

IT IS obvious, however, that after service in the armed forces it will be quite impossible for them to return to the regular classes. They will have matured; the work they have done in service will have given them certain things they did not have when they went away.

Special courses should be available to meet their needs and they should be allowed to move forward faster than the youngsters whose schooling has been uninterrupted.

* * *

IN NUMEROUS communities throughout our nation, training for many occupations is not available. Yet no community should be without the information as to how that training may be obtained for any of their boys who need it.

There may not be many boys returning to your community at the present moment. But the preparation for their return should be going on daily, because you will find there is much you have to learn before you are prepared to meet the needs of the men who have fought the war for you.

MY DAY

Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky.

By Eleanor Roosevelt

HYDE PARK—The Veterans Administration has existed ever since the last war. It has been upheld by the veterans' organizations and, without question, General Hines has done a remarkably good administrative job with conditions as they were up to this war. Now, however, conditions have changed.

Instead of a comparatively few men being in veterans' hospitals, the number will be steadily increasing. Instead of the type of case which came to the hospitals previous to 1941, when custodial care was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory, there is now a stream of youngsters who must get the best possible medical care in order to give us back vigorous and active citizens for the work which needs to be done in the world. 4-28-45

GENERAL HINES is not a doctor. Admittedly, the salaries paid to doctors in the Veterans Administration are not very high. Perhaps the worst situation is in the hospitals for mental care. With our limited number of psychiatrists, these particular hospitals should be near the big medical establishments, instead of which they have been placed in isolated parts of the country.

A metropolitan newspaper recently carried an editorial on the subject of the G. I. Bill of Rights and the Veterans Administration. They suggested that possibly it was a trifle difficult for Representative Rankin's committee to do a really unbiased investigation of veterans' hospitals.

I doubt very much whether any group of laymen visiting any of these hospitals could discover what really needs to be done, but there are qualified medical people who could get the information and give it to Congress.

In the interest of the taxpayer as well as in the interest of the young men who fought this war, I hope there will be a real investigation by qualified people.

Standards of veterans' hospitals must improve to meet current demand

4-28-45

My Day

Detroit Free Press

BY ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK—I want to tell you about the United Negro College Fund campaign which starts April 18. 4-11-45

For many years these colleges raised their funds separately and it was a hard task for the various college presidents. It meant that they had to give more time to raising of funds and less to the administration of their particular institution.

Mrs. Roosevelt

This year the goal is $1,550,000. This covers the needs of at least 27 colleges, which was the number of members last year.

The Negro forms a tenth of our population and are our biggest minority, and these colleges train teachers, doctors, ministers and the people who are going to be leaders in this minority group.

* * *

THESE COLLEGES will have to accept their share in helping to adjust the returned Negro servicemen to peacetime occupations, since out of the million Negro servicemen many thousands are college graduates planning to continue their work.

The president of the fund is Dr. F. T. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, and the chairman is Thomas Morgan. Walter Hoving is chairman of the Executive Committee, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is chairman of the Advisory Committee and the treasurer is Winthrop Aldrich. 4-11-45

* * *

THIS LOOKS like a sound setup; but the money has to come from you and me, and unless we recognize our individual responsibility and shoulder it, the board cannot raise the money needed.

It is going to be badly needed—in fact, proof of the need has already been shown because of the servicemen already returning in our bigger cities.

* * *

THE OWI has put out a pamphlet which I find really practical. It is entitled "Planned Spending and Saving." It covers for us the essentials of the problem and then actually finds some solutions. It makes some suggestions as to how we can economize.

It stresses the need for budgeting. One of the points it brings out is, I think, good for us all to remember: "Keep your own prices down. Don't take advantage of war conditions to ask more for your labor, your services or the goods you sell."

My Day

Detroit Free Press

BY ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON—I have had time now to read the many messages that have come from the leaders of nations throughout the world. 4-21-45

To many of them I think their burdens are going to seem heavier because the man who seemed able to understand their countries and their peoples has been removed from the world scene.

Prime Minister Churchill's tribute to my husband before the House of Commons was one of personal feeling as well as an expression of public sentiment. The two men had worked so closely together since the war began that a personal feeling was bound to grow up between them. As a family we are grateful for all Mr Churchill said.

Mrs. Roosevelt

I think, too, there was a sense of trust and understanding developing even among the leaders who saw my husband less often.

mich.

TO A GREAT extent this arose from his intimate knowledge of history, his never-ending curiosity about the way other people lived and thought, and his innate friendliness. 4-21-45

I remember how we laughed at my husband one night when, in talking of the future and the problems which would arise for various countries, he mentioned a certain part of the world and, with a twinkle in his eye, remarked: "When I am through here, we might go out there and help them solve some of their problems. I really think I know more about them than they do. I have been studying them very closely for the last few years."

* * *

WE TOLD him we thought he might like to enjoy life for a few years without responsibility and that we certainly didn't see why he wanted to be in the midst of new and perplexing problems. With very characteristic emphasis, he turned to me and said: "I like to be where things are growing."

That made me remember something he had said years ago, when we first took a look at the Grand Canyon. I thought it the most beautiful and majestic sight I had ever seen, but my husband said: "No, it looks dead. I like my green trees at Hyde Park better. They are alive and growing."

4-21-45

THAT SENSE of continuing growth and development was always keenly present with him. He never liked to dwell on the past, always wanted to go forward.

It is heartening to see President Truman moving toward the same type of support and confidence which sustained my husband in all he did.

There is no question that President Truman, because of his attitude, will command the friendship and loyalty of the men who were closely associated with my husband.

My Day

Detroit Free Press

HYDE PARK—Many years ago I learned that nature had more to give, from the healing point of view, than any human being. As I awoke very early this morning and heard the first birds twittering around my porch, I realized what a great joy the fresh green leaves and the return of the birds in the springtime always are.

4-22-45

THIS SEASON lifts the spirit, no matter how busy one may be. Those few minutes in the early morning are sure to bring to mind the words of the psalmist: "Lift up thine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh My help."

Mrs. Roosevelt

My lilies-of-the-valley are just young green shoots coming up out of the ground. In the garden of the big house, where they are better protected, flowers are beginning to show. The lilacs are out, and the white dogwood trees are almost in full bloom. 4-27-45

Yes, the world does live again. Perhaps nature is our best assurance of immortality.

m.R.

ONE OF my friends whom I have not seen for some time—Eliza Keates Young, who lives in Milton, just across the river—sent me a verse which may be a comfort to a great many whose dear ones are meeting death in the war. It reads:

"They are not dead who live in lives they leave behind:

In those whom they have blessed they live a life again.

So many mothers and wives write me that life has ceased to have a meaning since the man they loved so dearly has left the world. That little verse should make us work to make our lives something which the warrior would feel worthy of his sacrifice.

MY DAY

Courier Journal

By Eleanor

WASHINGTON—From a number of sources I hear that some of the men in the services are worried about the $10,000 government insurance policies which they hold. They have discovered that the present insurance will expire in November 1945, and they do not know whether the policies will be extended.

On making inquiry, I find that a bill to extend these policies will be sponsored by the Veterans' Administration, which has not the slightest doubt it will be passed. The policies apply to both enlisted men and officers, and I think that every man holding one should see to it that his policy is extended and that the deductions from his pay continue.

5-4-45

I HAVE BEEN getting a number of letters from servicemen's mothers and widows who were dependent on the men and who need their insurance. For one reason or another, in many cases there seems to be a long delay.

I wish very much that some kind of automatic insurance could be worked out whereby every man entering the service is automatically insured for the benefit of his next of kin. It would be simpler to run it this way, and would require fewer people in the Veterans' Bureau than at present.

5-4-45

I WAS VERY MUCH interested in the announcement the other day that the Congress was considering certain amendments to the G. I. Bill of Rights. It seems suddenly to have been discovered that the passage of legislation does not automatically mean that the servicemen get the benefits intended. I am glad that discovery of various mistakes in the legislation has been made now, before a greater number of men come home.

There are two weaknesses, not widely mentioned, which I think are most important. First, there is the educational limit which makes that portion of the G. I. Bill of Rights apply only to people under 25. A man over 25 may need a refresher course even more than a younger man, and he should be able to get it under the educational provisions of the bill.

5-4-45

SECONDLY. There is the two-year limit for obtaining a loan to enter a business or buy a farm. It seems to me quite evident that, as long as the war is on, it will be very difficult for any veteran to engage in a new business successfully. In many cases, it would be better for him to acquire more experience in a business which is already functioning. But if he must take his loan immediately or forfeit it, he is naturally forced to take it now.

(Copyright, 1945.)

MY DAY

Louisville, Ky
Courier-Journal
By Eleano

HYDE PARK—Last night my feet ached, because all day long I had stood saying to people: "Yes, that trunk goes in such and such a room . . . those things go into the library . . . those things go into the dining room . . . those can stay in the hall." In the meantime Miss Thompson did the same thing at the cottage until, she said, her back ached. Both of us ran up and downstairs many times during the day and called each other on the telephone trying to decide where different things went. 4-26-45

YESTERDAY the San Francisco Conference opened. My husband and I had looked forward to traveling leisurely across the country and spending that day in San Francisco. He had talked over his speech; he had even looked over a first draft. But when I asked him why he really wanted to go all that distance for one day, he said: "I am going to pray over the delegates." 4-26-45

I think that is the way we are all approaching this important conference. For a long time we have been building points of contact where the United Nations could work on some specific thing in unison. The organization of food for the world, the organization of rehabilitation and relief, world labor problems, world educational problems—all these have been stepping stones. Delegates from many nations have discussed these problems one at a time. Early meetings of the leaders of the great nations laid a greater stress on plans for winning the war, but lately they have begun to envision the broad lines of peace on which all the nations might work together.

Now, at last, we come to the San Francisco meeting, the purpose of which is not to write in detail all the plans for the future. Rather, it is merely to set up an organization before which, at a later time, these problems of peace will come up for discussion. The setting up of this machinery is not an end in itself, but it is an essential step on the way. Without the machinery, future generations could never build a peaceful world. 4-26-45

SOMEONE SAID to me the other day that in the past we relied so completely as a nation upon my husband in international matters, that perhaps more of us would now recognize our duty to carry some of the burden ourselves. Instead of being satisfied just to follow, we would take a more active interest. I know that President Truman and our Secretary of State, Mr. Stettinius together with the other members of our delegation, will do all they possibly can to bring about a cooperative spirit among the delegates and to set up a framework

San Francisco meeting will merely set up the first peace machinery

Roosevelt

Louisville Ky
4-26-45

within which we can work in the future.

Our job is to build an atmosphere in the country as a whole that will reassure the other peoples of the world as to our firm intention to live in a peaceful and democratic world. Above everything else we should let our delegates know that we are keenly following every move at this historic meeting.

MY DAY

Courier-Journal
By Eleano
Louisville, Ky.

HYDE PARK—When we reached New York City Friday evening we were all fairly weary. But it was almost as touching coming home to New York as it had been leaving Washington, for here again everyone greeted us with real emotion. The porters at the station, the taxi driver, the doorman and the elevator man at the apartment, all visibly controlled their emotions as they told me how personally bereft they felt and how anxious they were to do anything to help us.

I picked up a taxi Saturday afternoon on Fifth Avenue as I left my cousin, Mrs. Henry Parish's house. We hadn't gone a block when the driver turned halfway around and said: "I just can't say what I want to say to you," and then added, after a little while, that he has a boy of seventeen and a half, who would soon be in the armed services. From that he went on to talk of how my husband had never had any time in the White House when he wasn't carrying a big burden for the people. And he hoped that now we would surely get the peace my husband wanted. 4-24-45

IT REMINDED ME of a story a woman told me the other day. She went through Walter Reed Hospital soon after the news of my husband's death reached the patients. One boy, both of whose legs were off, kept saying, "It just can't be. It just can't be."

Then he turned to her and said: "Once, when some of us amputees were at the White House, Mr. Roosevelt came by, and when some of us gathered around him he said: 'You're luckier than I am, because I have two legs but I can't walk on them, and you are going to have two legs, which you can walk on.'

Mrs. Roosevelt finds legion of sympathizers in every daily contact

Roosevelt

4-24-45

We knew, somehow, from then on we would be all right."

I AM REALIZING day by day how much my husband meant to young people in Washington, to veterans in the service hospitals, to men and women in the services and to youth groups and individuals in other countries. For instance, the three Russian delegates to the International Students' Assembly held here in the autumn of 1942, called me from Moscow to express their reverence for the man who was at the head of the United States Government and whom they had seen at that time. It is the youth of the countries of the world who have to build peace, and so this outpouring of their feeling for my husband makes me confident that they will work in the interests of his objective.

A GALLANT WOMAN

Montgomery Advertiser
Mar.

Opinions as to the intelligence and character of Eleanor Roosevelt have varied widely, as every reader knows. Her speeches and her writings, particularly her column, "My Day," have been the objects of much serious criticism and more disparaging laughter. Far more than the late President, Mrs. Roosevelt was the bane of the anti-Rooseveltians. What they disliked about Roosevelt policies they were prone to ascribe to the influence of Mrs. Roosevelt. Even admirers of Mrs. Roosevelt have been inclined to dismiss her writings as trivial and of little value either as literature or for the light they threw on current events. 4-23-45

On the other hand, Mrs. Roosevelt, while some poked fun at her traveling, her mannerisms and her philosophizing, has been hailed by many as the greatest liberal force in America. She won on her visits among servicemen abroad, the loyalty and friendship of many thousands of them. Those who loved and admired her did so just as fiercely as those who hated her paraded their dislike.

Mrs. Roosevelt, for all her traveling and her thousands of appearances at public meetings, often as the principal speaker, is a modest and retiring woman, we are told, so anxious to remain unnoticed in the background that, on one occasion years ago, she is reported to have said of a friend who spoke to her in a crowded room, "I could have killed her for drawing attention to me." Mrs. Roosevelt overcame that timidity because she felt it her duty to take part in many organizations, to assume the responsibilities of a citizen. This was true long before her husband became President, but her activities continued on an increasing scale after she became the First Lady of America. 4-23-45

Now Mrs. Roosevelt is a private citizen once more, and in the hour of her bereavement even those who have not approved of many of her activities can sympathize with her in her great personal loss, and can admire her for her brave and gallant conduct during the trying days just past.

Her conduct has been typical of her unselfish nature. In the message to her children she urged them to keep on as their father would have had them keep on. In her first expression, she felt the Nation's loss was more important than her own personal loss. When Mr. Truman would have offered his sympathy, she wanted to know what she could do to aid him.

Mrs. Roosevelt did not long remain at rest. Her column has already resumed in the newspapers which carry it. In her first column she remarked that "any personal sorrow seems to be lost in the general sadness of humanity. For a long time, all hearts have been heavy for every serviceman sacrificed in the war.....They died in the hope that, through their sacrifice, an enduring peace would be built and a more just world would emerge for humanity." Later, in the same article, she touched on one of the truest things of political life when she wrote:

"Any man in public life is bound, in the course of years, to create certain enemies. But when he is gone, his main objectives stand out clearly and one may hope that a spirit of unity may arouse the people and their leaders to a complete understanding of his objectives and a determination to achieve those objectives themselves." 4-23-45

Nobody knows how many tears Eleanor Roosevelt may have shed during the past ten days when she was alone, nor how saddened her life may be for years to come. We do know that she has presented a courageous and unfaltering apearance throughout this trying time. She is a brave and gallant woman.

MY DAY

Courier-Journal Louisville Ky

By Eleanor Roosevelt

HYDE PARK.—Every day when I go over and look at my husband's grave, I find that another official of a foreign state has sent either earth to be strewn over it, or flowers. It will be some months before the stone for which my husband himself left specifications can be put in place, but the grave will always look blooming and alive, which is what my husband liked. When he looked at a desert, he always said that he could recognize the beauty, but he much preferred green trees and blooming flowers to a landscape that looked as though the business of living had passed it by. 5-15-45

YESTERDAY Secretary and Mrs. Ickes came up to look over the big house and the grounds which the Government will soon take over. As we went from room to room, I told the secretary about the various things of interest, and he suddenly said: "You will have to write the markers for everything in this house." I realize that I will have to do this, and I will also have to tell the guides the stories about the house. Otherwise, the visitors will miss a great deal that is of real significance — things which add to the interest of any historical house.

Jonathan Daniels was at Poughkeepsie for a Vassar College meeting, and afterwards came to visit us. It was a great pleasure to see him.

I HAVE BEEN GETTING a good many letters of late about the Equal Rights amendment, which has been reported out favorably to the House by the House Judiciary Committee. Some of the women who write me seem to think that if this amendment is paised there will be no further possibility of discrimination against women. They feel that the time has come to declare that women shall be treated in all things on an equal basis with men. I hardly think it is necessary to declare this, since as a theory it is fairly well accepted today by both men and women. But in practice it is not accepted, and I doubt very much whether it ever will be. 5-15-45

Other women of my acquaintance are writing me in great anxiety, for they are afraid that the dangers of the amendment are not being properly considered. The majority of these women are employed in the industrial field. Their fear is that labor standards safeguarded in the past by legislation will be wrecked, and that the amendment will curtail and impair for all time the powers of both state and federal government to enact any legislation that may be necessary and desirable to protect the health and safety of women in industry. 5-15-45

Equal Rights Amendment draws diverse opinions from women in industry

Ky.

By Eleanor Roosevelt

I do not know which group is right, but I feel that if we work to remove from our statute books those laws which discriminate against women today, we might accomplish more and do it in a shorter time than will be possible through the passage of this amendment.

MY DAY

Courier-Journal

Starving India needs a vast supply of staples and other outside help

By Eleanor Roosevelt

NEW YORK.—Removal of the curfew and the racing ban, with the promise also that reconversion will begin in certain industries and that holders of "A" cards may get a little more gasoline in the future, are naturally accepted by everyone as angible proofs that part of the war burden is being eased. It must not make us feel for one minute, however, that the necessity for an all-out war effort is any less than it was before the war ended in Europe. 5-12-45

Peace cannot be lasting unless we accept our responsibilities toward the peoples in Europe and in Asia. We have chosen the path of understanding and co-operation between nations to bring about a lasting peace. That really means that we must understand our fellow human beings throughout the world and must feel a constant responsibility toward them.

I HAVE A LONG LETTER today telling about conditions in India and the need for outside aid. An organization has been formed and the quakers are dispensing dried milk, medical supplies and diet-supplementary drugs which are shipped from here at Indian Government expense. This was begun last year at the request of the President's War Relief Control Board upon the recommendation of the American Mission in New Delhi. 5-12-45

Their first contributions came from the big labor groups in this country and from Governor Richard Casey of Bengal. Now they must appeal to the people of this country to give month by month what they feel are the absolute necessities for the people of India. I hope that local community chests throughout our country will be asked to give grants out of their collections, in this way representing the whole people of our communities.

India seems very far away, but that sense of distance is just what we must somehow surmount in our thinking. Many of our men are fighting in India today and will come home and tell us of the people there and their difficulties. Very few of us here have any conception of the problems which the people of India face in the development of unify in their nation, nor do we understand what problems the British government and the people of India will eventually have to work out. The more we know, the more helpful we can be, and as our men come home from there they can tell us many things. 5-12-45

I HAVE RECEIVED a number of notices that people have given blood donations, at Red Cross centers, in memory of my husband. I am very grateful for this, and I am glad also that with the end of the war in Europe some of our blood donor centers are going to be closed, since the armed forces will not need quite as large a supply. That is a step forward which gives a lift to our hearts.

MY DAY . . . . By Eleanor Roosevelt

Atlanta Constitution Ga.

HYDE PARK, Monday.—We came back to Hyde Park yesterday morning, just one week from the time we all gathered here for the committal service in our hedge-surrounded garden. My sons and I went to look at the grave. If two soldiers had not been on guard, and the beautiful orchids flown up from the south had not covered the spot where the sod had been put back so carefully, we would hardly have known that the lawn was not as it had always been. 4-21-45

Before very long, the simple stone which my husband described very carefully for us will be in place. But, in the meantime, the children and the dogs will be quite unconscious that here a short time ago a solemn military funeral was held, and they will think of it as a place where flowers grow and where the hedge protects them from the wind and makes the sun shine down more warmly. And that is as my husband would have it. He liked children and dogs and sunshine and flowers, and they are all around him now.

We drove over the boundaries of the place yesterday afternoon trying to ascertain, from the maps we had, exactly what the memorandums meant which my husband so carefully wrote out for us. If you have ever tried to reconcile a map and the actual roads through the woods with the descriptions in a memorandum, no matter how accurate it is, you will understand how difficult we found it. Many a time we stopped where two trails ran into each other and wondered just exactly where this road really was on the map.

It was a wonderful day, but very windy and much colder than when we were here two weeks ago. We have had open fires in our living rooms all the afternoon and evening. But the house as a whole is very cold, and I don't dare turn up our heat because we have a very limited amount of oil. 4-21-45

Miss Thompson looks with despair on three clothes baskets filled with mail, and so, dear readers, if you don't get any answers to your letters you will know that eventually they will all be ready. Meanwhile, it is physically impossible to do more than thank you here for your kindness and your real understanding and sympathy.

Today our heavier tasks begin as trucks arrive from Washington and things are unpacked and made available for the further business of settling an estate. I foresee that we have many long days of work in the big house before it is presentable for government visitors, and many long evenings ahead of us just opening and reading this incoming mail. Someday, however, we will actually find ourselves sitting down to read a book without that guilty feeling which weighs upon one when the job you should be doing is ignored.

My Day

By Eleanor Roosevelt

Detroit Free Press

WASHINGTON—I know others must feel, as I do, the tenseness of waiting for some further news of the final end of the war in Europe.

That brief moment when we thought that the Nazis had actually surrendered made me realize what a relief it will be when we can feel that only the ordinary accidents of life surround our men in the European theater.

Mrs. Roosevelt

As more and more people are liberated from prisons and concentration camps, I keep wondering if their return will not mean a great awakening among us to the realization of the full horror of war.

I hope we are not going to be too easy with ourselves. It would be pleasant to close our eyes and ears now and say: "These things could never be. Human beings could not do such things, and therefore we will not believe them or listen to them."

That would be an easy way out because we would not have to decide how we could prevent any recurrence in the future, in any part of the world, of the Fascism which brought these things about.

* * *

WE HAVE BEEN much more concerned in this country about the people among us who might be communists. The majority of the Dies Committee investigations were directed at what they feared were communist activities. The reason, I imagine, is that the only thing in communism that most of us know much about has to do with the economic theories, and those of us who have considerable of this world's goods are troubled by what we think these theories signify.

Gradually we will learn more about the social, political and economic practices of the USSR, and we will adjust ourselves to co-operating with them while preferring our own habits and thoughts and customs.

My Day

By Eleanor Roosevelt

Detroit Free Press

NEW YORK—Recently I had a visit from a very wonderful and gallant friend of mine. She had been crippled with arthritis for some years. Like my husband, no physical disability has ever really daunted her. As the body grew less active, she has concentrated more and more on the activities of the mind.

Her visit to me was undertaken as a high adventure and she accomplished it with complete success. Strangely enough, courage in an individual always calls out the best in others.

We discussed a subject which must be close to the heart and mind of every citizen today. Largely confined by the four walls of her home, she wondered how she could still give comfort and backing and tangible support to those who are doing the things for the world in which she believes. Isn't that the question each of us is asking today?

* * *

I HAVE been thinking a good deal about this lately. I believe one thing to do is to fix our minds on what our ultimate objectives are. We should decide what are the main things which we want to see achieved and then judge day-to-day happenings by whether that main trend is being adhered to. Even when the minor happenings seem to be set-backs, and in themselves are not quite the thing that, with our limited knowledge as citizens, we would want done, we must try to look at the whole picture.

For instance, I feel that out of the San Francisco conference we are going to get substantial agreement on some kind of machinery through which the nations of the world are going to function.

As private citizens, I think we must remember that we cannot pass judgment until we know more about the reasons why our representatives have accepted certain things. As an individual, I am not convinced that the Argentine today is any different in its government from the Argentine of some months ago. I am completely mystified as to what Russia's reason may be in her Polish attitude. I know, however, that our delegates and those of other nations have had difficult problems to meet.

* * *

COMPROMISES are never satisfactory. They are always the half-way measures which really please no one. Nevertheless, if they must be made in order to establish the machinery through which we are going to build confidence in each other, then we must look upon them as steps to our ultimate objectives.

Confidence will be built eventually by our adherence to our highest standards in dealing with others, and by our own refusal to accept from others any lower standards.

My Day

Detroit Free Press

BY ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK — I went to Brooklyn for the christening of one of our new super-carriers, the Franklin D. Roosevelt. There is something overwhelming in the size of such a ship when you see it in drydock before the water is let in to float it.

It was the first time I had seen a ship launched in this way. I don't think it gives one quite the same thrill as when you hear the hammer strokes knocking out the supports and see the ship suddenly begin to move down the ways.

Mrs. Roosevelt

* * *

IT HAS one great advantage, however, from the point of view of the person who has to christen it. If the bottle does not break the first time, you can try, try again, and meanwhile the ship is not moving away from you.

It is considered bad luck if the bottle does not actually break so I have always suffered in anticipation of failing to get the ship properly christened.

* * *

SECRETARY of the Navy Forrestal told me that my husband had gone over the plans for this ship with the greatest interest. I am sure that in his mind's eye my husband saw it a completed ship. He had the faculty of reading blueprints. Just as he could read a road map.

That faculty of visualizing what a thing really will look like once you have seen it on paper is, I believe, God-given and rarely acquired.

The picture of that great ship, as the water was let into the basin around her, has stayed in my mind. I am very sure that my husband would be proud and happy to have his name connected with the Navy which he loved, and to feel that his ship will help win the war and keep the peace in the days to come. May God bless her and the men aboard her.

* * *

I NOTICED that nearly all of the marines who acted as a guard of honor at the yard were servicemen with many stars on their overseas ribbons. Some of them belonged to the First Division, in which I always have a special interest because they were the first to land on Guadalcanal. I actually have seen that spot and know what they went through.

57c-1945 Mrs. Roosevelt---- My Day

MY DAY

Courier Journal Louisville Ky

By Eleanor Roosevelt

NEW YORK—Yesterday afternoon I had a visit from a very wonderful and gallant friend of mine. She had been crippled with arthritis for some years, but like my husband, no physical disability has every really daunted her. As the body grew less active, she has concentrated more and more on the activities of the mind. 5-9-45

Her visit to me was undertaken as a high adventure and she accomplished it with complete success, for strangely enough, courage in an individual always calls out the best in others. Everywhere along the line she commanded not only admiration and respect, but a real desire to be of help. I enjoyed her visit very much, and we discussed a subject which must be close to the heart and mind of every citizen today. Largely confined by the four walls of her home, she wondered how she could still give comfort and backing and tangible support to those who are doing the things for the world in which she believes. Isn't that the question each of us is asking today?

5-9-45

I HAVE BEEN THINKING a good deal about this lately, and I believe one thing to do is to fix our minds on what our ultimate objectives are. We should decide what are the main things which we want to see achieved, and then judge day-to-day happenings by whether that main trend is being adhered to. Even when the minor happenings seem to be set-backs, and in themselves are not quite the thing that, with our limited knowledge as citizens, we would want done, we must try to look at the whole picture. 5-9-45

For instance, I feel that out of the San Francisco conference we are going to get substantial agreement on some kind of machinery through which the nations of the world are going to function. I do not think that all of us will be satisfied with everything that is happening in San Francisco. But, as private citizens, I think we must remember that we cannot pass judgment until we know more about the reasons why our representatives have accepted certain things. As an individual, I am not convinced that the Argentine today is any different in its government from the Argentine of some months ago. I am completely mystified as to what Russia's reason may be in her Polish attitude; but I know that our delegates and those of other nations have had difficult problems to meet. 5-9-45

COMPROMISES are never satisfactory. They are always the half-way measures which really pleases no one. Nevertheless, if they must be made in order to establish the machinery through which we are going to build confidence in each other, then we must look upon them as steps to our ultimate objectives. Confidence will be built eventually by our adherence to our highest standards in dealing with others, and by our own refusal to accept from others any lower standards.

We will have to wait for the final reports and clarification on what our representatives have accomplished to understand the whole picture. I think we are moving forward, and, as private citizens, we owe our chosen delegates the confidence and backing that we can only give by believing that they never lose sight of the ultimate objectives.

(Copyright, 1945.)

San Francisco conclave must use compromise to achieve ultimate goals

My Day

Detroit Free Press

BY ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON—I have had letters from a number of veterans stating that the GI Bill of Rights, as far as getting a loan is concerned, gives them nothing that they could not get in the ordinary way. 5-7-45

They add that the red tape surrounding it makes the whole proceedings so long and complicated that most of them feel difficulties are being put in their way, instead of help being extended. Wish

This is another reason why I think local committees should be functioning.

Mrs. Roosevelt

The information bureaus set up by the Veterans Bureau for the benefit of returning servicemen probably can give all the necessary information in reply to the questions that a boy has at the start. But, unfortunately, they are rarely set up to follow through and see that each individual's problem is properly considered to the end.

I KNOW OF ONE BOY, for instance, who wanted to buy a farm. He knew rather little about farming, and in his ignorance was about to purchase some land where it would have been impossible for him to make a living.

Fortunately, a kindly and public-spirited farmer learned about his plan in time. He came over and explained to the boy the kind of land he was buying; that the cost of making it productive would be far too great for the resources which the boy had at hand.

I know, too, that many a young man, when he first gets home, should not be allowed to make a decision about a permanent occupation too quickly.

Certain things, like quiet surroundings, have a greater appeal when you have just spent months as a target for bombs dropping from the sky and when noise has been one of your constant companions.

Later they may not loom up as important.

* * *

EVERY RETURNING serviceman should be allowed some months to reorient his life, and I believe one or two experiments in different occupations may be advisable.

Many men will go back to what they did before the war and function happily. Others will know precisely what they want to do and will go ahead without hesitation.

But we should not be surprised if for some there is a period of uncertainty. We should try to cooperate and tide over the period until the man is again stable and secure.

MY DAY

Courier-Journal Louisville Ky

By Eleanor Roosevelt

HYDE PARK.—Those of you who like dogs will be amused at my discomfiture yesterday. I had just had built what I thought was a perfect pen for Fala. Like all Scotties, he is a hunter and he loves to run along the edge of the brook, where he finds innumerable holes down which to poke his nose. So I enclosed a point of land near the cottage and thought that now I had a safe place where he could be left quite happily. No more would I have to search the woods for him and undergo that dreadful sinking of the heart when you call a little dog and get no results whatsoever. 5-18-45

I put him in the yard and left him. Ten minutes later, I found him walking around the lawn. He had calmly swum out into the brook and walked up on the other side of the fence. His expression was one of complete triumph.

Wire fencing is scarce these days even on our place, where it was saved from Fala's old pen. My husband used to have it out on the lawn in front of his study windows at the big house. But I shall have to build this fence out into the water in the hope that Fala won't swim far out from shore.

I HAD TWO YOUNG visitors yesterday afternoon who are trying to plan for a delegation to go to the World Youth Conference in London during August and September. I think it is right for young people, particularly those who have been in the armed services, to meet together and discuss the problems of the world from their point of view. But I can see great difficulties in getting transportation as soon as this. I have worked so little with youth groups in the past few years, except for my contacts with the United States Students' Assembly, that I feel very much out of touch with both the leaders of youth organizations and their objectives.

MY DAY

Courier Journal

Prayer gives sentiment of those who are laden with age and weariness

By Eleanor Roosevelt

5-8-45

NEW YORK—A friend of mine has just sent me a prayer by John Oxenham, a British poet. It is a very beautiful prayer for older people, or for people who have spent themselves so greatly that they fear not to be able to give their best in their remaining years on earth:

Lord, when Thou see'st
that my work is done,
Let me not linger here
with failing powers,
A workless worker in a
world of work;
But with a word,
Just bid me home
And I will come,
Right gladly will I come,
Yea—right gladly will I
come——

I HAVE ALWAYS FELT that one could have a certain sense of resignation when people die who have lived long and fruitful lives. My rebellion has always been over the deaths of young people; and that is why I think so many of us feel particularly frustrated by war, where youth so largely pays the price. It seems as though youth was so much needed to carry the burdens of peace.

A friend of mine, however, not long ago said something to me which may be comforting to many other women. In speaking of her young son, she remarked that what she wanted for him was that he should feel that he had fulfilled his mission in life; that if he had not spent himself during this war fighting for the things in which he believed, he would feel empty. If he died and was not here to carry on in peacetime, she would still not rebel. She would know that to have denied him participation in the great adventure of fighting against the forces of evil, so that the forces of good might have an opportunity in the future to grow, would have left him warped and unable to carry on the battle for a better world in peace. 5-8-45

OF ONE THING I am sure: Young or old, in order to be useful we must stand for the things we feel are right, and we must work for those things wherever we find ourselves. It does very little good to believe something unless you tell your friends and associates of your beliefs. Those who fight down in the market place are bound to be confused now and then. Sometimes they will be deceived, and sometimes the dirt that they touch will cling to them. But if their hearts are pure and their purposes are unswerving, they will win through to the end of their mission on earth, untarnished.

Hyde Park's Houdini is Fala, who escaped from Mrs. Roosevelt's snare

Ky

MY DAY

Courier-Journal Ky

Greater appropriations would boost efficiency and value of U.S.E.S.

5-24-45

By Eleanor Roosevelt

HYDE PARK—I had to go down to New York City last week end to accomplish a number of errands and see several friends who have been anxious to talk certain things over.

I came back to the country Sunday, and it certainly is always a joy to return. Everyone used to tell me that I would never grow accustomed to a quiet existence. But as a young girl I spent a great part of the year in the country, leading a quieter life than anybody today would dream of. It has consequently never been difficult for me to slip back into finding my own company and my own private occupations very pleasant and entertaining.

I cannot say, of course, that as yet I have had any time which wasn't filled with activity. It has not been the same kind of activity as during the past years, for I can now stop at any point and say: "I have reached the limit of my capacity for work this day." Yet my schedule still compels me to take up my work the next day where I left off.

WHILE I WAS AWAY, a very tragic thing happened. I had engaged a young man a week ago, and thought him sufficiently tried out to let him drive me to the train. He was supposed to do the daily errands afterward and drive me back to the cottage. But early the next morning Miss Thompson called me in New York to tell me that he had failed to appear. She got in touch with the sheriff, and later it was discovered that the man had stolen the car and been in an accident with a number of young people. Four of them were killed, and he and another young man were in the hospital, seriously injured.

It was tragic and a great disappointment to me. I had determined to use the U. S. Employment Service because they are the agency through which our returned servicemen are supposed to get jobs. After our local agency sent me this young man, I called up to ask if they had investigated his references. I was told that they were not supposed to do that, but would comply in this case.

IT SEEMS TO ME that a Government agency should be given sufficient appropriations to do its job on a basis which really services both the employee and the employer. To send out people without any investigation is rather dangerous. In this instance, we found that the man had not given his right name or address, two very easy things to check.

I am telling this story today only because I think that people interested in the service which the U. S. Employment Service can render should protest to Congress about a situation that prevents this service from being of any real value to the public. Because of that, it can also be of no value to the men who will be looking for jobs in the future.

Copyright, 1945.

My Day

Mich Detroit Free Press

BY ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK — A friend of mine has just sent me a prayer by John Oxenham, a British poet.

It is a very beautiful prayer for older people, or for people who have spent themselves so greatly that they fear not to be able to give their best in their remaining years on earth:

"Lord, when thou see'st that
my work is done,
Let me not linger here with
failing powers,
A workless worker in a world
of work;
But with a word, just bid me
home and I will come,
Right gladly will I come,
Yea—right gladly will I
come—"

* * *

I HAVE always felt that one could have a certain sense of resignation when people die who have lived long and fruitful lives. My rebellion has always been over the deaths of young people; and that is why I think so many of us feel particularly frustrated by war. It seems as though youth was so much needed to carry the burdens of peace. 5-8-45

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* * *

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My Day

Mich Detroit Free Press

BY ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

HYDE PARK — Before I do anything else this morning, I want to thank the many people who sent me telegrams and letters telling me how much they wished that my husband might have been here on V-E Day to see the end of the European war.

I rejoice with them that that part of our task is successfully over. 5-14-45

It is kind and warming to my heart that people thought of my husband on that day. I am also glad that they coupled the thought of my husband with the thought of his successor, pledging the President their loyalty and work in helping to accomplish the objectives of our country.

We all want a victorious end to the war in the Pacific and the establishment of a framework within which the generations of the future may keep on building a peaceful world.

* * *

I want also to thank the great number of people who have sent me letters of sympathy and condolence. 5-14-45

All of these letters are going into the Franklin Delano Roosevelt library at Hyde Park, and will eventually be part of the historian's material for use as the picture of this period is painted.

I think it a very important picture to paint, for one of the things that impresses me is the fact that it is possible, through our modern system of communications, for a leader to be close to many people whom he may never meet face to face.

Many people tell me that my husband's voice in their homes actually made them feel that they were part of his family. This seems to me an important thing to preserve under a democratic form of government, and I hope it will continue to be a tie between every leader of our country and the people of our nation. 5-14-45

We are back at Hyde Park now, and for some time to come I shall be choosing and packing things in the big house, trying to have it ready as soon as possible for the Government to open to the public.

MY DAY

Courier-Journal Kentucky

Women all through U.S. are watching for names of sons in freed camps

By Eleanor Roosevelt 5-11-45

NEY YORK—When I went to make my broadcast Tuesday morning the studios were a madhouse of activity, and I kept wondering how the men ever managed to keep their minds on their jobs.

After the short broadcast was over, I went to the television studio, where Julian Bryan was presiding over the interviews. It was a great pleasure to meet again a war correspondent whom I had last seen on Guadalcanal, and a nurse who had returned home in February after imprisonment for many weary months in San Tomas. How wonderful these young people are! They seem to go through so much and still be able to take it in their stride. 5-11-45

Some of my young cousins lunched with me. One of them has a son whom she last heard from in February in a German prison camp. That camp was freed by the Russians a few days ago. With all my heart I hope she will soon hear that her boy is safe. I think so often of the women all over this country who watch for the liberation of a special prison camp and then wait anxiously to hear whether their particular man is among those freed. If he is not, they hope that he was moved to some other camp, and again they start waiting—that endless waiting which takes a tremendous toll of one's self-control and sets one's whole nervous system on edge.

DURING THE DAY I listened to many of the broadcasts, and I am still wondering why the Russians withheld their announcement of the end of the war until 6 in the evening. In any case, now it has been announced by the Big Three and there must be great rejoicing in Russia, which has suffered so much.

I have the greatest admiration for the way the Russian women have helped carry on the war. I am particularly glad that Mrs. Churchill has been able to spend so much time in Russia. She has done valiant work in Great Britain for Russian relief, and deserves the decoration which I see was conferred on her at the Kremlin the other day. She must have witnessed a great deal during this rather long visit, and what she takes back to the British people will be of great interest and value to them. 5-11-45

IT IS NOW more important than ever that the clothing collection which has been going on throughout the nation, under Henry Kaiser's leadership, should bring very high returns. The time limit has been extended and in many cities collection depots are still open. On May 5, incomplete reports from 2,213 of the 6,920 communities organized for the drive showed a collection of 71,675,696 pounds. This sounds like enough to clothe a great many people. But the needs of Europe alone are going to be colossal, and so be sure to turn in anything more that you can give. If you happen to live in a community not yet organized, there is still time to organize now. This is our first gesture since peace in Europe has arrived, and therefore it must come up to expectation.

MY DAY

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Late President studied blueprints for carrier christened in his name

5-2-45

By Eleanor Roosevelt

NEW YORK.—Sunday morning I went to Brooklyn for the christening of one of our new super-carriers, the Franklin D. Roosevelt. There is something overwhelming in the size of such a ship when you see it in drydock before the water is let in to float it. It was the first time I had seen a ship launched in this way, and I don't think it gives one quite the same thrill as when you hear the hammer strokes knocking out the supports and see the ship suddenly begin to move down the ways. 5-2-45

It has one great advantage, however, from the point of view of the person who has to christen it. If the bottle does not break the first time, you can try, try again, and meanwhile the ship is not moving away from you! You need not have any of that terrible sinking of the heart when you wonder if you are going to accomplish your appointed task before the ship leaves you for good.

It is considered bad luck if the bottle does not actually break. So I have always suffered in anticipation of failing to get the ship properly christened. As it was, Mrs. John H. Towers, sponsor of the ship, could really enjoy herself, not only breaking the bottle, but speaking her christening words with great deliberation. 5-2-45

I was glad to have a chance to see some of the workmen as we inspected the ship after the ceremonies. One feels such pride in the magnificence of the task accomplished that it is pleasant to be able to tell the men how much you admire the job they have done.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY Forrestal told me that my husband had gone over the plans for this ship with the greatest interest, and I am sure that in his mind's eye my husband saw it a completed ship. He had the faculty of reading blueprints and seeing a ship or a building as it would ultimately be—just as he could read a road map and actually recognize the lay of the land, when we traveled through any part of the country. That faculty of visualizing what a thing really will look like once you have seen it on paper is, I believe, God-given and rarely acquired! 5-2-45

The picture of that great ship, as the water was slowly let into the basin around her, has stayed in my mind. I am very sure that my husband would be proud and happy to have his name connected with the Navy which he loved, and to feel that his ship will help win the war and keep the peace in the days to come. May God bless her and the men aboard her. 5-2-45

I NOTICED that nearly all the Marines who acted as a guard of honor at the Navy Yard were servicemen with many stars on their overseas ribbons. Some of them belonged to the First Division, in which I always have a special interest because they were the first to land on Guadalcanal, and because I actually have seen that spot and know what they went through.

I was back in the apartment by 12:30, and the rest of my day was given up to seeing old friends.

Jersey Speaker

New York Amsterdam News
New York Times New York

9-29-45

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

who will be the principal speaker at a freedom rally Monday evening, October 1 at So. Side High, Newark. Sponsored by the American Federation of Negro College Students and other civic, religious and cultural groups of Newark, the meeting will also feature addresses by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, secretary of Colored Work, National Y.M.C.A., Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of Washington, D. C., Professor John Dewey of Columbia University and Mayor Vincent J. Murphy of Newark. Charles M. Campbell of Newark, executive secretary of the student organization is arranging the program. Miss Rose M. Marshall of Passaic is chairman of the publicity committee.

MY DAY

Montgomery Constitution

By Eleanor Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Monday.—Yesterday morning I went to Brooklyn for the christening of one of our new supercarriers, the Franklin D. Roosevelt. There is something overwhelming in the size of such a ship when you see it in drydock before the water is let in to float it. It was the first time I had seen a ship launched in this way, and I don't think it gives one quite the same thrill as when you hear the hammer strokes knocking out the supports and see the ship suddenly begin to move down the ways.

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MY DAY

Courier-Journal

By Eleanor Roosevelt

NEW YORK—The skies wept on Armistice Day and, as I stood in the quiet garden by my husband's grave with three friends, I kept thinking of the great futility of war. The war is over, but fighting goes on. China is still waging a civil war. The Javanese are fighting for freedom because no satisfactory agreement has yet been reached between them and the Dutch Government. India still seethes, and the whole of Europe is a changed world. Great Britain is different, too, though the British character shows change less quickly than some of the other European peoples. 5-14-45

It does not really seem a very satisfactory armistice. Nominally, we are no longer at war. Our men therefore clamor to come home, and new men feel aggrieved when they have to go out to far distant places. We, at home, quarrel among ourselves and each and all of us are bent on achieving our own special interests.

IN THE CURIOUS atmosphere, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Prime Minister of Canada, our President and our Secretary of State met to discuss what shall be done with the atomic bomb. They paid homage to the dead of this war and previous wars; and perhaps because of this solemn reminder of the results of war, a ray of hope comes with Prime Minister Attlee's proposal that atomic knowledge be shared with the world and that we strive to get assurance for greater co-operation with Russia.

Russia has a very important place in the world of today. It is to her that the Indonesian people have appealed. It is to her that, I imagine, both factions in China are appealing. Her influence for good can be very great, but it will depend largely upon the ability of Russia, Great Britain and the United States to work together and to keep the rest of the world working together.

Louisville, Ky.

ALTHOUGH ON THIS Armistice Day millions of people throughout the world grieve for those who will never return to share their lives, it is essential that the people translate this grief into the kind of action which will serve the ways of peace.

The war is over but an armistice is yet to be observed in the Orient

Two things seem to me essential to be done in this country if we are going to achieve the democracy which we hope will become the strongest force in the world today. First, we must really see that everyone of our citizens has a right to participate in his government and that no longer, anywhere in this nation, will anything be allowed to interfere with that participation, except the inability of the individual to read or write and therefore qualify as an intelligent voter. The poll-tax must go. Next, the nation must insure equal economic opportunity regardless of race, creed or color, if the passage of the F.E.P.C. Bill is the way to insure this to all of our citizens, then I think it is essential that it be passed as soon as possible.

Birmingham Age-Herald

The South must forget the whine and minus sign . . .

Now comes my distinguished and literate friend, Jonathan, with his own song against whine and minus sign. Destiny may ride him down with intimate White House jobs, with great authority through Franklin Roosevelt's last hours, and after, with place in mighty economic and political dicussions, but forever in my sight he is the troubadour, with a lilt about him that make joyous all he writes and sings and lets his mistakes be well forgiven. And he is so right about the freight rate controversy I hope Ellis Arnall reads him:

11-5-45

BY JONATHAN DANIELS

Dear John—I have been enjoying reading, as I know you have, the hopeful ideas about a future in which the South will be freed of its ancient chains of freight rate discrimination. I share them. But, I am fearful that this may mean also the end of what has often seemed the most flourishing Southern industry: The magnification of mean tricks at a distance to explain all defects at home.

* * *

Talk about reconversion! The national task of turning our national productive plant from swords to plowshares, from B-29s to bathroom fixtures is going to be simple beside the Southern job implicit in the ending of freight rate discriminations. Here for 80 years we have been a region devoted almost equally to the production of cotton and complaint. Our women went to work as eagerly as our men in explaining all faults, from the psychoneurosis of Aunt Susie to lower per capita incomes, on the basis of what the Yankees had done to us—and were doing still. "The war" receded further and further into the distance. But freight rate discrimination remained. It was an economic load, but part of our moral armor. Now it is gone. And it will be missed.

* * *

So far as our statesmen are concerned, this is a case of curing the patient whose ills had been supporting the family. There never was a better issue for the Southern politician. It was a sound issue, of course. But it was an issue which made it possible to raise all manner of oratorical hell without antagonizing a single vote at home. It was even better than the "Nigger" issue because while the Negroes could not vote in the South any more than the Yankee railroads, some Southern white voters had begun to get a little sick at the stomach at being politically addressed as if they were politically members of a lynch mob. Now the well-loved issue of Freight Rate Discrimination is gone. It's going to take some scratching to find a better issue to take its place.

* * *

Indeed, the whole South in a time of possible plenty is getting a little short on excuses. "The war" is 80 years behind us. If tariffs are still a problem, they are difficult to use as a stirring subject of Southern conversation. The pensions for Yankee soldiers, which once took Southern taxes as well as Northern ones, can be no great drain now. Even the Negroes are diminishing their dimensions as figures in explanation by trekking off to the Northern towns. Now freight rate discrimination. Unless we can find something else quick, we may soon be in the disturbing situation of having nothing at hand with which to explain our difficulties but ourselves.

* * *

And that surely would be a tragic state of nakedness which we will no longer be able to cover with a Confederate uniform.

11-5-45

Maybe freight rate discrimination was the final flaw that kept the white folks poor and the colored folks poorer. With you, I was one of those who hammered at its evil and cried for its termination. Well, it seems gone or going and you and I are here still along with something like 30 million other Southerners. The result may put us, as they say, in a "better competitive situation." Also, my friend and brother, it puts us on the spot.

* * *

I realize, as you do, that one Southerner can still lick 10 Yankees. I have listened with warm heart to your lyric descriptions of the delicious South. I have shed my tears at Southern disadvantages. I have shared the quick warmth of Southern indignation. Now, I am happy with you to rejoice in the happy ending which should attend every Southern romance. I hope you don't mind, John, if I use your column to say of the final rout of freight rate discriminations—like like Yankees skedaddling before brave Southern fire:

"Okeh, brother, there goes the last chain."

11-9-45

* * *

The alibi is over. The oratory is done. The gentleman who has been saying what HE would do IF—has the "if" fulfilled. but the doing is still to do. And the doing means such things as plenty of work for all, white and black, decent wages for all, white and black. It means a better South for all and not merely a comfortable South for a few.

* * *

There remains some doing. Maybe this is going to be that New South we've been hearing about so long. Certainly, after all our talk about freight rate discriminations, it must be a surging South or a chagrinned South, comic even in the measure between pretensions and performance.

* * *

I like a happy ending. In this case I wouldn't like a funny one. And that looks like the choice of the South. Yours in freedom, JONATHAN.

The Birmingham Age-Herald

If we Americans only work it right, the atom is our oyster . . .

* * *

Today the people of Birmingham, if they vote right and in right numbers, will begin making an oyster of the atom. For the real atomic secret is that there must be excellent human beings, more excellent than ever before, and the excellence involving both knowledge and character as never before. For that excellence we look to our schools. Birmingham is asked now to vote $7,000,000 worth of bonds for these schools to make them habitable, safe and well-functioning, these schools which through so many hours of the year are homes for their children.

* * *

Physical equipment isn't everything. It is much less important than good teaching. But without better physical equipment than some of our city schools have, it is impossible to be either a good teacher or a good pupil. Even Mark Hopkins had to have a log.

* * *

How private is the fight against Bilbo over in Mississippi? It is easy to agree with Editor James H. Skewes, of The Meridian Star, when he says "every East-North slap makes new followers" for The Man at home. But how about Southern slaps? Not only Mississippi's, but the whole South's case, is prejudiced by Sen. Bilbo's antics at Washington by the shabby point of view with which he conducts himself even when he is on the right side. Granted that it is none of New York's business, or Illinois', I ask my friend Editor Skewes if it is permissible for, say, an Alabamian, or a Virginian, Carolinian, Georgian, Floridian, or Louisianian, to suggest very gently that the great state of Mississippi can do the South no higher service now than by retiring from the United States Senate this political throw-back? I'm just asking.

* * *

"Race-baiting is by no means one-sided," well-says liberal Editor Hodding Carter in his Greenville (Miss.) Delta Democrat-Times and points the antics of Negro congressman Clayton Powell, of New York, in good example, especially the incident of the D. A. R. "The Negroes of Harlem and the Negroes of America would do themselves a good turn by getting rid of Clayton Powell," says Editor Carter. "He is a vicious trouble-maker for both races at a time when both races need sane leadership.". This from a Mississippi editor who is doing his best to beat Bilbo. 11-20-45

* * *

B'ham Ala. Age-Herald

Demoniac drums, dreadful tin pans, adenoidal horns . . .

12-11-45

Something called the National Jazz Foundation is putting on a "Dixieland type" high school band contest in the New Orleans Municipal Auditorium. Students are invited to come "and cheer for their bands just as they do for football teams," says the secretary, Miss Pat Spiess. Judges give the greatest number of points for "adherence to original Dixieland style of jazz." If you don't know what that is, gentle reader, it is the style of a band which once roamed the red light district of New Orleans, charming all inhabitants. The National Jazz Foundation, we learn, is composed of people "who recognize jazz as a musically and historically significant American art form." How about a foundation of folks who know jazz for what its origin suggests, and who are persuaded that the only art in it is the art of vulgarizing a nation to the untold detriment of all its institutions and ways?

"Art is long," says the poet, "life is fleeting." Art has to be long indeed to include jazz. On whose authority is it included? The mere fact that it appeals to millions of people doesn't make it art. Ham and eggs have an appeal to millions, too, but nobody calls them art. Children like noise and savages like cacophonic drum-beats, but what right is there to put the two together and give the resulting jazz the high name of art?

* * *

It was both sad and funny to read of humble efforts of an audience of young people in England recently to respond to an American "swingfest," and how they couldn't. Sidney Gross, British night club guitarist convert, who was trying to put jazz over with these young English people, reported that "they just don't get it." The pity is that they wanted to get it, that they had been persuaded it was another something wonderful from vigorous, rich, victorious earth-inheriting America. They were just the age to be American jitterbugs, but something was wrong with their "artistic" nature, it would seem. They couldn't respond to cacophonic time-beating with screams, fits, town-going, hot-getting or groove-entering, so something was wrong with them. The something wrong was something right as right can be, if only they realize it before falling for America's worst rather than the truly fine things we can offer.

* * *

A useful and quite remarkable Negro-American is Editor John H. Johnson, of the Negro Digest, a monthly magazine published in Chicago in somewhat the style of Readers Digest. He manages a fine objective about his race and its problems which lets him publish honest opinions on the subject no matter whether it coincides with his own or with the majority one among Negroes or not. Last month his magazine reported the results of an interesting and important nationwide straw ballot on "whether Negroes should seek gradual or immediate racial equality." White people voted overwhelmingly for the gradual, rather than immediate ideal; colored voted in almost equally overwhelming percentages for the immediate. The white vote for gradual advancement was largest in the South, of course, amounting to 97 per cent, but it was 79 per cent in the North, and 80 per cent in the West.

12-11-45

When you consider that only one out of every 10 persons in the United States is Negro, this tremendous percentage of whites who think Negro advancement must be gradual is eloquent of the realities of the situation, no matter what certain pro-Negro leaders advance and make fine use of it. Without regard to right or wrong, it just isn't possible for so small a minority as the Negro represents in this country to force his ideas on so great a majority as the white people make. The true statesmen of the race are those who accept this majority will for gradual white and black, would have the race believe.

RALPH McGILL

Let's Have No More Fumbles

Atlanta Constitution

One of the Greek philosophers said that life is a theater in which the worst people often have the best seats.

None has taken so dreary a view of life as the prophet Job, not even the writers of Russian novels in the Tzarist period.

"My days," said Job one day, "are swifter than a weaver's shuttle, and are spent without hope."

To too many returning veterans the days do not move so swiftly, but they are without hope, as they try to find housing, clothes and all the many things that go with the job of returning to civilian life. Too often the worst people do seem to have the best seats.

Things were not well planned for the veteran.

There were two reasons for this failure.

One was the howling demand, in the last year of the war, that government get out of planning.

The other was the war ended at least six months before the best minds and crystal gazers believed it would end.

Plans to have suits and shirts and drawers and things for him to wear were not in operation. Therefore his great dream of getting into a suit too often is delayed. He gets a sour taste at the outset. It probably is true that some manufacturers are holding back goods until January and the end of the excess profits tax, but if so the cost in goodwill for business will be greater than the tax.

Housing He is not getting a fair deal in housing. Real estate rental agents are doing all they can. But the veteran isn't getting a fair deal because no plan was made for him to have housing. So, there isn't any.

Again, I don't know where to put the blame. No one, government or private business, seems to have thought of it. But it should have been of first priority. A man who has been in service, especially those who have been doing the fighting, should have been able to get a place to live because of some plan to make housing available for him.

A private plan or a government plan should have done it. Most rental agencies are doing all they can—putting the veteran first—but it is too late.

It will do no good to tell him no houses have been built for five years; that costs of maintenance are up and so are rents; that building cost is sky high—all this will not give him a roof and a place to lay his head. That's what he wants.

We have muffed it entirely.

The only thing to do is make the best of it and try to get at the business of building.

We muffed the sale of surpluses—especially cars.

Congress, which had no reconversion plan, muffed it, too.

The removal of the excess profits tax was a proper incentive to business which must prove what it has claimed—that it can do the job.

But congress did not foresee that the impulse now, on the part of some, would be not to make any excess profits during the remainder of the year when the tax still applies . . . but to be well stocked to go ahead in 1946.

That is understandable human nature, even though it be morally wrong. It slows down the business of getting millions of Americans into civilian clothes and homes and jobs.

Beef But, all in all, we will see it through. The American has his escape valve—the privilege of the great American gripe, or beef—of bawling out the umpire whether he wears the presidential suit, the editor's mask or the businessman's neatly pressed number.

I know this from experience. A man who writes a newspaper column and who tries to be honest and say what he believes, has a job very closely akin to that of the fellow who puts his head through a hole in a piece of carnival canvas and lets persons throw baseballs at his face.

The tempo of the American "beef" goes up with every emergency of war and peace. There is plenty about which to beef, or gripe. It would be pretty bad if this were a country where you didn't dare criticize the government, the writers, the businessmen and the congress.

We will work it out, but that does not obliterate the very real suffering and inconvenience which thousands of veterans and their families are undergoing. We should have done better by them. We muffed it.

Also, this is a sorrowful period for those who have been telling us that as soon as the war was over the race riots would begin. All through the war we heard about trouble, trouble, trouble. All through the war we said that if there was trouble it would be because we didn't try to avoid it.

Before this much time had elapsed after the first World War we had had "trouble." It could have been avoided. There could be trouble now—if we want it. And God knows we don't.

The Negro serviceman did a good job. He, too, is coming home with problems of jobs and housing and clothes. He doesn't want any trouble. He wants—like every veteran—a chance.

This great country has enough problems without adding new ones.

Let's not muff any more jobs.

11-15-45

Inciting Race Prejudice

Memphis, Tenn. World

(From East Tenn. News) 11-30-45

THE KNOXVILLE NEWS-SENTINEL, in their Sunday morning edition announces an "exposure of Reborn Bigotry," in a series of articles to appear in publication dealing with an effort to capitalize on the unrest that follows war by men who preach racial and religious intolerance.

Whatever effectiveness such a planned exposure in the News-Sentinel may have otherwise had, will fail completely as readers note the highly flagrant appeal to race prejudice in an editorial appearing in that same publication's issue of November 21 under the caption "We Must Feed Them."

It is doubtful that Editor Loye W. Miller wrote this appeal to prejudice, as he is reported on a government mission to France. The leading editorial has all appearances of having been inspired by some one of the German agencies as they are smarting under recent defeat, and is designed to further arouse Hitlerism among the peoples of our nation as a retaliatory measure.

The editorial in question demands that our government feed the "starving Germans," and offers as a basis for their demand the following alleged observations of a visitor to an Army camp occupied by a Negro engineering battalion:

As we reached the edge of the clearing in which the camp stood we could see two Germans coming across a field toward one corner of high barbed wire enclosure surrounding the camp. Waiting for them inside the barbed wire were about a half dozen Negro soldiers. When the girls reached the fence the soldiers opened up a hole in the fence which obviously had been well used before. Then arm in arm, the girls walked to the soldiers' barracks with them.

11-30-45

We walked around the corner of the camp. Just outside a little side gate, seated on a log, was a row of German fraulein eating mess kits full of food provided by a stream of soldiers coming in and out of the gate carrying full mess kits for the girls and then going back to fill another for themselves. When they had filled two mess kits they would sit down and eat with the girls.

Later we passed a new barracks building which had not yet been occupied by the soldiers assigned to it. I caught several glimpses through the door of half a dozen couples occupied in what we call 'necking.'

Reference to this flagrant appeal to race prejudice does not have for its purpose the condonation of immorality or irregular conduct on the part of Negroes or with any other peoples.

If such conditions exist in Germany, somebody in authority is extremely derelict in duty as they enforce discipline among soldiers of our nation, but even so, why resort to an expose of the alleged conduct of these Negro soldiers at a time like this, and here in the south where all right-thinking and conservative elements of our citizenship are endeavoring to establish a pleasant relationship between the races?

Isn't there a more effective manner of curbing irregularities of our soldiers and protecting the "poor starving Germans," who only a few nights ago were the bitterest enemies to civilization?

The News-Sentinel may do a better job of discouraging bigotry and the efforts to capitalize unrest that follows war by men who preach racial and religious intolerance by refusing to editoralize such appeals to prejudice as the report from Germany, with its attendant demand to "feed the poor starving Germans."

57c-1945 George Jean Nathan (Esquire Writer)

Jim-Crow Shoe On Other Foot, Now, Claims Nathan . .

Esquire Writer Says Whites Discriminated Against In Theatrical World: Sees Dark Future

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.
11-24-43

EDITOR'S NOTE: This interesting and unusual article on the future of the theatre was written by Mr. Nathan for his regular column, "First Nights and Passing Judgments," which is a monthly feature of ESQUIRE Magazine. It appeared in the October issue of ESQUIRE. Inasmuch as it is novel treatment of the race issue and is one of the few articles we have seen in which whites complain of race discrimination, it is reproduced here for our readers by special permission of ESQUIRE.

See 2 Sec 8a

By GEORGE JEAN NATHAN
(Reprinted by Permission of ESQUIRE)

ONE of the alarming aspects of our contemporary theatre is its race prejudice and racial discrimination. To observe the theatre of a democratic nation, whose chief tenent has always been that all men are born free and equal, discriminating against whites in favor of Negroes is a matter for some concern. The discrimination is increasingly unmistakable. It is also in a way understandable. But the prospect remains, if things continue at the present pace, that the day may come when one will have to go down to the Barter Theatre in Virginia to see a white actor on a stage.

The situation, to repeat, is nevertheless intelligible. The Negroes have proved themselves and have fully earned their estate. And the first peculiarly to agree are the very whites who are in danger of being ultimately ousted by them. It was these whites, for example, who on a committee composed of actors, producers and critics of their own race at the end of last season awarded the Derwent prize for the best performance of a supporting player not to a white actor but to the Negro, Frederick O'Neal. It was ten out of sixteen of these whites among the reviewers who again subsequently singled out from white actors for highest respect in that same category that same Negro actor, and who further in part endorsed Alice Childress, a Negro actress, above such white actresses as Catherine Proctor, Doro Merande and Catherine Willard; and Hilda Simms, the Negro actress, above such whites as Carol Stone, Mary Welch and others.

SEPIANS SCORE HITS WHERE WHITES FAIL

Paul Robeson in Othello drew crowds to theatres both in New York and all over the country for more than a solid year, and Canada Lee in The Tempest helped to establish a New York record run for that play. The applause that greeted Bill Robinson in Memphis Bound was immensely louder than that which greeted either Victor Moore or William Gaxton in Hollywood Pinafore. And were the connoisseurs talking at the time of any of the pretty white girls in the shows around town? Not noticeably. Their enthusiasm in a pictorial direction was reserved for Sheila Guys, who appeared along with Robinson in the aforementioned Memphis Bound, and who is the comeliest colored girl seen hereabout since Wini Johnson floored the same connoisseurs a couple of years ago in the South Pacific.

Lena Horne, another beauty, was prayerfully but vainly sought by half a dozen producers last season and at length has been triumphantly captured by another for a show this season. Oscar Polk, whenever he appeared on the stage, has received notices, even in the minor roles he played, often far superior to those of the white actors in the same companies. The American Negro Theatre, situated up Harlem way, has proved to be the most interesting of all the experimental groups and the whites have had a hard time trying to attract equal notice to their own similar enterprises.

ENTHUSIASM DENIED MAJORITY OF WHITE SHOWS

Porgy and Bess and Carmen Jones have been hailed with an enthusiasm denied the great majority of white shows; Ethel Waters in Mamba's Daughters was originally a sensation, and continues still to fetch in audiences on the Subway circuit; Ammons, Johnson and Catlett, the boogie-woogie pianists and luxe drummer, brought down the house at Billy Rose's Concert Varieties, as did Katherine Dunham and her colored dancing troupe, whereas Eddie Mayehoff, Zero Mostel, Imogene Coca and suchlike whites left it cold.

Dance teams like the Berry Brothers and singing teams like the Charioteers and the Inkspots occupy our stages, and to handclapping that can be heard down the block. Colored musicians purvey their swing and jazz to audiences who avidly eat them up. Anna Lucasta was one of last season's biggest successes. Fats Waller's music and the colored Jeni Le Gon put over Early to Bed the season before. The only characters in plays like Decision, Men to the Sea and No Way Out which Caucasian audiences have found to be in the least sympathetic have been the Negroes in them.

One of the most moving scenes in Sidney Kingsley's prize-winning The Patriots was that in which Thomas Jefferson's Negro servant figured. Another was that in Outrageous Fortune involving the white heroine's colored maid. And among the most prosperous comedy scenes in plays like Chicken Every Sunday, Dear Ruth, etc., are those involving colored actresses.

The outstanding item in Bloomer Girl, and by common consent the most successful, is the Negro singer Richard Huey. Avon Long, whatever show he appears in, seems to stimulate an audience no end. Ada Brown, Anne Brown, Etta Moten, Edith Wilson and various other such colored warblers regularly prove to be hits. The Delta Rhythm Boys are wows; plays about Negroes, like the Negro Richard Wright's Native Son, draw heavy trade; and the customers can't get enough of Josh White.

FUTURE NOT EASY TO FORETELL

White plays deal sympathetically with the Negro like, for example, Harriet, are warmly embraced by audiences and score long runs. "The Act—the Fugitive Slave Act—makes fugitives of American decency and honor! Think what it means, Harriet! Think what it does to the rights of the human being; not just to the slave, but to you, and me, and the man down the street! If I permit a freezing Negro to sleep in my barn—if I so much as give him a crust of bread, I am a criminal!" And the house cheers its head off. 11-24-43

Where it will all end is not easy to foretell. Ethel Barrymore, if she wishes to retain favor, will probably have to go back and revive herself in her old colored role in Scarlet Sister Mary. Lenore Ulric, after a stretch of failures, may again have to try to find herself in the chips by digging up her old Negress role in Lulu Belle. Walter Hampden, to preserve himself, may have to black up and team with Dooley Wilson, who always has good jobs and who goes over big. If they revive Uncle Tom's Cabin, Little Eva may perhaps more acceptably be played by Butterfly McQueen, who got such notices when she last appeared on the New York stage as have more usually been bestowed upon Lillian Russell and General of the Army Dwight Eisenhower.

The wave of the future seems already to have splashed up on the theatre's shore. Colored actresses like Carlotta Franzell, Muriel Smith, Elton Warren, Inez Matthews, Muriel Rahn and many others adorn the musical stage, as do all kinds of colored acters like Todd Duncan, Luther Saxon, Napoleon Reed, Glenn Bryant and Melvin Howard. The dramatic stage, which last season alone exhibited all of 24 plays and shows containing colored players, is embellished by Negroes like Georgia Burke, George Randel, Alvin Childress, John Tate, Earl Hyman, Viola Dean, Ruby Elzy, Georgette Harvey, Hilda Offley, Beulah E. Edmonds, George and Harry Ingram, Columbus Jackson and countless others. Colored playwrights like Abram Hill, Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes, et al., flavor the boards. Even the children's theatre finds itself most publicly acceptable when something like Horseplay is purveyed by an all-Negro cast.

NO PASSING PHENOMENON

The notion that this is all perhaps just a passing phenomenon and that it will not be long before things go back to normal doesn't hold gin. The portents have long been in the air, and the situation has long cast its shadows before. The success of the several Blackbirds shows, the great popularity of such comedians as the late Bert Williams and such singers as the late Florence Mills, the extended runs of Negro musical comedies like Cabin in the Sky, the warm welcome of actresses like Rose McClendon and actors like Richard B. Harrison, the Pulitzer prizes awarded to plays about Negroes like In Abraham Bosom and The Green Pastures, which latter is to be revived this season, and the interest developed in Negro subjects by white playwrights like Eugene O'Neill, Paul Green, John Wexley, Jim Tully, DuBose and Dorothy Heyward, Edward Sheldon, Laurence Stallings and William J. Rapp, among others, have amply hinted at what was coming.

And hinting even more significantly was the fact that numerous white comedians like Al Jolson, Eddie Cantor and Frank Tinney actually had to black up in order to gain the favor of their audiences. 11-24-43

TREND REFLECTED IN OTHER QUARTERS

The current stage in this general respect is simply a reflection of the tremendous popularity of Negroes in other quarters. The crowds that swarm into the concert halls to hear Marian Anderson and Roland Hayes, the radio audiences that cry for the humor of Rochester, the widespread reader interest in novels about the Negro like Strange Fruit and in Negro-written philosophical treatises like W. E. Burghardt Du Bois' Color and Democracy, the night club enthusiasm for entertainers like Hazel Scott and for bands like Cab Calloway's, the applause for the blues singers like Billie Holiday, the ring box-office lure of all sorts of colored prize-fighters, the critical acclaim for biographies like that of George Washington Carver—such things make it even easier to comprehend what has happened in the theatre. And yet easier still is the situation to be understood when we read the opinion of a Philadelphia music critic, duly recorded in the public prints, that "Caruso, Melba and Tetrazzini on a single bill could never have attracted so great a throng as jammed the Academy of Music last night for Dizzy Gillespie's concert."

In the theatre today the colored Hall Johnson choir gets all the applause that various white groups of singers fail to; some colored chorus girl like Joyce Beasley, for example, attracts all the admiring attention that a whole line of white cuties doesn't; the sight of a small colored child on a stage induces all the audience raptures that once were the portion of the white little Fauntleroys and Edithas; and Cosy Cole's drums once were the property of Eugene O'Neill's Emperor Jones.

And out of the theatre the whites are dancing the Negro's dances, playing his numbers game, shooting his favorite craps, eating his mammy's fried chicken dinners, and lying in the sun hopefully trying to look like him.

Maybe it's all for the best.

Hearst Fig-Leafs Pegler

The Daily Worker

New York, N.Y.

10-31-45

By EUGENE GORDON

Westbrook Pegler's **Journal-American** column last Monday provided further proof that the way to tell what smells "loudest" in American life is to notice whether Pegler is for or against it.

Pegler came out Monday for the Daughters of the American Revolution against the Negro people.

Two captions herewith from two different editions of his column, however, proved something more significant; that even the Hearst chain of yellow rags is afraid of decent public opinion. Just notice the accompanying cut. Pegler can be beaten!

In previous columns Peglar has praised President-for-Life Joe Ryan, International Longshoremen's Association racketeer; had defended all labor scabs in all places at all times; had stood up for Mississippi's Senators Theodore Bilbo and James Eastland and her Representative John Rankin and the polltax system that put them in office; had defended fascist Franco Spain.

Pegler cannot support Joe Ryan without attacking the backbone of organized progressivism, which is the CIO. He cannot support Franco Spain without being for fascism. He cannot be for Rankin, Bilbo and Eastland without being against repeal of the polltax, the anti-lynching bill and the Fair Employment Practice Committee. He cannot defend the DAR without being against full citizenship rights of the Negro people.

The time has come definitely to put a stop to this fascist mouthpiece. The trade union movement, which has shown such initiative and boldness in organizing the Political Action Committee, will certainly be inventive enough to find a way to oust this most blatant agent of yellow journalism from public life. The National Maritime Union some time ago made a start in this direction.

It is the duty of the Negro people, above all, to join this fight. They should link it, of course, with the developing campaign against George S. Schuyler, **Pittsburgh Courier** imitator of Pegler's more obvious tricks. Schuyler, a Negro, has mouthed, in his own inimitable manner, all the little and big lies which Pegler repeats from day to day.

The people who buy and read these sheets have the power to keep them in or to put them out of business. Let that power be organized and used!

SECOND EDITION

As Pegler Sees It

Columnist Weighs DAR's Policies

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

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FIRST EDITION

As Pegler Sees It

DAR in Capital More Worthy Than Attackers

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

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SEP 10 1945

As Pegler Sees It

New York Demagogues Who Criticize Bilbo Tolerate Bigotry Here

By WESTBROOK PEGLER.

Copyright, 1945, King Features Syndicate, Inc.

STRICTLY IN THE INTEREST of enlightenment and understanding, I submit some observations concerning the State of Mississippi and the City of New York.

As hitherto remarked in these essays, a number of demagogic New York politicians engaged in the current mayoralty campaign, and each coveting the votes of immigrants and their children as segregated blocs, pounced on an opportunity to denounce Sen. Theodore Bilbo, of Mississippi. Mr. Bilbo has not the remotest connection with this local election, but many New York politicians and potboilers of the more or less frankly Communistic papers have made political capital by denouncing him as a benighted bigot and Mississippi as a backward State.

WESTBROOK PEGLER

This propaganda against Mississippi began, according to my recollection, in the early days of prohibition when most of the literate New Yorkers were given to feel an undeserved sense of superiority by the mischievous flippancies of Henry Mencken, who spoke derisively of Mississippi and other States of the Southern tier as the Bible Belt.

Mississippi was dry, of course, as was her right, but she exceeded her right and angered us wets in New York by presuming to dictate that we had no right to remain wet.

ABOUT THE SAME TIME, the modern Ku Klux Klan, which was a racket like many of our unions, swept the South and then moved strongly into Indiana, Ohio and New Jersey.

It exploited 100 per cent Americanism in such a bigoted and oppressive and mercenary way as to embarrass honest men and women who were 100 per cent American in their devotion to the United States, but did not subscribe to the persecution of Jews, Catholics, Negroes and persons born abroad So here was more propaganda against Mississippi.

However, as Americans, the people of Mississippi owe no apologies to the residents of the city of New York.

She has, to be sure, her illiterates, but so have we and our vaunted public school system is such that in some schools we have had not mere childish mischief but serious crime, including killings, even by little girls. And many neighborhoods are terrorized by young gangs.

If Mississippi has slum areas, New York's are worse and with less excuse, because Mississippi is a cotton, yam and watermelon State, whereas New York has great foreign commerce and a great manufacturing business and we draw millions of dollars from all the other States by our hotel and amusement business.

THE VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT RATE for our last two wars has been notably high in the Southern or benighted States, including Mississippi. I cannot discuss her general crime rate, but if it were spectacular we would have heard about that, whereas all New Yorkers know that there are some sections of the city into which a stranger strays at night only at the risk of his life, notwithstanding a force of 19,000 policemen.

In patronizing Mississippi and in expressing contempt for her people because of the quality of her statesmen in Congress, New Yorkers have deceived themselves.

It would be wiser to consider the quality of New York's political leaders or bosses and ask whether a city which elects a LaGuardia as Mayor three times, elects Sen. Wagner repeatedly, and Congressman Vito Marcantonio, has any excuse to sneer at a State which sends to Washington a Theodore Bilbo and a John Rankin.

Among our other bosses, we have Sidney Hillman, whose own old colleagues of the political union movement repudiated him last year charging that he had gone over to the Communists who certainly cannot be compared to the Mississippi patriots in the quality of their citizenship.

And then we have David Dubinsky, of the Garment Workers, who, like Hillman, found here asylum from oppression in Europe but, in common with many other professional unioneers of alien birth, was too preoccupied to join the Mississippi volunteers in either war.

Dubinsky is more a boss and a power than a leader, and the members of his union are subjects, a condition which the people of Mississippi resisted and abolished by desperate force in the period of the first Ku Klux Klan.

AMONG MY TREASURES is a bound volume of testimony taken in the Congressional investigation of the Ku Klux Klan in the South, begun in 1872, which explains the old feeling of Mississippi and other Southern States.

The Northern rascals known as radicals and carpet-baggers, swarmed into Mississippi whose white population was, of course, broke. The cost of a legislative session jumped from $70,000 to $260,000. The cost of assessing taxes went from $20,000 in prosperous days to $175,000 in a period of bitter poverty.

Public printing formerly had cost $9,000 and was now $180,000 a year under the carpet-baggers.

The white Southern men had lost the vote and the new Governors, elected by the former slaves, appointed sheriffs, constables, county treasurers and assessors, many of whom were absolute strangers who hated the Southern white man and robbed and persecuted him and his family without mercy.

The Legislature thus elected then required that there should be a public school for every 25 children and a schoolmaster at an average of $60 a month and "these learned gentlemen required handsome edifices, bells and walnut furniture brought from Cincinnati and elsewhere."

In one county, 200 such schools were built. The tax rate went to four per cent on the entire property in the State and some of the people had to sell of their horses and furniture to pay the taxes.

I SUBMIT A SUGGESTION that the memory of this ordeal was communicated to the children of that generation and, in diminishing vividness to their children, and that when a few demagogues in New York, although not the people of New York, sneer at the people of Mississippi for their Bilbos and Rankins, the Mississippi citizens bethink themselves of LaGuardia, Wagner, Marcantonio, Hillman, Dubinsky and others.

My acquaintance with Mississippi is sufficient to remind me that New York is rash to invite honest comparsions. And my knowledge of these New York politicians reminds me that their skill in exploiting bigotry for votes is not inferior to that of Bilbo and Rankin.

Pegler and Bilbo

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Birds of a feather flock together, so it is not surprising that Mr. Pegler has defended Senator Bilbo in his attempts to stir up racial and religious animosity by addressing other citizens as "Dear Kike" or "Dear Dago." Pegler's defense consists in saying that "dago" is not an insulting word and he quotes the meaning given in Webster's New International Dictionary. But in giving the dictionary definition, Mr. Pegler deliberately left out part of what Webster's Dictionary says, the part which reads, "used chiefly in contempt."

Of course, newspaper editors have a right to print whatever columns they prefer, no matter how dangerous to national unity and social peace the views of the columnist may be. But when a columnist distorts the truth as plainly as Mr. Pegler did in this case, surely it is the duty of those who believe in a free press not to subject their readers to outright misstatements of fact.

Mr. Pegler went on to defend Senator Bilbo by saying "the election returns indicate that he represents the political and personal taste of his fellow citizens." This also is not correct. Negroes constitute about one-half the population of Mississippi but are effectively prevented from voting. If they could vote freely they would certainly vote against him. Even most white voters in Mississippi are disfranchised by the poll tax there. A sample of opinion of Southern newspaper editors taken by a Southern organization showed seven-eighths of them opposed to Bilbo's vicious stirring up of racial and religious hatred. Mr. Pegler as usual is wrong again.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS.

New York, N. Y.

Pegler Muffs One Again

The Afro American, Baltimore, Maryland 9-15-45

We are accustomed to hearing those who use epithets referring to colored people say that they meant no harm, but we had a new one last week when Westbrook Pegler used his column in the Hearst newspapers to advise that the word "Dago," as used by Hipi Bilbo in writing to a New York woman, is not an insulting word.

As PM pointed out, Pegler looked up the word in the dictionary and discovered that it came from the Spanish "Diego" and meant a person of Spanish, Portuguese or Italian birth or descent. And Pegler stopped there.

PM then took up the rest of the definition as given in Webster's International Dictionary, and pointed out that Webster says that the term is used chiefly in contempt in the U.S. and in Canada.

So we have Pegler declaring that "Dago" is not an insulting word, and Webster saying that it is used chiefly in contempt.

As for us, we are stringing along with Webster. Moreover, any name-calling is contemptuous. If Pegler thinks that it is not, we suggest that he try it any night down in New York's Italian colony and find out for himself.

The only person who can judge an insult is the one against whom it is directed.

Fair Enough

Richmond Times Dispatch Richmond, Virginia 9-11-45

NEW YORK—Strictly in the interest of enlightenment and understanding, I submit some observations concerning the State of Mississippi and the City of New York.

A number of demagogic New York politicians engaged in the mayoralty campaign, each coveting the votes of immigrants and their children, pounced on an opportunity to denounce Senator Theodore Bilbo, of Mississippi. Mr. Bilbo has not the remotest connection with this local election, but many New York politicians and potboilers of the more or less frankly Communistic papers have made political capital by denouncing him as a benighted bigot and Mississippi as a backward State.

This propaganda against Mississippi began, according to my recollection, in the early days of prohibition, when most of the literate New Yorkers were given to feel an undeserved sense of superiority by the mischievous flippancies of Henry Mencken, who spoke derisively of Mississippi and other Southern States as the Bible Belt.

About the same time, the modern Ku-Klux Klan, which was a racket like many of our unions, swept the South and then moved strongly into Indiana, Ohio and New Jersey. It exploited 100 per cent Americanism in such a bigoted and oppressive and mercenary way as to embarrass honest men and women who were 100 per cent American in their devotion to the United States, but did not subscribe to the persecution of Jews, Catholics, Negroes and persons born abroad. So here was more propaganda against Mississippi.

9-11-45

HOWEVER, as Americans, the people of Mississippi owe no apologies to the residents of New York. She has, to be sure, her illiterates, but so have we. If Mississippi has slum areas, New York's are worse and with less excuse. The voluntary enlistment rate for our last two wars has been notably high in the Southern or benighted States, including Mississippi.

In patronizing Mississippi because of the quality of her statesmen in Congress, New Yorkers have deceived themselves. It would be wiser to ask whether a city which elects a LaGuardia Mayor three times, elects Senator Wagner repeatedly, and Congressman Vito Marcantonio, has any excuse to sneer at a State which sends to Washington a Theodore Bilbo and a John Rankin.

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By Westbrook Pegler

Fair Enough

Richmond Times (Va) Dispatch 10-20-45

NEW YORK—One of the news photographs published last week showed vandalism at a place of worship in New York with the clergyman contemplating a smashed window.

Many other photographs showed bloodshed and fist-fights on the so-called picket line at Warner Brothers' studio in Hollywood.

It is very wrong to throw missiles through church windows but equally wrong and unlawful for pickets to throw bricks and rocks through factory windows and the windshields of automobiles. And if rioters, politely known as pickets, have a right to blockade industrial premises to prevent Americans from going to their lawful work, they have an equal right to blockade any church in the United States and beat up or threaten members of the congregation on their way to worship.

The legal fact is that they have no such right in either case, but the practical fact is that the Roosevelt government tacitly conferred on unions a special privilege to terrorize groups of workers and whole communities.

The constitutional guarantee of religious freedom does not go so far as to provide punishment for those who should take it on themselves to plant a human wall of thugs, armed with iron bars and bats, around a church. That is a problem for the local police.

THE terrorism of union pickets at factories, however, also is a police problem, but bad Mayors, from moral cowardice and recreant to their oaths, and State governments, as well, for 10 years have been in the habit of placating riot leaders and bargaining with them to desist. Not yet have they been faced with any problem of quelling mob attacks on religious persons on their way to worship, but a church very easily could be "struck" by some organization calling itself a union which then, according to the dangerous precedent, would be justified in picketing the church.

At a recent Communist demonstration in New York, attended by a number of typically vain, pretentious and politically ignorant actors, one of the speeches denounced the Catholic Church in Spain as "a rich monopolist at the expense of mass poverty."

According to the familiar logic of revolutionary unionism and mob terror, that means that all Catholic Churches are "unfair" and subject to the same conduct that has been directed against factories.

By Westbrook Pegler

Our Mayors and Governors rarely concern themselves with the truth or merits of charges of "unfairness." Indeed, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt once refused to go to a play because Jimmy Petrillo's union had pickets patrolling the front, with the remark that she would not cross a picket line. In this case, the union was trying to shake down the producer for wages for musicians for whom there was no place in the show. I say that, logically, Mrs. Roosevelt must likewise honor a picket line blocking a church which some Communist group in control of a union establishing precedents by which those fair give-and-take of labor controversy tution. Every church in the United States is If that dictum is valid, then any group who threw an ash can through the win- dow in New York last week could justify of bi- of bigots may patrol any religious edifice tax-exempt and on the same basis should repeating every ancient slander and in- be made freely available to any jive piano citation with the blessing of the Supreme player from any drinking resort, and, in the event of refusal, may be picketed, and their hall in Washington for a perform- ance by a Negro woman, represented as a musician. Their hall may be picketed and their national headquarters, too, on the ground that Constitution Hall is tax- exempt and therefore "is a public insti-

PICKET lines have patrolled many places other than struck premises and of entirely different character. Unions of the Communist wing of the CIO have picketed the White House and various embassies. And other groups, frankly political and not even pretending to represent unions, have picketed em- bassies, consulates, State Capitols and schools. Irresolute, lacking courage to handle hot situations, Mayors and Gover- nors have let them have their way, thus doing as cook and waiter, were only the

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As Pegler Sees It

Self-Inventory Reveals World and Columnist Have Identical Faults

By WESTBROOK PEGLER.

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A MATTER THAT I INTEND TO TAKE UP WITH myself one day soon is this little business of my attitude. Several acquaintances have said to me lately that, although to know me is to love me and I have a heart of gold, I do myself a great injustice and deny the world a measure of sweetness and laughter which it easily could absorb.

In consultation with my conscience, I have decided that there is some ground for this criticism but with several extenuating conditions, among them the undeniable fact that quite a number of Communist and other left-wing publications and some of their orators have been downright mean to me.

WESTBROOK PEGLER

Moreover, in the last few years, I have heartily ignored as completely unimportant frequent intimations that I am anti-labor because I have run a temper over corruption and other excessive behavior and that I hate foreigners because I think we should bar the doors until we, ourselves, have jobs, opportunities and homes to live in.

It has seemed to me that the questions whether I am anti-labor and whether I think all immigrants are devils are beside the point and tended to substitute a personality for issues as the subject of discussion.

I think, however, that my little embarrassment has been the result of conditions that have had a similar effect on all of us, such as the long depression, which was a nice, upholstered euphemism for panic, our politics, the Roosevelt experiments in gentle revolution and, finally, the war, and the concurrent decline in sports and other grim frivolities on which we used to expend our passions. In other words, aren't we all and, so, why pick on me?

IT HAS NOT BEEN ALTOGETHER GOOD FOR US that we discovered the United States Constitution in these years since the passing of the era of wonderful nonsense and the Monroe Doctrine and took to reading the opinions of the United States Supreme Court, some of which have been no less acrimonious than my own or those of Harold L. Ickes.

As I look back now, I recall that my late colleague, Heywood Broun, who really was a friend in the old days, foreswore his sense of humor and, I thought, his sense of fairness when he became a man with a message or crusader and that a couple of professional humorists of my old acquaintance who used to produce joviality on schedule have gone into profound sulks, emerging only on rare occasions when they are feeling uncontrollably nasty over some momentary issue at which times they prostitute their gift of gentle mirth to excite hatred.

It may help my explanation to point out that even actors, God help us, not content with the undeserved privilege of the vote for which they, like sculptors and cartoonists, are obviously unqualified, have become statesmen with solemn missions and social consciousness and that Joe Louis, a great prize fighter and exemplary character, has been exploited to make us aware that Negroes and white people suffer mutually from lack of acquaintance and mutual aloofness.

I dare say that if we could track them down we would find that the grotesque herd of professional wrestlers whose hilarities in a thousand rings around the country used to rouse our citizens to harmless and fleeting hatred as they threshed and whinnied in the sly mockery of their trade are now political, ideological and economic partisans of genuine ferocity and given to debates on the poll tax.

OUR PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL IS ERSATZ where it is not defunct and comedians in the shows step out of character to give little canned recitations, done by a press-agent in the United States Treasury, reiterating familiar reasons why we ought to buy war bonds rather than luxuries, with the notable exception of theatre tickets which, of course, are prescriptions for our morale.

And, as a measure of the distance we have wandered off the beam unconsciously, a proportion of our people, and I do hope I exaggerate their number, have taken to formulating their individual political prejudices and foreign policies from material which they discover in that once harmless, if sometimes irritating, institution, the published gossip of the gaudier saloons.

Accuse me, if you will, of endorsing backwardness, indifference and ignorance, but let me ask, in return, whether we were not much happier when our rages involved questions whether the referee gave Tunney a long count in Chicago or Dempsey hit Jack Sharkey low, or Babe Ruth would have hit 60 home runs in the days before they quit stuffing the official ball with possum fuzz and substituted that of the kangaroo.

Are we happier for knowing the history and all the interpretations of the 14th Amendent or for having heard angry men and women of both sides call one another liars, Communists and Nazis in the last Presidential campaign?

In this connection, let me say that, in poring over some of the back numbers for September and October recently, I concluded that the vote was dictated not by intelligent decision on political and moral issues but by a pure, vindictive hope that one or the other would be crushed, discredited for all time as a historic mountebank and driven to obscurity in desperate humiliation.

As I say, I have taken inventory and found quite low my stock of merry jape and ready wit and am considering steps to correct this but, for the defense, if it be any defense to say that one has practically the entire human race as partners in crime, let me ask again, aren't we all?

57c-1945

Pegler

WESTBROOK PEGLER

Atlanta Constitution

Concerning The Negro

1-7-45

NEW YORK — Julius Adams, the associate editor of the Amsterdam News, of New York, one of the Negro journalists who went trooping with Gov. Dewey last September, has been trying to sell me out in friendly letters to his audience of Negro readers.

It appears that somehow some, if not most of them have had an impression that these dispatches at some time expressed an unfriendly attitude toward their race, which, of course, is nonsense and probably the result of both slovenly reading and the Communist propaganda. I think it goes back to a time about three years ago when I made a careful examination of some of the leading Negro newspapers and found them not only trashy but downright dangerous to our Negro people as well as to the whites with their deliberate coloration and inflammation of news items. These papers, which, incidentally, did not include the Amsterdam News, were not merely pro-Negro but anti-white, a propaganda which I still hold partly responsible for the riots in Detroit and Harlem, although all the social fakers of the Roosevelt following would try to tell you that always in such troubles the thing is touched off by a mysterious gang, probably Nazis, who come upon a colored man innocently waiting for a street car and treat him awful.

Another little peculiarity of theirs that I touched upon was their brassy advertising of a line of luck charms and voodoo junk, all obvious fakes, of course, and an imposition on the poor dumb dupes who bought it. And I didn't do these publishers any particular good with their clientele when I pointed out that such advertising copy certainly was no compliment to the intelligence of the Negro but a little on the insulting side and an unintentional denial of the proudest pretensions of the race.

Well, at that the combined Negro press of the United States with only a couple of exceptions presented me with a great big house, a brick at a time, and the Communists got out literature insisting that I had insulted the mother of every Negro service man in the armed forces. However, I just lit a cigaret and calmly walked away and a year or so later when the publishers of these papers thought I wasn't listening, they passed a resolution disapproving such advertising and, whether by resolution or not, decided to cool off their treatment of news. Otherwise they were courting responsibility for a lot of trouble in which their own people would suffer just as badly as anyone else.

On net results, therefore, I should think I had done the Negro a little favor in this case but the offended colored publishers had the last word to their public and to hear them tell it I had attacked and belittled the Negro race.

This brings us down to now when Mr. Adams says I could help the cause of race relations greatly by my pieces in the paper.

Well, that is something that any decent man would like to do but somehow my constructive and humane intentions do not always get over to the customers and I hold off sometimes for fear that something composed in a spirit of sweetness and light may touch off a massacre. There was that incident of the Negro press in which I thought I was defending the Negro against imposition and, instead, got hated myself, and in a similar case, years and year ago, when I wrote a deliberate and rather sickening eulogy on Knute Rockne, he called up our sports editor and said he was resigning as coach at Notre Dame because no money, no distinction could compensate the pangs that he and his loved ones suffered from such monstrous publicity.

Mr. Adams reports to his readers, on the basis of some visits we had on Dewey's train, that Pegler doesn't know the full Negro story, and that I agree to. But in talking with him and Ralph Matthews, of the Afro-American, I did take hope that the white people would take down the heat of this situation by the degrees necessary to prevent an explosion some day, just by opening up some new lines of work to them. It means more than the mere actual jobs to the whole race of them when a telephone company hires Negro girls as switchboard operators and when, by whatever process, Negroes are up-graded to the status of conductors and motormen on the car lines, if only in token numbers. It means that another old bar has fallen and, if the people selected for the jobs are just reasonably civil the white people who work with them lose that old awkwardness which isn't really hostility at all, but strangeness, and they get acquainted as people. Then, other things being equal, they get along all right.

I know a couple of papers have each taken on a Negro reporter and, as a foot in the door, that will do but I just wonder if the plaster would fall and the floors buckle if a colored fellow should hang up his coat and start batting out a bang-up job of rewrite on some city staff. I doubt that but when I asked one of Marshall Field's executives one day how many Negroes he had hired on the city side of his Chicago thing, Field with his pretensions and postures, the guy said "not a one."

These two colored reporters told me something that I had never thought of in that light before when they explained why they would like to eat in the same restaurants with white people.

Do you want to know the reason?

Because they get hungry, that is all. They get hungry and except for a few self-service places, they have to go all the way back to some colored section to get a meal.

Well, this isn't going to solve everything but I will be glad if it doesn't start a civil war because earnest though my desire to do my good deed, I probably will find that I have written a ruthless and unprovoked attack on a whole race.

Pegler: On Race Relations

Richmond Times

1-6-45

NEW YORK.—Julius Adams, the associate editor of the Amsterdam News, of New York, one of the Negro journalists who went trooping with Governor Dewey last September, has been trying to spell me out in friendly letters to his audience of Negro readers.

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WESTBROOK PEGLER

This Evening

Birmingham News

MOST UNFORTUNATE

Down in Henry County, Grand Juries seem to be loath to indict white persons for wronging Negroes. In any event, a Negro woman, Recy Taylor, asserting that she had been criminally attacked by a group of white boys months ago, has complained to the deaf ears of local authorities. The case went to a Grand Jury last Fall, but there was no indictment. Gov. Sparks became concerned and had the attorney-general make an investigation. That was done, with the result that the attorney-general thought he had enough evidence to warrant its presentation to a special Grand Jury. We now learn that for a second time there has been no indictment. Though clearly impressed with the information he has in hand, including, one learns, a confession from one of the young men involved, the attorney-general has apparently gone as far as he can. 2-21-45 alg.

Under Alabama law, where a felony is being dealt with, the accused must be named in an indictment, and an indictment can be found only in the county where the offense has been committed. That leaves it to the community. No outside authority can provide a substitute for the indictment. Which means that though the attorney-general felt it incumbent upon him to press the matter, and though Gov. Sparks obviously supported him in that attitude, neither has power to force a trial, nor to provide the basis for a trial. This is a most unfortunate state of affairs.

For what it amounts to is this: Through two Grand Juries, Henry County refuses to let this case go to a hearing. No wonder that, throughout the country, those disposed to think ill of Alabama because of the Scottsboro cases have again gone into action. Let no one imagine that the Recy Taylor case will be permitted to languish in innocuous desuetude. On the contrary, it is certain to become a *cause celebre*. That is why all Alabamians should be interested. The whole state is now, or soon will be, under fire. 2-21-45

But what can we do? We can let our Henry County neighbors know that they are not measuring up, that they are making matters worse by refusing to let this incident be explored in the courtroom, that the least they can do is to make certain that indictments will be returned by some future Grand Jury. And Gov. Sparks and Attorney-General McQueen can keep on nudging the folks in Henry County in the hope that some later inquisitorial body will bring in indictments. Moral suasion and official attention may in the end serve to protect us from the painful consequences otherwise in store for us.

WHO SHALL VOTE?

This column has always had a high opinio of Gessner McCorvey, chairman of the Stat Democratic Executive Committee. That opi ion was strengthened by his recent statemer before a legislative interim committee, i which he took the position that under th decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in th Smith case Negroes who are properly regi tered and have paid their poll taxes cann be barred from party primaries. Mr. McCo vey took this line because he believes in r spect for judicial decisions. It is the duty all of us, he declared, "to recognize the de sion of the highest court as the law of th land and binding on all of us." Accordingl Mr. McCorvey told the committee that he is for permitting "properly qualified persons" to vote in the primaries, but he issued the warning that "only qualified persons should be permitted to register." 2-21-45

That conclusion is ethical and logical within its frame of reference. But one wonders whether Mr. McCorvey is aware of the implications of his opposition to the removal of the poll tax when considered in connection with his emphasis upon qualifications. He stands out firmly against getting rid of the poll tax on the ground that it keeps "thriftless, shiftless" people out of the electorate. He has declared it as his best judgment "that the great majority of the voters who would be added to our poll lists by repeal of the poll tax would not be of a type which would assist in giving us a better government." He puts it in a different way when he warns against admitting "members of radical elements." 2-21-45

We must conclude that Mr. McCorvey believes in a money qualification, a property qualification and an opinion qualification. He is not alone in this respect, of course. A great body of conservatives are with him, although they may lack his candor. It is the Hamiltonian view, not the Jeffersonian. It is a view, at any rate, which seems to go against the tide of democracy as it has been flowing for many years. "The people are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty," said Jefferson. He was talking about all the people, even those who appear thriftless and shiftless, provided that under fair laws fairly administered they are otherwise qualified for the privilege of suffrage.

White Journalist Calls Jim Crow Offensive

Philadelphia Tribune 5-12-45

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—(ANP)—Jim crow in this state against Negro citizens was called offensive last week by Eliza beth Gurley Flynn, a well-known white journalist.

The state motto is 'Mountaineers Always Free," she said, but it applies only to white-skinned Americans.

"Farms can't employ everybody."

* * *

CANTON, Ohio—After talking with many here last night, it seems to me that about one out of every two soldiers I run into has it in mind to get himself a farm when the war is over. The ambition is a credit to their good taste in living, but there aren't going to be enough farms. "Factories can't employ everybody" after the war, as Hartley Grattan pointed out in a magazine article last Spring. And neither can farms. Technological developments which are letting factories do more and more work with less and less human labor are doing the same for farms. This is destined to be particularly true on Southern cotton farms. The point Mr. Grattan made for factories applies equally to farms, that so-called service industries must and can expand with farm and factory prosperity to give all manner of new employment in such business as merchandising, transportation, office work, hotels restaurants, teaching, beauty parlors, banking, etc., etc.

6-8-45

Farms can't employ everybody but if this country goes in for farm production and factory production, in maximum economy and capacity, employment in millions of services having to do with an increasingly civilized living will give employment to all who remain, we may be sure. The more wealth we create in factories and farms with maximum economy of men and machines, the more service jobs there will be. For these jobs are the meaning of it all. They are civilization itself. The whole idea of civilization is that there be constantly more services to mankind, that luxuries become necessities, that dispensibles turn into indispensibles, that human imagination discover constant new services for making human existence an easier, happier and nobler condition.

* * *

It is something for our Southern people to think about as they face sure revolution in ways, places and men for growing cotton. No matter how many of us have to go into some other type of farm production, if King Cotton himself is put on his feet and given the vast markets to which he is entitled prosperity will pass itself around, and service jobs will circle like ripples from a pebble in a pool. Good times will come to us all. 6-8-45

"Your comments on the approaching revolution in the cotton economy of the South are timely and appropriate," says President Julian Scarborough, of the Federal Land Bank at Columbia, S. C. "I have been convinced for a long time that the revolution must come and that it will be best for all in the long run, but I am concerned as to the form it will take and the speed with which it will be accomplished . . . It seems to me that the reconversion period should be long enough to permit as orderly readjustments as possible . . . Amen. It would be tragic indeed if overnight, the South's cotton economy should suddenly be turned into the large-scale, mechanized affair it is destined eventually to be. But it is important for our farmers to see this destiny in the distance and prepare to face, survive and win with it.

* * *

From now on when science says wiggle-waggle, the South is going to have to be willing to wiggle and willing to waggle, no matter how it hurts. For there is no other way. An extra lot of wiggling is going to be called for in our cotton economy, but if we are faithful to it and of good heart the net results at last can be all our way.

6-8-45

Nothing parliamentary the South does or can do to stop passage of the proposed permanent Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission will be too extreme. To defeat the bill will be to serve the Negro as much as the white man in the South, the employe as much as the employer. It is a monstrosity. That President Truman should have endorsed it is a comment only on the continuing ability of anybody outside the South, no matter how well-intentioned, to understand the situation. I think we should hold it against Mr. Truman only in the sense that it proves we are always going to have to stand alone on matters like this no matter what individual or party is in the White House. It would have been the same—and worse—with Roosevelt, Wallace or Willkie, and the same with Dewey. They just don't understand, and we of this part of the country have to fight them with our fingers crossed, not holding it against them even as we utterly oppose them.

"I do not know the method of drawing up an indictment against an whole people . . ."

6-12-45

There are 40,000,000 people in the South, of whom 30,000,000 are white. All 30,000,000 may be wrong on the race question but a method of indicting them is not known. You can't do it with a federal anti-poll tax law. You can't do it with a federal fair employment practices committee. And what is more you can't be sure that so many people as 30,000,000 are unanimously and totally wrong. May the common sense of this nation see this as uncomprehending reformers and vote-seeking politicians at Washington undertake once again to force the South.

* * *

So eager are these reformers and politicians that they have proposed a fair employment committee which affronts the basic principle of America establishing by arbitrary bureaucratic coercion a dictatorship over labor and management alike in the matter of employment, interfering wantonly and without guarantee of wisdom in the most intimate economic and social clockwork of America, bringing force to bear where force won't work and will make only aggravation, opening the way to millions of petty and large persecutions, giving racial ill will the status of abiding law, piling one more America-killing regimentation and rule upon the mountain already there, and inviting bigotry, backwardness and Old Guardism in the South and everywhere else to come forth and do its damndest.

6-12-45

So eager are these reformers and politicians that they propose a federal anti-poll tax law that will let the rough hand of the federal government into the most delicate and difficult electoral situation with which any people anywhere ever had to deal, establishing a precedent for interfering all along the line, building a thing which in fact little concerns the Negro vote into a false symbol to lure Northern votes and keep the professional reform business going, and cruelly antagonizing the Southern people away from their gathering impulses to decency and right.

* * *

It may be that the will to protect individual regions and states against uncomprehending and bullying interferences which actuated our Founding Fathers in so many other respects persuaded them to leave speech so unlimited in the Congress that states and regions can defeat such interferences with filibuster. Certainly the constitution has it in mind that as much is owed to individual regions and states as to popular majority in our country. If these are able under the rules to protect themselves by filibuster on matters as vital to them as life, who is entitled to call them un-American? 6-12-45

* * *

More and more the South is coming to see the need of fair employment conditions for the Negro as a matter not only of decency and right but also of the total purchasing power that must be developed here if Southern economy is to flower. More and more the South is coming to see the evil of poll

taxes, how little they serve their alleged purpose, how surely they play into the hands of machine politicians and labor-baiters, how much more desirable it is to protect the Southern ballot with a true educational qualification than a hateful monetary one. And the hope of the Negro in the South is in this developing Southern states rights liberalism. The only people who should more oppose the two current proposals than the 30,000,000 white people here are the 10,000,000 colored people. These, more than any others, are the real victims of the ruthless politicians and witless reformers who are pushing the bills in Congress.

* * *

The hope of the Negro in the South is the white man in the South. That white man is to be won now, but not by force. He is to be won by such a combination of good will, good faith, and good character as is being developed among Negroes in North Carolina by that grand old Negro American, President James E. Shepard, of the North Carolina College for Negroes.

6-12-45

The Southern state commissions in the South which this column has proposed for protection of the Negro's employment and other opportunities are so totally remote from the monstrosity set up in New York State and the un-American trouble-maker proposed at Washington that there is much merit in the suggestion they not be called Fair Employment Commissions. They would operate not on a basis of legal force or for any change in our social setup, but solely as the will of decent white people in the South to give decent colored people a chance. From a certain old guard that never surrenders, never dies, and never learns, the proposal is sure of hostile reception, but average Southerners, I believe, have always had this ideal in heart. They all want to see that the Negro is treated right, if they are left alone to see to it, and not interfered with on segregation.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.
Journal and Sentinel
Cir. S. 30,845
JUN 9 - 1945

Readers' Opinions

Letters should be brief. In no case should they contain more than 300 words. The editor reserves the right to cut all articles that are too long. Communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and these must be published when the subject is controversial.

Replies to Pegler's Charge Concerning Political Freedom

To the Editor of The Journal and Sentinel:

The instant the month of mourning for the death of President Roosevelt was over, Mr. Pegler came out with a vicious attack in his column on the dead President and inferentially on the majority of the American people who had elected him President four times. Pegler compared Roosevelt to Mussolini and Roosevelt's policy with "Nazi-Bolshevism," whatever such a political monstrosity may be. He asserted among other vicious attacks that Roosevelt had acted throughout his Administration, "with calculated contempt for political freedom."

Mr. Pegler is not telling the truth when he says that. The essence of political freedom is the right of free elections after full discussion through the means of free speech, press, assembly.

The right of free speech has been in no way abridged by the Roosevelt Administration. The right of free press has been preserved to such an extent that prominent newspapers and columnists, including Mr. Pegler, have openly been comparing Mr. Roosevelt to Mussolini and Hitler, and the New Deal to nazism and fascism, both inimical to our form of Government, even while the European war was still on, yet nothing was done to them. Freedom of press of course involves more than the right of newspapers and magazines. The judges appointed to the Supreme Court by Roosevelt have widened freedom of the press by outlawing as unconstitutional ordinances of cities and towns forbidding the distribution of political literature on the streets.

The right of free assembly was denied to unemployed veterans seeking a bonus under President Hoover, when he ordered them driven out of Washington by the army. But under Roosevelt, no such order was given when the so-called bonus army reassembled, thus indicating greater tenderness for political freedom by Roosevelt than was shown by his Republican predecessor.

The right to vote is of course the foundation of our political rights. It has been widened during the Roosevelt Administration by the decision of the Supreme Court judges appointed by him that exclusion of Negro voters from the primaries of any party was unconstitutional. During the Roosevelt Administration also three State legislatures have voted to abolish the poll tax as a requirement for voting, and Roosevelt's strongest supporters in Congress, the New Deal Senators and Representatives, have voted for the Federal bill to stop the practice of requiring poll tax payments in Federal elections.

These facts would prove to any fair-minded person—but not of course to Mr. Pegler—that Roosevelt did not act "with calculated contempt for political freedom."

—ALFRED BAKER LEWIS
New York, N. Y.
June 2, 1945.

Dixie Editor Finds Our Eyes Different

AFRO-AMERICAN

BIRMINGHAM (ANP)—John Temple Graves, editorial columnist for the Birmingham Age-Herald, found a new argument to support his "white supremacy" theory, while visiting Northington General Hospital at Tuscaloosa, Ala., recently, based upon a "distinctive 'Negro' color" in discussing the plastic eye.

In his column of May 21, Mr. Graves said:

6-1-45

"In the eye department they fit artificial eyes made not of glass, but unbreakable plastic. You can't tell the artificial from the real. Anthropologists will note . . . they have four general color divisions — gray, blue, bron and 'Negro.' The 'Negro' eye is distinctive from all others in color."

ROANOKE, VA.
TIMES
Cir. D. 37,265—S. 59,918
JUN 26 1945

THIS MORNING

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

They are enemies, not friends, to States Rights who mean only the right of the strong to prey upon the weak.

* * *

The Southern State commissions this column has proposed for protection of the Negro's employment and other opportunities are so remote from the monstrosity set up in New York State and the un-American trouble-maker proposed at Washington that there is merit in the suggestion they not be called "Fair Employment Commissions." They would operate not on a basis of legal force or with any change in our social setup in mind, but solely as the will of decent white people in the South to give decent colored people a chance. From an old guard that never surrenders, dies, or learns, the proposal is sure of hostile reception, but average Southerners, I believe, have never had any other ideal than the one proposed. They all want to see the Negro treated right, if they are left alone to see to it.

* * *

As this land of "Ninety Degrees in the Shade" comes to its summer temperatures and humidities what a pity it is that the army's general hospitals here are without benefit of air conditioning system which army hospitals elsewhere enjoy. In California, for example, there is air conditioning in the army hospitals, even though the humidity there is much less than our Southern average. Air conditioning has been ordered by the surgeon general for hospitals within a certain temperature range. But it isn't the heat, general, it's the humidity. And with all the money that is being spent and going to be spent, our Southern hospitals are worth some for air conditioning.

* * *

The Southern Agriculturalist thinks "Southern agriculture will not be affected to any real extent (by the ICC freight rate decision) because farm products do not move on class rates . . . Southern industry will be affected only where its products move on class rates. Most of this particular traffic moves on commodity rates or so-called Exceptions to Classification ratings, which are not immediately involved. The Agriculturalist hits the mightiest nail of all, in my long opinion, on the head with this: "However," it adds, "Northern and Eastern products coming into the South on class rates will get reductions."

So bitter is the will of Western dairy interests against letting Southern margarine have its chance that they sought to exploit a decision of the American Medical association not to give its seal of approval any longer to general purpose foods as distinguished from special purpose ones. Since margarine, which had been given the seal, is obviously not a medicine but a general purpose food, it was natural that it should be included among the products discontinued. But the dairy people went to town with a great claim that this meant margarine had been found wanting in some way by the American Medical association. The thing turned to booming boomerang, however, when the Medical Association, taking note of the charges, issued a special statement that "confidence in the nutritional value of margarine fortified with Vitamin A was reaffirmed by the (association) council at the time acceptance was withdrawn. The attempts of those opposing margarine to cast doubt and suspicion on its food value as a result of the withdrawal of acceptance by the council are unwarranted and misleading . . . ."

* * *

Meanwhile Nebraska has struck a blow for free trade, fair competition—and margarine—with a ruling of its Supreme court that the State tax of 15 cents a pound on margarine imported from other States "is discriminatory and unconstitutional."

"CUSTOMER" IS SUFFICIENT

BIRMINGHAM NEWS

To the Editor of The News:

Since Negroes spend thousands of dollars annually with Birmingham merchants, it seems that special efforts could be made to treat them with the same courtesy that is given other customers.

Most times things move along nicely with cash purchases, but let something have to be charged, put in the lay-away or the budget plan and a Negro gives his first name. You have been addressed up to this time as "Customer," but immediately after your first name is given, the clerk begins thusly: "Right this way, Mildred, for the package," "Sign your name here, Myrtle," "Be sure and let me wait on you the next time, Eloise," "Margie, I certainly enjoyed waiting on you," or "It was nice waiting on you, Jessie!" Frankly, I think the clerks are ignorant enough to believe that they are being very nice and friendly with the Negro customer, when most of us fell like tossing the package over the counter.

Since it seemingly goes against the grain to address Negroes as mister, Miss or mistress in our stores, suppose we strike a happy medium and ask the clerks to use the word "customer" throughout the sale. If Emily Post heard the "Helens," "Graces," "Myrtles" and "Rachels" over the counter, she would certainly be surprised to know that so many Negroes and whites in our dear Southland were so closely related socially during their childhood that first names could be used so generously, and in public too. Both groups certainly have a whole lot to learn from each other, haven't they? Merchants, how about a little help on this matter? 10-21-45

M. W. B

57c-1945

White Columnists

A Negro Soldier's Story

New York, N.Y.

By Sadie Van Veen

A WEEK before V-J Day, I met a Negro soldier on the train coming into New York. Daily Worker

His chest was covered with military insignia. He was coming into New York from the West where he had been hospitalized. He was in fairly good shape but he still limped slightly from the effects of shrapnel.

He was wearing the Purple Heart. He wore the silver and bronze star, a Congressional Unit citation and overseas ribbons denoting pre-Pearl Harbor service and good behavior. 8-30-45

He looked the part. A brave young American soldier of whom any mother would be proud. He answered my questions with dignity and modesty. He had been in every Italian battle from Sicily to Rome and he was going home to Harlem after two and a half years overseas.

I supposed he was a lieutenant or at least master sergeant. But he had no military rank. He was still a private. That's all. Just an American Negro in the uniform of Uncle Sam. Just a brave and modest soldier fighting to defend his country. Just a GI like tens of thousands more on their way home from the war on furlough. Just a soldier who had seen battle, been wounded in action and decorated for meritorious service.

But that's not all! All the boiling reaction to the inequality of Negroes in America which I had felt since my school days came over me. I thought of the treatment of millions of Negroes all over this country and particularly in the South. I thought of the vile insults and slanders made just a few days ago came by Bilbo, Rankin and Eastland. 9-30-45

And talking to the young Negro soldier, I was embarrassed and filled with a sense of shame as we spoke about Bilbo and the South and the returning Negro vets. He had been in England and France but mostly he had been slugging it out in the infantry in Italy. He had experienced no jim-crow or discrimination abroad. He said he did not want to think about these things yet awhile. His attitude was: let's wait and see and hope for the best. It was clear that he had thought a great deal about the situation of the returning vets and the Negro people in the United States but it was evident that he was shy and unwilling to commit himself —at least not to a stranger. I respected his silence. New York

When Bilbo, Eastland and Co. blew off their obscene insults against American Negroes on the floor of Congress, they were properly answered and exposed by General Ike Eisenhower, General Marshal and other Army men who said plainly that Negro soldiers had fought well and courageously wherever they had the opportunity; that all American soldiers deserve equal treatment; and that race and national origin must play no part in the Army of the United States.

Bilbo, Rankin and Eastland have filibustered in Congress for years in frantic fear that the polltax would be abolished and that they would lose their seats like Martin Dies of Texas. Their hatred of the Negro people is nothing new. But with the war still on, they insulted the Negro soldier and by so doing they insulted every decent American citizen of whatever race.

Minor to Be Southern Editor of 'The Worker'

The Worker New York, New York

9-23-45

The Worker and the Daily Worker announce the appointment of Robert Minor as southern editor of the two newspapers. The duties of the position, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., will include direction of editorial and news-gathering policy with particular reference to the Southern States, as well as the presentation of special problems of the South to the country generally. Minor will also be charged with guidance of a consistent effort to popularize The Worker and the Daily Worker throughout the Southern States, to increase its circulation.

The growing importance of the special problems of the Southern States, such as reconversion, retention and use of industrial plants acquired during the war, and removal of unjust economic discrimination against the South, full employment and equalization of unemployment compensation, as well as the older problems of low wage standards, discrimination against the Negro people, disenfranchisement of the majority of the people and low living standards, require special efforts on behalf of the democracy of the South which can be greatly stimulated by these newspapers.

Minor is eminently fitted for the direction of this work. Behind him are more than 40 years experience in the trade union movement since he joined the Carpenters Union of the AFL in his native city of San Antonio, Texas, in 1903 and the Socialist Party in 1907. His record includes a quarter of a century of membership and high responsibility in the Communist Party. The epic struggle of the AFL unions to save Tom Mooney and other trade unionists slated for death in the famous San Francisco frame-up of 1916, the campaign of which Minor was the leader and chief organizer, is an early example of his contributions to the labor movement.

Minor was one of the leaders of the Communist Party who, together with William Z. Foster and Israel Amter, was imprisoned for leadership of the struggle of the unemployed in the crisis of March, 1930, at which time Minor was editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker up to the day of his imprisonment.

LED SCOTTSBORO CAMPAIGN

Minor was entrusted by the Communist Party with the direction of the famous campaign for the liberation of the Scottsboro Negro boys, which was ably and successfully carried through with enormous beneficial effects to the whole country and especially to the people, Negro and white, of the Southern States.

It is necessary to take this occasion to point out the gross unfairness of suggestions made after the recent Convention of the Communist Party by many newspapers, led by the New York Times, in effect associating Minor with the position of Earl Browder in opposition to the present policies of the Party as expressed in the Convention of July. Minor's position is in full accord with that of the National Committee headed by William Z. Foster, expressed in the Resolution repudiating and correcting the revisionist policy, presented to and accepted by the Convention, of which Resolution Minor was one of the signers. Inferences to the contrary constitute a slander of an able and loyal leader of the Communist Party and one of the most capable of the editorial staff of these newspapers.

Minor will assume his duties as Southern Editor and member of the Editorial Board of The Worker and Daily Worker on Oct. 1, 1945.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr.,
Vice-President,
Freedom of the Press, Inc

The Birmingham Age-Herald

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES
Birmingham, Alabama

8-23-45

"Remember Pearl Harbor!"
The Birmingham Age-Herald

* * * 8-23-45

Something not quoted but which ought to be in the famous talk North Carolina's Gov. Gregg Cherry made at the recent interracial meeting in Durham, is this: "A veteran . . . welfare officer . . . has said that Negroes as a race . . . would never progress very far beyond their present status until they took on a different attitude towards their women. She is convinced that no race can go beyond the attitude of that race toward the women of that race . . . Civilization and advancement and progress come in due proportion to the esteem in which we hold our women, the exactness with which we guard them, and the degree of preference for a good and clean and virtuous and informed womankind!"

Your Home Town

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. 9-25-45

by John Meldon

IT WAS my first venture into one of those uptown electric shoe shine shops; the kind that will eventually replace the old-fashioned hand brush and chamois. I sat down gingerly, separated from the attendant by a chromium railing, and placed my somewhat battered shoes on the foot rests. While waiting my turn, I began wondering what next of the handicrafts would succumb to the machine and shuddered at the thought of what my kids will have to go through in the coming Age of Atomic Power. Gone will be the restful, aromatic hush of the barbershop, with Anthony or Joe mumbling about the stinking mess in Europe while he snips, strops and massages with an artistry that has changed little since the days of the Pharaohs. My kids will probably and simply press a button and an Atomic-tonsorial (I suppose that's what they'll name it) will pop out of the medicine chest in the bathroom, and before you can say electron-pluton, an atomic barbering device will render shave, haircut, shampoo, singe, massage and sun tan while one is brushing the teeth. And if science in 1980 devises atomic pills to substitute for the delights of ham and eggs, the citizenry of the future won't mind, for what one has never had, one doesn't miss. I also thought of other pleasures the Atom might replace with a cold, scientific objectivity, and shuddered. However, I'd better not go into that.

* * *

I WAS aroused from my reverie by a sharp tap on one shoe and the Negro attendant got to work. He was fast and efficient. In a moment the whirring electric brush was neatly polishing a shoe to a shiny, metallic gloss. I leaned over the rail and said: "Who runs this new fangled outfit—Consolidate Edison? First thing you know all the shoe-shine boys will be out of a job."

The attendant straightened up and grinned. I noticed his service button.

"Y'know," he said, "I've been thinking about the same thing. Probably the only business the monopolies won't get to will be the dump-scavenger profession. Unless the little guys start fighting, they'll all be working for Mammoth Consolidated Products."

He went back to his electric brush and started on the second shoe. I hadn't heard of this Mammoth outfit, so I asked him about it.

"Well," he said, still grinning, "they haven't formed it yet, but I'll bet the papers are all drawn up somewhere. That'll be the simplest name for it. Mammoth, for the biggest ever, consolidated for monopoly, and products for every damn thing that's manufactured, grown, canned, shipped, sold or bought.

I looked at the attendant with a new interest. Behind that grin there was a thinly suppressed hint of sarcasm.

"How long have you been out of the Army?" I asked him.

"About a month," he answered, giving a last flick to my second shoe.

* * *

PERHAPS I continued to look at him too inquisitively because he sensed my next unspoken question.

"No," he said, "I didn't like it. I dug ditches, broke my back carrying supply cases, took abuse from shavetails from dear old Dixie and was slapped in the face by an M.P. I was called 'nigger' as a staff car went by with the flag fluttering." He stopped and looked through the window at the Broadway crowds passing. His eyes had a faraway look. Then, abruptly, he turned back to me and said: "I'm a commercial artist. A damn good one. But I've got to work here, shining shoes." There was no apparent bitterness in his voice. He was simply stating a fact. Then, almost unnoticably, the grin was back:

"There's one thing about this job I like," he said. He picked up the electric brush and buzzed it. "There is no servility about shining shies this way. It's mechanical and impersonal."

9-25-45

As I paid, he deliberately refused my tip.

"I got an idea you know what it's all about," he said.

John Reed --- Artist And Man of Action

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

10-9-45

by Samuel Sillen

IN HIS rich study of John Reed in the current issue of New Masses, John Stuart notes the kinship between Reed and such later Communist writers as Gabriel Peri, Ralph Fox, Eugene Petrov, and Takiji Kobayashi. For Reed too symbolizes the fusion of the artist and the man of action. He not only reported history, but created it.

Reed was only 33 when he died, and in that brief span he crowded far more than a lifetime of passionate work. The man's vitality was tremendous. You have to trace his career from Portland, Ore., where he was born, to Moscow's Red Square, where he lies buried under the Kremlin wall.

His life reads like a drama. An early scene finds him friends with Walter Lippmann at Harvard; as the meaning of his life unfolds we find him a friend and co-worker of Lenin in the 10 days that shook the world.

The friendship between Reed and Lenin is pointedly expressed in the note which John Reed passed to Lenin at the second congress of the Communist International. The American wrote: "Comrade Lenin: Do you want me to say something about the American Negroes? I am also on the Trade Union Commission, and so was late."

10-9-45

Lenin answered in English on the same sheet of paper: "Yes [underlined twice]. Absolutely necessary. I do inscript you in the list of the speakers."

* * *

IN HIS article Stuart contrasts Reed with some of his American contemporaries. With the sniveling Max Eastman, who lyingly asserted that Reed repudiated his Communist convictions, unable to forgive Reed for challenging his cowardly submission to the imperialists. With Lippmann, who tried to portray Reed as a playboy ("Jack Reed used to say that you could never call Lippmann 'Wally' or any other affectionate nickname. When you addressed Lippmann it was always 'Walter' ").

JOHN REED

"For my generation," writes Stuart, "John Reed has meant the affirmation of life, its joyousness, its color and, above all, its control for something better than what there is now. These are abstractions, but they can be used to generalize the particular. Reed, whatever the infinite gyrations of the 33 years that he lived, was in constant rebellion against the unjust.

"But it was not a blind, private rebellion in which the rebel is more often crushed than crushing. He started that way, but he learned that only in comradeship with others could his own strength reach its greatest utility.

"Reed discovered the working class and in the process lost his illusions about his own class—illusions which pursued him, slowed his drive forward until he outpaced them when he became a Communist. Reed shook hands with the future then and reached the summit of his achievement in a great book, Ten Days That Shook the World. In the Russian Revolution and in its director, Lenin, Reed saw the pageant of tomorrow—the pageant which he so loved and for which he gave his life."

10-9-45

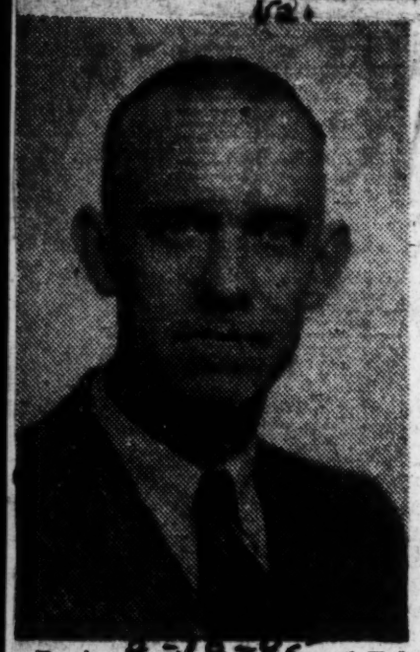
It was for the future that Reed lived and worked, and we who in whatever measure carry on his fight will proudly honor his momory this week. **New Masses,** with which the name of John Reed is inseparably associated, is sponsoring a cultural tribute to this first American interpreter of the new Soviet society. The meeting will take place at Manhattan Center Friday, Oct. 12, at 8:30, and will include among its speakers Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Corliss Lamont, Robert Minor, H. W. L. Dana, Mike Gold, and John Stuart.

It is an event that will bring together two generations of Americans for whom Reed remains a bright symbol of American-Soviet friendship, of the common man's yearning for full democracy, of the aspiration for a socialist society in which it can no longer be said that "Things are in the saddle and rule mankind."

57c-1945

New Writer

Norfolk Journal & Guide 1/2



Beginning in the issue of February 17, Harold Preece will begin a regular column in the Journal and Guide, entitled "The Living South," in which he will, in everyday language, discuss the peculiar problems besetting us in America, especially in the South.

A liberal white American, and the descendant of Texas mountaineers who fought on the side of the Union in the Civil War, Mr. Preece is nationally known as an advocate for Negro rights. "The South is changing and white southerners are changing with it," Mr. Preece says.

Mr. Preece is co-author of a book on Liberia and soon will have another book, written in collaboration with his wife, off the press. The Guide is happy to announce this addition to its list of distinguished interpreters of the world today, who contribute greatly to constructive thinking on the world we will live in tomorrow.

Liberal Editors Of The South

White Columnists

Montgomery Advertiser 1-3-45

(Bulletin of Southern Newspapers Publishers Association)

The feature page of The Chicago Sun carried on Dec. 15 and 16 in two parts an article by Carroll Kilpatrick of its Washington bureau in which he said that some have taken cover in difficult war period but unsung heroes battle on. He also points out that the evils differ from those of the North, and tackling them requires special approach.

Naming Mark Ethridge as foremost of all of the liberal Southern editors he tells how Mark holds sway in the sanctum made famous by "Marse Henry" Watterson, at Louisville, Ky.

1-3-45

Next in order is Virginius Dabney, a member of one of Virginia's old families, who has been in the front lines of the Southern fight for liberal causes.

Going farther South he terms James E. Chappell, president and editor of The Birmingham News and Age-Herald "most modest, publicity-shy editor" who has for the last two decades made one of the most determined, difficult fights for liberalism of anyone in the South. One of the first of Mr. Chappell's memorable fights was made in the 1920's against the Ku Klux Klan.

Another Alabama editor, Harry Ayers, of The Anniston Star, is described as having campaigned for years in behalf of better schools and better race relations, and terms him as one of the most effective men in the State.

1-3-45

One editor of an Alabama weekly paper is mentioned. He is Neil O. Davis, editor of The Lee County Bulletin, a weekly that has fought the reactionaries on the spot. Mr. Davis is now a major in the Army Air Forces.

Moving over into Tennessee, he mentions Jennings Perry, editor of The Nashville, Tennessean as having battled brilliantly and often successfully for democracy, stating that his campaigns have brought him national recognition. Perry is chairman of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax.

The writer didn't overlook Ralph McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, one of the South's oldest and most famous dailies. He says that while Perry, of Nashville, has his Crump, McGill has successfully for the time being at least, disposed of his man Talmadge.

1-3-45

Going down into Florida, Kilpatrick points to Nelson Poynter, editor of The St. Petersburg Times, and says he is Florida's most aggressive crusading editor; that he is one of the younger of the South's liberal editors and is a leading spirit in many of the organizations fighting for the ideals of such Southerners of the old school as Jefferson and Madison.

A tribute is paid the late Grover C. Hall, editor of The Montgomery Advertiser, who is credited with being the man who broke the back of J. Thomas Heflin, as a powerful demagogic senator. He tells how Grover Hall bought a gun and for several days carried it with him wherever he went and threw it away because he said "I can't shoot anyway." He says that more than almost anyone else, Hall typified the Southern liberal of the 1920's and 1930's. Although uneducated except by his own hand, he wrote with brilliance and power, with ease and with much humor.

1-3-45

Josephus Daniels is referred to as being a great Southern editor and as unlike Hall as any man on earth. He points that Daniels, a churchman, a prohibitionist, an economic radical and friend of Bryan, is of the old school, but most of his ideas are as modern as those of any editor in the South and he can write blistering editorials against the power trust or isolationists.

A statement made by Mr. Kilpatrick — a fact well known to Southern newspaper men —is that the problem of a Southern editor is different in many respects from those of his colleagues in other parts of the country. He says: "Many of his interests are regional. Health is a subject of much controversy and discussion. Malaria and hookworm have been factors almost as powerful in the development of the South's history as Sherman and Grant and Negro slavery. Some of the epic fights have been made in forcing public opinion in the South to recognize the evils of sickness."

Mr. Kilpatrick ends his article with the following statement:

"Overshadowing all these and influencing them all is the age-old racial conflict. Southern editors deserve the greatest credit for their fight against lynchings. In the early part of this century there were several hundred lynchings a year.

"The number has been constantly reduced until today they are extremely few, and the editors are continuing their fight against them.

"The job of the Southern editor would be comparatively simple if there were no race problem, but it is the primary Southern problem. Fortunately, a small but growing number of newspaper editors look it in the face."

Mr. Kilpatrick's understanding of the Southern situation and knowledge of Southern editors is a result of his long residence in the South. He was for a number of years on the editorial staff of The Birmingham News and Age-Herald until he was awarded the Nieman Fellowship. He was assistant to the late Grover Hall, editor of The Montgomery Advertiser.

Graves Says Negro Must Qualify In Character, Ability

Atlanta World 1-23-45 Ga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—(SNS)—The south "has got to take a chance on its own people and its own things," John Temple Graves, Birmingham, Ala., newspaper columnist and lecturer, told the local Chamber of Commerce in an address here Friday.

"The south," he added, "must buy its own things where they are as good as things elsewhere and follow its own average enlightened leaderhip rather than the reformers outside or those radicals in our midst who call themselves liberals but who certainly are not."

In an interview he said that racial tension was "not as bad" in the south as in other sections of the country, and that feelings between the races now is not as high as it was a year ago.

The south has not been fair to the Negro in the past, he said, but added that on the other hand "the Negro has overlooked that to be free he must qualify in character and ability."

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

Go Forward With Courage and Determination: FDR Would Want It That Way

By M. S. STUART

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

"THE only thing we have to fear is fear itself." It is almost midnight, Saturday, April 14, "Day of Mourning," proclaimed by the President. Throughout most of the evening I have been hearing the golden words quoted above, sometimes in reality in mellowed, broken voices on the radio; but more often on the silent waves of fancy they have come—ringing, ringing. Ringing plainly and with even more pathos than the agitated voices of the commentators.

4-21-45

Mr. Stuart

I cannot escape the belief that the unfortunate plight of American Negroes was vivid in the mind of the beloved late President when that inspired sentence took form. I think he understood how demoralizing a psychology of fear may prove to a frustrated group. This evening, in imagination, I seem to hear him whispering hope, and admonishing the race to go forward with courage and determination, despite the dual blows of fate that felled both him and the great Wendell Willkie just prior to the time their courage and leadership may be so sorely needed in the trying racial readjustment period after the war.

* * *

A FEW FRINENDS requested that I write about the great humanitarian who stopped work that Thursday afternoon. That seemed an easy request; for his colorful life is a subject about which countless words will be written as the ages roll on. But I cannot induce the mood to write in logical sequence about FDR today. I can write only as I feel. I cannot hold my mind to any consistent line of discussion. Distracted by thoughts of the tragic circumstances that were interwoven in the woof and pattern of his life and of his death, repeatedly I am led off into a maze of emotional incoherence. But somehow I am not ashamed of the tears that, despite me, flow today. If these indicate weakness in a man, so be it; for in sorrow for whom could tears be more pardonable and appropriate? Now that he is gone, it is clear, that viewed from any angle, the life of Franklin Roosevelt is a picture of pathos, patience and sacrifice more human, more inspirational than any figure in historical perspective since the crucifixion of the Christ.

Today, every way I turn, it is to meet deep, heart-moving agents of sadness—sadness that grips, fetters the thought and holds me a helpless victim of its strange, stirring power. I turn to the papers only to read into those agitating paragraphs that disorganize me and leave me in choked, dazed confusion. There is Fala, his dog, symbol of his affection, led by Arthur Prettyman, a colored man whose strong arms bore his stricken idol to the bed upon which the last flames of his wonderful life flickered away; and thus in a sense, the loving arms of the colored race were around the tired body of its hero almost to the end; and I know that FDR, could he have known, would not have thought it unfitting that he should pass that way.

4-28-45

THEN THE heart-rending scene of this tired, aging invalid, down there in an asylum for the afflicted, working for you and me, burning up his last precious moments signing petty, routine documents up to the moment the Grim Reaper intervened. And that tear-wringing destiny, contrived by fate, that permitted him to approach the very threshold of victory, and even while its thundering voice out of the distance came ever nearer, beating with ever swelling pulsations against his anxious ear, it cut him down just short of his cherished goal.

Distracted, foiled, I sit by the window, surrendered to meditation. I look down in the street below, that same street where, on usual Saturdays, there is hilarity in the crowds of hard working colored people. Today, with bowed heads and grim faces, they silently come and go, walking slower than usual, plainly engulfed in the tenseness of these momentuous hours. The police ordered no beer sold today; but that was an inadvertent underestimate of the feeling of these people. A reminding request from the Mayor would have sufficed . . . None wanted to sell any today. Few, if any, wanted to drink any. Their idol, the champion of the common people, is dead. So, my friends, you will understand why I can write about FDR only in incoherence today.

MEMBERS of the Mississippi Congressional delegation met last week to welcome one of their state's war heroes—Lt. Van T. Barfoot of Carthage, Miss., who has been awarded the Silver Star, the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart. A soft-spoken lad who had never been out of Mississippi before entering the Army, Lieutenant Barfoot fought with distinction in Africa, Sicily and Italy.

A little embarrassed at being surrounded by Congressmen, Barfoot told some of his experiences in combat and tried to answer questions. One of them finally came from Senator Theodore "The Man" Bilbo on his favorite subject.

"Lieutenant," Bilbo asked, "did you have much trouble with Negroes over there?"

BILBO was set back on his heels when the lieutenant drawled:

"Mr. Senator, I found out after I did some fightin' in this war the colored boys fight just as good as the white boys. I have changed my ideas a lot about colored people since I got into this war, and so have a lot of other boys from the South. We've found the colored boys all right."

Then Lieutenant Barfoot quietly volunteered this information:

"Coming up to Washington on the train I went into the diner and found it full. The waiter told me I'd have to wait, but I could see, behind a little curtain, a colored Army captain sitting at a table by himself. I said, 'what's wrong with that table?' The steward told me he didn't think I'd want to sit with a colored man and I said.

"'Why not? I've fought with colored men—why shouldn't I eat with 'em.' I sat with that colored captain and we had a fine chat."

Senator Bilbo then launched into a long peroration about what a great friend of the Negro race he is, telling among other things how he proposed transplanting American Negroes in Liberia.

Not present at the Mississippi meeting was Congressman John Rankin.

SOUTH'S RACE TENSION TERMED EXAGGERATED

Situation In Area Held Better Than In Other Sections

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 18.—(AP)—Racial tension is "not as bad" in the South as in other sections of the country, John Temple Graves, Birmingham columnist and lecturer, asserted here Thursday.

While there have been evidences of friction between negroes and whites, for the most part they have been exaggerated, he added in an interview, and feeling between the races is not as high now as it was a year ago. The South likes the negroes, he said, but other sections frequently feel a "blank bitter hatred" toward them.

He added the South has not been fair to the negro in the past but on the other hand, the negro "has overlooked that to be free he must qualify in character and ability."

In a talk before the Rotary Club, Graves said that the New Deal of President Roosevelt "has been dealt, there is no more," adding that "there is to be no 'undealing' what has been dealt."

The New Deal was a "necessary revolution to save private enterprise," he said, but in the future the President will advance no more of the program because the country doesn't need it and wouldn't accept it.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 18.—(AP)—John Temple Graves, Birmingham Newspaper man and lecturer deeply resents the use of "you all" in reference to one person—ascribed to Southerners by some persons—but he's still willing to admit residents of the section do not use the expression gramatically. A member of the recently established Society for the Protection of Southern Accents, Graves said, in an interview, "We say it to two people, and that isn't right—all means over two." He rather sheepishly admitted he was guilty of the error, too.

South Should Depend On Self, Says Graves

CHATTANOOGA — (AP) — The South "has got to take a chance on its own people and its own things," John Temple Graves, Birmingham newspaper columnist and lecturer, told the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce.

"The South," he added, "must buy its own things where they are as good as things elsewhere and follow its own average enlightened leadership, rather than the reformers outside or those radicals in our midst who call themselves liberals but who certainly are not.

"Let us take these chances, and I believe that out of the competitive melee that is to follow this war, we can emerge with the most balanced economy and immortal soul in America."

In an interview here, before his speech Thursday, he said that racial tension was "not as bad" in the South as in other sections of the country, and that feeling between the races now is not as high as it was a year ago.

The South has not been fair to the Negro in the past, he said but added that on the other hand, "the Negro has overlooked that to be free, he must qualify in character and ability."

South's Postwar Future Lies In Seven Chances, Says Graves

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—(AP)—John Temple Graves, Birmingham, Ala., columnist and lecturer, believes that the future of the postwar South lies in its willingness to take "seven chances" which include a "chance on the Negro, encouraging advancement on his side of the line," and a chance on the two-party political system.

The other chances, he believes, are:

"A chance on cotton, to face the world with its own merit and economy; a chance on science, finding it and doing what it says; a chance on federal government, watching it, but accepting its aids, especially educational ones, and a chance on the light in Southern people, on the merit in Southern goods, in the South as its own market, and a chance on Southern investment of Southern money."

Graves, writing in the Spring issue of The Virginia Quarterly Review, founded in 1925 at the University of Virginia, says "Let the South accept these gambles, and I believe it may come out of the competitive melee of postwar days with the hemisphere's most balanced economy and immortal soul.

"Misspent in many respects and often polluted, there are well-springs of human spirit in these states which age and sad experience have not dried. There is the nation's greatest pool of religious faith. There are running waters of socialibility that can swell to social-mindedness. Best of all, there is an atmosphere of eternity and continuity without which advancement is illusion and freedom is not real."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 12, 1945

"I do not know the method of drawing up an indictment against an whole people . . ."

* * *

There are 40,000,000 people in the South, of whom 30,000,000 are white. All 30,000,000 may be wrong on the race question but a method of indicting them is not known. You can't do it with a federal anti-poll tax law. You can't do it with a federal fair employment practices committee. And what is more you can't be sure that so many people as 30,000,000 are unanimously and totally wrong. May the common sense of this nation see this as uncomprehending reformers and vote-seeking politicians at Washington undertake once again to force the South.

* * *

So eager are these reformers and politicians that they have proposed a fair employment committee which affronts the basic principle of America establishing by arbitrary bureaucratic coercion a dictatorship over labor and management alike in the matter of employment, interfering wantonly and without guarantee of wisdom in the most intimate economic and social clockwork of America, bringing force to bear where force won't work and will make only aggravation, opening the way to millions of petty and large persecutions, giving racial ill will the status of abiding law, piling one more America-killing regimentation and rule upon the mountain already there, and inviting bigotry, backwardness and Old Guardism in the South and everywhere else to come forth and do its damndest.

* * *

So eager are these reformers and politicians that they propose a federal anti-poll tax law that will let the rough hand of the federal government into the most delicate and difficult electoral situation with which any people anywhere ever had to deal, establishing a precedent for interfering all along the line, building a thing which in fact little concerns the Negro vote into a false symbol to lure Northern votes and keep the professional reform business going, and cruelly antagonizing the Southern people away from their gathering impulses to decency and right.

It may be that the will to protect individual regions and states against uncomprehending and bullying interferences which actuated our Founding Fathers in so many other respects persuaded them to leave speech so unlimited in the Congress that states and regions can defeat such interferences with filibuster. Certainly the constitution has it in mind that as much is owed to individual regions and states as to popular majority in our country. If these are able under the rules to protect themselves by filibuster on matters as vital to them as life, who is entitled to call them un-American?

* * *

More and more the South is coming to see the need of fair employment conditions for the Negro as a matter not only of decenecy and right but also of the total purchasing power that must be developed here if Southern economy is to flower. More and more the South is coming to see the evil of poll taxes, how little they serve their alleged purpose, how surely they play into the hands of machine politicians and labor-baiters, how much more desirable it is to protect the Southern ballot with a true educational qualification than a hateful monetary one. And the hope of the Negro in the South is in this developing Southern states rights liberalism. The only people who should more oppose the two current proposals than the 30,000,000 white people here are the 10,000,000 colored people. These, more than any others, are the real victims of the ruthless politicians and witless reformers who are pushing the bills in Congress.

* * *

The hope of the Negro in the South is the white man in the South. That white man is to be won now, but not by force. He is to be won by such a combination of good will, good faith, and good character as is being developed among Negroes in North Carolina by that grand old Negro American, President James E. Shepard, of the North Carolina College for Negroes.

* * *

The Southern state commissions in the South which this column has proposed for protection of the Negro's employment and other opportunities are so totally remote from the monstrosity set up in New York State and the un-American trouble-maker proposed at Washington that there is much merit in the suggestion they not be called Fair Employment Commissions. They would operate not on a basis of legal force or for any change in our social setup, but solely as the will of decent white people in the South to give decent colored people a chance. From a certain old guard that never surrenders, never dies, and never learns, the proposal is sure of hostile reception, but average Southerners, I believe, have always had this ideal in heart. They all want to see that the Negro is treated right, if they are left alone to see to it, and not interfered with on segregation.

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

Pittsburgh Courier

Wider Circulation of Negro Publications Among White People Necessary

Pa.

By M. S. STUART

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

ALTHOUGH we probably have too many—and maybe some unnecessary—racial organizations, there is yet some very necessary racial work not being attempted by any of them. While this work might be done by some of those already in existence, I think it would be done more effectively by a new unit organized for this particular purpose. Speaking to a graduating class of a white high school near Montgomery, Ala., a week or two ago, a State judge said that a comparatively small number of high school graduates complete college courses. Further, that those who could not go on to college might round out their education by diligently reading weekly and daily newspapers and good magazines. Excepting specializations, I believe that a great many have already been doing this all along, and in this fact there is an opportunity for racial advancement which ought to be more widely exploited.

Mr. Stuart

6-16-45

I THINK that the relish for race prejudice is diminished with enlarged education. Now, the educational value of the campaigns made by Negro newspapers and magazines for racial progress in the past forty years is incalculable. These publications have published in forceful truth the shameful record of American racial injustice, lynching and mob violence of which Negroes have most always been the victims. They have kept the dirty linen of these evils always hung up on the front yard fence of the Nation. Into the ears of the world they have shouted the mockery that these evils make of a democracy that tolerates them, thus exposing the sham of American statesmanship in the chancelleries of foreign countries. Editorially, they have riddled the hypocrisy in the arguments of the defenders of conditions which encourage and protect these evils.

Their reportorial exposes of the revolting details of these foul practices have caused them to be reduced to a minimum. More, they have kept the fires of hope and determination burning in the breasts of Negroes even in the most congested areas of the country. They have made the Negro unashamed of himself, by publishing the stories and pictures of him in factual credibility. In short the record of these racial journals thus far is a glorious chapter in the history of the race.

* * *

BUT THEY are not reaching enough of the people who must be converted. It is not enough for us to keep on scratching our own backs and those of our already converted liberal white friends. Some way must be found to convincingly tell and explain the hopes and ambitions of Negroes to the young masses of white people of the nation who, in many sections, must live by, and, in one way or other have daily dealings with, their American Negro fellow-citizens. The cause of the Negro, which is identified with the cause of human liberty the world over, must be got over to these young white people. How can this be done?

6-16-45

So blind is prejudice, not nearly enough white people will at first voluntarily buy and read racial publications. Of course, the publishers themselves could not afford—even if permitted—to furnish a sufficiency of free circulation. I see no other way to take this step except through an organization that will raise the money to pay for the distribution of the proper type of matter. Of course, the editorial staffs would cooperate by filling their columns with well balanced, temperate, level-headed, yet forcefully frank productions intended to convince the white youth of America that the ambitions of Negroes for equality of opportunity pose no threats to their security in any phase of life.

* * *

ONCE STARTED I do not believe it would be necessary to maintain free distribution over many years. I believe the interest thus created would soon result in an effective volume of paid-for circulation.

6-20-45

"The New Deal is dealt . . ."

Quoting the statement once (or twice) profoundly uttered here my friend Mark Hodo justifies his stand against more federal low-cost housing in Jefferson County. I've been thinking about this controversy with an open mind, or rather with a mind half open, since I, too, am suspicious of Perpetual New Dealers, and I, too, have a speech for Free Enterprise. I am going to have to disagree with my old friend Mark, beside whom I have stood in so many battles, including the one against Pittsburgh Plus and the poll tax. The New Deal is dealt, yes, and that means (1) that there isn't going to be any more dealing now, and (2) that most of what has been dealt is here to stay. One of the things here to stay is federal care for marginal situations where the principle of competition, for one reason or another, doesn't work. I believe the principle doesn't work in the case of houses for people of lowest income.

* * *

The bills are passed, of course, and only the governor can do anything. And as a former member of the Legislature, he has a keen sense of that legislative practice which leaves local matters to local delegations. But I believe the people of this county and state are so aroused against repeated evidence in this Legislature's course of interferences with their will and of settlement of big matters by little groups without regard to them or the Legislature either that the governor ought to veto the bills without regard to legislative practice if he believes them a mistake or not representative of the will of Jefferson County.

6-20-45

The idea of having local legislation left to representatives of the locality is that people there will have their way. In this case there is more evidence that our people don't want these bill than that they do.

* * *

If competitive free enterprise could build houses for our lowest income people decent enough for them to live in *and for the rest of us to live beside*, then there would be great and noble cause for these bills at Montgomery refusing Uncle Sam's aid. We've got to watch Uncle Sam every minute. But when we are honest with ourselves we know competitive free enterprise isn't going to build any such houses, that it can't afford to do it, and that even though minor improvements might take place we would be destined without this help to go on with our slums here, the shabby, unsanitary, dirty, depressing, crime-breeding houses that disgrace this and so many other cities.

6-20-45

Another thing to consider is that so long as there is to be federal aid it is folly for our community to refuse it. We prove nothing by that. Any more than those of us who are opposed to high tariffs prove anything when we say we won't have our particular goods protected even though everybody's else's are going to be.

* * *

The New Deal is dealt, yes, *but why is it that in Birmingham so often those who oppose the New Deal get nowhere, even though opponents elsewhere are taking this whole country over?* It is because opposition here is led too often by people who never knew a New Deal was required, who were against it from the beginning, and whose blindness and want of social mind made the thing necessary in the first place. The New Deal is dealt, yes, but that doesn't mean this anti-New Deal is called on for a speech, any more than that Perpetual Dealers are going to be endured. It means the third thing in America which is really the first thing. It means the federal government is going to be watched now and guarded against on many matters, but it doesn't mean everything federal is to be taboo. Uncle Sam will be with us a long time. Some day he may even have Republicans running him and still be active as an umpire and as a custodian of marginal situations where private enterprise won't work.

* * *

Birmingham's Frank Spain is certainly for private enterprise. But in 1941 when a group of real estate owners here asked the City Commission to halt this same federal slum clearance program he wrote Mayor Cooper Green at fine length in defense of the program. "The public housing program does not compete with the owner of rental property who provides decent, safe, sanitary dwelling space for the tenant," he said. "It is an unfortunate fact that thousands of low income families in Birmingham cannot afford to pay a rental at which private property owners can provide decent, safe and sanitary homes . . . The great majority of real estate owners in Birmingham are sympathetic with the public housing program because they want to build a safer, cleaner, more decent and more healthful community where their children can be guaranteed a wholesome environment, free from blighted areas that breed disease, death, crimes, immorality, juvenile delinquency and scores of other social ills."

* * *

So here's hoping our States Rights Liberal governor throws these bills out of the capitol window today. And here's hoping those of us here in Birmingham who so properly want the Perpetual New Dealers restrained will know that the restraint can't be done by anti's who have let themselves become sentimental and psychopathic against everything but postage stamps that comes from Washington!

White Editor Speaks Out

Ga.

CHICAGO, June 18— (Atlas News Service)— The South must take seven chances, one of which is on the Negro, declared John Temple Grave, noted writer for the Birmingham News and the Age-Herald. "For decency's sake, for economy's and society's, the ten million Negroes who live there must be not only permitted but encouraged to continue advancements which have carried them far since the first World War." In this article Mr. Graves goes out on a limb in expressing his views on the southern situation.

This penetrating analysis of the South appears in the July issue of New Vistas magazine, a publication which stresses a positive approach to interracial relationships.

6-21-45

Appearing in the same issue is a timely and enlightening article about the 'White Primary ad the Supreme Court," by one of Chicago's outstanding young Negro lawyers, Attorney Sidney A. Jones, Jr. This article gives an account of the history and significance of the Texas white primary. The decision given by the supreme court in the case of Smith vs. Allwright, states Mr. Jones, might well go down in history as one of the greatest decisions ever made by the court.

6-21-45

This Evening

BILBO TO THE RESCUE

Even opponents of the FEPC must find the cavortings of Messrs. Bilbo and Eastland profoundly distasteful. Senator Bilbo has been filibustering against giving this agency any recognition at all. He is not only "agin" having it as a war measure, he is prepared to bring other war and regular agencies to a standstill if only he can accomplish his purpose of throttling the FEPC. So he takes his Bilboesque way, which he himself has compared to Tennyson's brook—"for men may come and men may go, but I go on forever." And he does so to the vast chagrin of even his Southern colleagues who dislike the FEPC as much as he does, but who realize that there are other things in heaven and earth which deserve their attention. He has contrived to make both Democratic and Republican colleagues willing to resort to the painful device of cloture.

Long ago the country learned what Bilboism is. Certainly on the Senate floor it stands for the vulgarest malice and the most unblushing use of congressional immunity. The other day, for example, the senator found it convenient to attack Mrs. Roosevelt for her support of the FEPC. And how does he do so? By saying in effect that if she had been a better mother her children would not have given her so much trouble. Now that is Mississippi gallantry, that is fair play according to the Bilbo lexicon. Because Elliott Roosevelt has figured in headlines recently, and not too creditably, his mother is held responsible. This is the sort of thing we grew accustomed to when her husband was alive. But there was reason to expect, in view of the sad change which has taken place in her life, she would no longer be subjected to unwarranted aspersions upon a noble career.

Not to be outdone by his fellow Mississippian, Senator Eastland enters the fray. What is his objection to the FEPC? Not that, as a permanent enterprise, it would, even as some Southern liberals contend, make matters worse with respect to race relations, but that Negro soldiers have not done well in this war. He quotes "high-ranking generals" as telling him Negroes would neither work nor fight. He describes the Negro contribution to the war as "an utter and abysmal failure." This is far from being in accordance with the testimony already received on the performance of Negroes in this conflict. It would be interesting to have identified these "high-ranking generals" who were so ready to feed Senator Eastland's prejudice. It would be interesting to know what the Negro's record as a soldier abroad has to do with legislation intended to prevent job discrimination at home.

* * *

RIDICULOUS BUT TRAGIC

The 1945 Legislature, which has been described by Mr. Hugh Sparrow as "unpredictable," is entitled to another adjective for the registration amendment which will be submitted to the people next year. In the name of "white supremacy," there is seriously proposed as a fresh qualification that would-be voters be able to "understand and explain" the federal constitution. One would imagine such a proposition would have been laughed out of the General Assembly. Instead, it went through both houses as though it were anything except an utterly ridiculous way of trying to meet requirements imposed by recent Supreme Court decisions in behalf of the political equality guaranteed by our fundamental law.

Who in the General Assembly could expect to meet this test to the satisfaction of registrars intent on keeping him from qualifying as a voter? What registrar in Alabama, or elsewhere for that matter, is or can anticipate being an expert on the federal constitution? Ever since that charter was written it has been interpreted and reinterpreted until the Founding Fathers would scarcely recognize the work of their hands. What is the history of our Supreme Court except a constant shifting of emphasis and point of view making the constitution mean new things for new generations? What happened when the court in '37 about-faced on a number of issues? Why, if the constitution is something static and crystallized, does the Supreme Court still have to deal with constitutional problems? Why does the Supreme Court divide so often on constitutional points? Because the justices don't know as much about the federal constitution as an Alabama legislator or registrar?

We must have strict qualifications to protect the privilege of voting. But they should be fair, intelligent and workable qualifications, which can and will be applied to all applicants without regard for race, color or religion. Unless that be the case, we shall have not merely discriminations against Negroes; we are bound to have discriminations against whites who for one reason or another do not strike registrars as desirable voters. The poll tax now makes itself most viciously felt with respect to whites, not Negroes. As our life develops economic tensions and group animosities, how easy it would be to bar from the ballot box men and women, of whatever color, who do not suit the machine in power on the pretense that they do not "understand" and cannot "explain" the constitution!

John Temple Graves Speaks Out Loud On Southern Situation

CHICAGO, Ill. — The South must take seven chances, one of which is on the Negro, declares John Temple Graves, noted writer for the Birmingham News and the Age-Herald "For decency's sake, for economy's and society's, the 10,000,000 Negroes who live there must be not only permitted but encouraged to continue advancements which have carried them far since the first World War.' In this article Mr. Graves goes out on a limb in expressing his views on the Southern situation.

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THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"That all should cry, 'Beware, beware,
His flashing eye, his floating hair."

There is "warning for all" in the German prison camp crimes, as Richard L. Strout points out in The Saturday Review of Literature. Germans aren't the only people capable of racial, class and individual bestialities, as he well says, and the fact of these crimes does not prove there is something essentially "cruel in the German soul." But if Mr. Strout had wanted to be truly analytical he would have said the prison camps prove something essentially cruel in the totalitarian soul, whether it be in Germany, Russia, Japan or, perhaps one day if we don't watch out, America.

* * *

You don't get at the point of these German atrocities if you compare them, as he does, with the activities of race rioters, lynchers, and the like in America. Those activities are passionate, emotional. The point is the cold blood of what the Germans are willing to do, and the Russians and all the other totalitarians, when they think the good of the state or science or society requires the elimination of a group or class. The point is one against this notion of the state as capable of playing God over people, and by that token, entitled to end lives of certain people en masse for benefit of the rest. In totalitarian Germany the ideal called for elimination of a race. In Russia, for the elimination of a class. And in philosophies like these our Anglo-Saxon insistenee on the sanctity of individual life is mere sentimentality.

* * *

The warning in the German atrocities is a warning against the socialist total state, against controlled economy, the dictatorship it requires, the democracy it negates.

Hodding Carter, editor of The Delta Democrat-Times at Greenville, Miss., is glad his district's congressman doesn't go in for the irrelevant race-baiting tactics employed by his state's Sens. Bilbo and Eastland in their filibuster against the FEPC. Especially he deplored the references by Sen. Eastland to the poor fighting record of Negro troops in this war. Editor Carter recalls some notable fighting done by dark-skinned people in history, citing the Carthaginians, Egyptians, and Moors. Admitting the failure of the Negro outfits to which Sen. Eastland had reference, Mr. Carter agrees with the War Department's investigation, who blame it in part on relative illiteracy. And he adds this interesting—and true—explanation of his own: "The Negro soldier and the Negro civilian have been kept in a constant state of turmoil by the more extreme leaders among the Negroes and by the Negro-baiting leaders of some Southern white groups. It seems that the Negro boy in service has been double-dealt by both . . ." Amen and amen!

* * *

Hodding Carter's novel, "The Winds of Fear," a race problem story, published last year, has had four American editions, British, Swedish, Italian and Norwegian rights have been sold.

* * *

Sens. Bilbo, Eastland and others who are doing all that's parliamentary to defeat the Federal Fair Employment Practices proposal serve this region—and this nation—well. The thing is not only a maker of racial feeling and a threat to Southern order, but a monstrosity of bureaucratic trouble-making, confusion and attempt at the impossible. But the pity is that the necessary filibuster had to include attacks on the Negro himself. Most of us in the South are not against the Negro. We are just against those who mislead him, and we are coming to be equally against those who make a Southern specialty of hating him.

* * *

Those who talk free enterprise in argument against federal housing are not going there. But they honestly think they are, and some of their objections in that name are legitimate. These need considering, but they do not answer the two great facts that make federal housing necessary, to-wit: (1) that slums are so great a menace to everybody in a community that they have got to be done away with, and (2), that private enterprise is absolutely incapable of handling the job.

"It may be interesting to know," writes Principal Emmanuel Brown, of the Street Manual Training School for Negroes at Minter, Ala., "that in response to the last two mentions made of our work in your column there is coming a group of our finest white citizens to visit the school and to see what can be done towards the completion of our $50,000 fund . . ."

57c-1945

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"The hills look over on the South And southward dreams the sea . . ."

Birm. Age Herald

Mr. Wallace's Department of Agriculture has put out a fine report on the postwar South, stressing the raw materials, manpower and new skills in readiness here, and, of equal import, the improved purchasing power. But you always have to watch out for a pretty little (or big) impracticality in Mr. Wallace, and there may be one in his argument that no village or hamlet in the South is too small to go into some small processing business if raw materials and markets are at hand. Certainly we need small home industries like that, but not all of them succeed, and some of them are based more in sentiment than in substance, as we have learned in bitterness and gall before. 7-7-45

* * *

There is such a thing as being economically too big, and there is such a thing as being economically too small. Those who plan to go into tiny business in a Southern village should make sure that some bigger business in a nearby bigger village can't deliver the goods cheaper and better and isn't, therefore, going to have the market.

* * *

The South needs small business but the South is big enough for big business, too. There are 40,000,000 people in these parts, and they are going places. The national rubber companies are finding the people big enough business to justify rubber plants all over the South. There is going to be an immensely big business making newsprint and other white paper for Southern consumers from Southern slash pine. All we need, as everybody will agree, is the will-power, the imagination, the chance-taking, to go ahead. And a cheese plant in a hamlet isn't a fraction of where we are going. The South's market is the South—and that market, all things told, is the biggest potential one in the Western Hemisphere.

7-1-45

Take it from Donald M. Nelson, head of Sears Roebuck & Company, before he became chairman of the War Production Board. "The potential wealth of the South," he declares in an article summarized in the current Readers Digest, "is breath-taking . . . Within the lifetime of the next generation, the contributions of Southern resources, industrial skills and capital will bring the South into the vanguard of world industrial progress. The fresh social vitality of this new emerging South will contribute enormously to the shaping of a greater America and a richer world . . ."

* * *

And when Donald Nelson says "social vitality" he doesn't mean any of that worn-out European stuff that keeps total states and controlled economies going. He means the "social vitality" that insists on having men both free and fed, that believes in freedom—to more than freedom—from, that asks no sickly security but only liberty to take a chance with hope of succeeding. Of all parts of this land our Southern states are most called now to put both freedom and enterprise into American Free Enterprise.

* * *

"May you be blessed to go on preaching qualification and character to my people," writes Pastor John A. Hunter, of the Thirgood Colored Methodist Church here. May you be blessed, too, Pastor Hunter! Your preaching hits harder and comes nearer home than mine. And when you do it you line yourself up with the truly greatest leaders of your race—from Booker Washington to James E. Shepard. But don't think I believe "qualifying" is something for colored people only. There is no Jim Crow line for that. Every American of us needs it, white and black, rich and poor, labor and management, North and South, if this gradually unfolding dream of liberty is to go on.

* * *

Those who say that this column, with its noises for free enterprise, would not favor federal housing if it knew the facts, are too kind. I do know the facts, and the two great ones, overshadowing all others, are (1) that slums are an intolerable reflection on private enterprise and are not henceforth to be endured, and (2) that private enterprise can't get rid of them.

* * *

For every federal housing unit built this city is required to eliminate a slum house. "Equivalent elimination," they call it. No matter who is living where, the great fact remains that because the federal government has built 480 units at Southtown, 480 slum dwellings have been eliminated or must be by June 26, 1946. Because there are 512 federal houses at Smithfield Court, 512 crime-breeding, disease-breeding, communism-breeding private houses have gone or are going. "Equivalent elimination" is 100 per cent complete at Elyton Village, 85.1 per cent at Central City, 78.9 at Southtown.

White Columnists

WEEK-END CHATS

By

JAMES A. HAMLETT, JR.

Plain Dealer

THE APPOINTMENT OF James F. Byrnes as Secretary of State by President Harry S. Truman met bitter rebuff from the Negroes of America. . . . Generally speaking, the appointment is viewed by Negroes as a calamity and destroys the vestige of hope for the darker races.

Mr. Byrnes' record on vital issues where the Negro's welfare is concerned is bad. . . . To start with, Mr. Byrnes issued the following statement on August 25, 1919, "Neither political equality nor social equality is essential to the happiness of the Negro"—(Congressional Record, Sixty-sixth Congress, first session, page 4305). Since his coming into national prominence, he has been an arch-enemy to Negro progress. American Negroes and other minority groups concerned with the future of Negro-white relations can't help but place a question mark in front of a man whose record of hostility to equality of opportunity for Negro citizens is unbroken. He almost equalled Senator Bilbo's record in filibustering the anti-lynching bill. He fought the appropriations for Howard university, outstanding Negro institution of high education. . . . His record is one of generally opposing every piece of legislation designed to better the economic, social and political conditions of Negroes. If one is to judge what his attitude will be toward colonial peoples in the light of what his philosophy has been toward our people, there is little hope for dependent peoples of trusteeship and colonial areas. 7-6-45

Mr. Byrnes is considered one of America's most brilliant political leaders of our time and perhaps his talent and brain is needed, but Negroes only know white men in the light of their attitudes toward their peculiar problems. . . . Mr. Byrnes has nothing on the "plus" side where we are concerned and therefore the Negroes of this land are opposed to the appointment of Mr. Byrnes.

The late President Roosevelt used Mr. Byrnes in his setup because of his ability to do certain things, but he was smart enough to take care of the vital problems affecting our group and other minority groups at the same time. . . . So there was little protest from Negroes, except when Mr. Roosevelt appointed him to the Supreme Court bench. . . . Mr. Roosevelt side-tracked Mr. Byrnes at the last Democratic convention because of Negro pressure. . . . At the convention, Negroes had on exhibition banners displaying "Down with Byrnes" and other types. Mr. Roosevelt knew that he couldn't carry the Negro vote in key states where the electoral vote was needed with Mr. Byrnes on the ticket. So he took on Mr. Truman.

There is always hope in the future. . . . At one time the entire Negro race protested against Justice Black, but today Justice Black is hailed by Negroes as one of the greatest champions of human rights. There is a chance that Mr. Byrnes may be converted like Paul on the road to Damascus. . . . Now that he is in, he will have the chance. 7-6-45

The 'Scapegoat' Method

Richmond Times

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

It was good to see the picture in the Monday edition, July 16, revealing another possible industry for our Commonwealth. This may be another step toward full employment in Virginia; however, it was my opinion that the vitality and genuineness of our democratic faith have permitted us to outgrow some of our early and uninformed practices. The caption, "A 40-Foot Pole Is Held Aloft by Two Grinning Negro Boys," provides local color, but caricatures one of our population groups and thereby tends to scapegoat this group in the eyes of those who already harbor prejudices.

It is my opinion that we are seeking to develop unity, and to build bridges of understanding among the racial, religious and nationality groups in America. We can't do it by the scapegoat method—we can do it by the intercultural method of appreciation and growth.

SAMUEL L. GANDY,
Ettrick. 7-19-45

[Editor's Note: Oh, pshaw! There was no "scapegoat" method employed in this instance, and the picture was no caricature. The boys were grinning, weren't they? How many times have readers seen newspaper pictures showing, and labeled, "Grinning GI's," "Grinning Couples," "Grinning Children," and "grinning" people of all kinds, white or colored? There is no reason for supersensitiveness about a thing of this kind.]

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

Chicago Defender

Despite John Temple Graves, No Risk Involved In Fair Treatment of Negro

6-23-45

By M. S. STUART

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

ALTHOUGH JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, Birmingham-Age Herald columnist, must be classed as a liberal segregationist (if that term is reconcilable), he seems to really favor improvement for Negroes. But his program for advancement would "not involve crossing the racial line." With that I do not agree. Whenever any proposition for real improvement comes under serious study by Southern leaders, it will be found that the "racial line" in public benefits and protection is at the heart of the difficulty. Now, I do not mean "social equality" line, as white politicians interpret the term, as the major ambition of Negroes. But pass this for a moment. I wish first to show that this columnist wants to be helpful and progressive; and despite differences over procedure, the great need is for more Southern white friends imbued with motives of fairness. With their appearance in sufficient numbers, a way will be found.

Mr. Stuart

6-23-45

DELIVERING THE Commencement Address at The University Of Mississippi a few weeks ago, this speaker said: "The South must take seven chances to win prosperity and top position in the Nation's economic and political structure": and he named as one of those chances, "A more scrupulous concern for the civil liberties and decencies to which Negroes are entitled." Further, he asked, "Why should not the Southern States set up their own fair employment practice committees for the protection of the Negro?" It required courage to make such statements to a white audience in Mississippi; and colored people generally will be grateful for them. They are valuable contributions to a question crying out for solution, even if they do nothing more than provoke renewed discussion of it.

While this orator listed improved racial conditions as one of those chances, no element of chance appears if, as he advises, the betterment shall be attempted only within the limits of legal segregation. White people, a vast majority, make, construe and execute the laws. Wealthy, smart in politics, they are in possession of all departments of government; and they control all the means of supply, defense and protection. With the faucet always in their dominant hands, what risk would be run in trying to swell the dripping trickle of racial opportunities to a steady, sustaining stream? Of course, none.

* * *

BUT I BELIEVE that the stream thus controlled will be of unreliable volume, and the employment opportunities always at the mercy of the needs and whims of individual white people as long as there is a line of separation maintained in a state of high repair by force of law. Legal segregation is the first step to discrimination. More—it is an invitation to dominant individuals to practice it ad libitum. In reason, there is no other motive for separation. Even without support of law, discrimination by the strong against the weak is hard to prevent. This truth is recognized in many statutes and observed even in Southern courts when no bi-racial angle is involved. White people need no special laws to protect them against anybody in this country; and I believe with all legal barriers removed, the risks they would take with their security and social exclusiveness, in according fair opportunities to the Negro, would be slight indeed.

6-23-45

A REVIEW of reconstruction conditions following the Civil War, the basis of current fear of Negro dominance, reveals that without the support of the Federal Government, the Army and Northern politicians of the white race, Negroes never could have won or held important offices in the South. When this support was withdrawn, Negroes began to disappear from all scenes of dominance. No such conditions do, or could obtain now. Then why this ridiculous pretense of fear of a group that seeks only a fair measure of opportunity?

NEW YORK, N. Y.
POST
Cir. D. 182,292

JUL 24 1945

Washington Memo

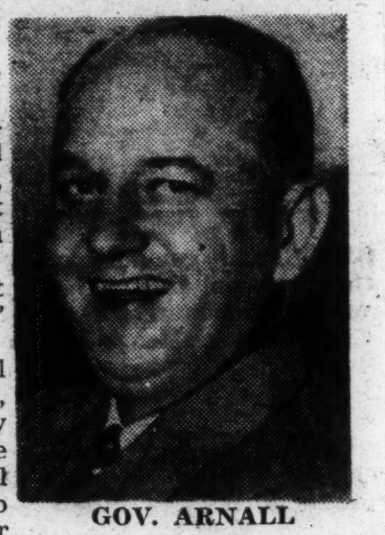
By Charles Van Devander and William O. Player Jr.

The White Southerners' Economic Fears Are the Real Basis of the 'Negro Problem'

Washington, July 23.

Georgia's progressive young Governor, Ellis Arnall, says in the current issue of Collier's Magazine that almost all of the South's many ills, including its race problem, are due to poverty.

"Pay the Negro good wages for his work, give him the opportunity to demonstrate his own capacity to learn, work and earn, give him his Constitutional rights," the Governor says, "and you have solved this distorted so-called race problem."



GOV. ARNALL

Both as personal friends and admirers of Arnall and as native Southerners ourselves, we concur in his diagnosis of the South's main ailment and indorse his program for the economic, educational and political advancement of the Negro—not only of the South but of the nation.

But we question his assertion that such a program would, of itself, "solve" the South's race problem.

Arnall himself suggests the real key to the problem when he asserts, in another connection, that, "in any society plagued by poverty, there are those living at a bare subsistence level whose antipathies can be fanned into flaming hatred of those of another race, whom they see as competitors."

If there is anything that distinguishes the South's race problem from that of other parts of the country it is the greater degree of prejudice and intolerance toward Negroes which generally prevails among the masses of Southern whites.

And those characteristics are merely outward manifestations of underlying economic fear, generations of "white-supremacy" culture and the poll-tax tradition. The economic fear—the poor white's fear of the Negro as a competitor for the bare subsistence which he himself is able to grabble out of the South—is the instrument for perpetuating the established culture and traditions.

It's only by the economic, educational and political advancement of the poor whites of the South, as well as the Negroes, that the prejudices of the whites, deep-rooted in insecurity, can ever be wiped out—or that in consequence, the race problem there can ever really be solved.

Arnall obviously realizes all this even better than we do; we hope he doesn't mind our trying to point it up a little bit more.

* * *

Latin-American Notes: Undersecretary of Agriculture Hutson will head the U. S. delegation to the third inter-American conference on agriculture, opening tomorrow in Caracas, Venezuela. Leslie A. Wheeler, director of the department's foreign agricultural relations, will be vice-chairman. The 11 other delegates are drawn from government, farmers' organizations and state universities.

Mrs. L. A. Fell Dickinson, national president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who attended the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, stressed in a statement issued here the "immediate and friendly footing" which North American women found with Latin-American women at the conference . . . Montana State College has distributed thousands of copies of a new little booklet entitled "Elementary Spanish for Farmers and Business Men," aimed to improve relations between Montana employers and the large number of Mexican laborers now at work in the state . . . Anticipating enormous postwar plane traffic, Mexico City's national airport is soon to be converted into "one of the largest and most modern" in the Americas—with facilities for handling an average of 700 passengers an hour.

CLEVELAND, O. PRESS
Circ. D. 253,946
SEP 18 1945

Dilworth Lupton Says:

Men More Intelligent Than Ants?

"Sometimes I believe that human beings are more intelligent than ants—that is, in my more optimistic moods." This sounds like the witty economist, Stephen Leacock, but I'm not sure who wrote it.

The author must have been thinking of the superior wisdom shown in international relationships.

If we humans were to put 1 per cent as much time, work and dollars toward conducting investigations into the causes of inter-man friction as we put into chemical and physical research, we might begin to approach the ants in their genius for social behavior.

Then we could open up means of reducing friction between classes, races and people, and so ultimately destroy the roots of our greatest problem, war.

Many of the causes are already known. Let's examine two of them.

1: People, especially if they have even the glimmer of an idea about the meaning of democracy, resent being domineered.

Said a Negro friend the other day, "White people want us 'in our place,' but it is they who choose the place, not the Negro. This situation is intolerable to any self-respecting citizen of America."

Firm but tactful, Mr. Truman is getting along far better with management than did Franklin Roosevelt, who, until his last year or two in office, tried to put the businessman "in his place."

When I hear people say that the time has come for the English-speaking peoples to sit on top of the world it makes me shiver. Don't we Anglo-Americans realize that we are only one tenth of the world's population, and that our only chance for survival is in surrendering any vestige of domination in exchange for equal participation with all peoples in collective action for peace?

2: The great majority of men want to work. Denial of this fact, borne out by many scientific investigations, is one of the myths held by the sheltered classes, and the source of dangerous labor unrest.

Every industrialist and every congressman who holds that the average worker is essentially lazy should read Whiting Williams' "Mainsprings of Men."

Out of first-hand experience with thousands of workers, Mr. Williams writes of "the surprising vastness of the gap which everywhere among the workers separates the holders of a 'swell job' from the holder of a 'bum job,' and, most of all, divides the possessor of ANY job at all from the luckless vagrant who possesses none and knows not where to find one."

Chronic unemployment, even though alleviated somewhat by money compensation, has a disastrous mental effect on the individual and his family. Before long the former wage earner loses the respect not only of his family and his neighbors but of himself. Who can blame him if he turns to some form of social radicalism?

When a typhoid epidemic sweeps through a population, we put the blame on the community, where it belongs. When we gain economic intelligence we shall similarly place on the nation-wide community the blame for unemployment and demand its eradication.

HARTFORD, CONN. TIMES
Cir. D. 82,213
SEP 17 1945

Letters from the People

China's New Future

To the Editor of The Times:

Fifteen years ago, Sept. 18, 1931, Japan invaded Manchuria. This week all the Chinese communities in the United States will celebrate the complete liberation of China—now challenged to rise to her full stature to take her rightful place in the comity of nations as one of first class world powers.

Our ambassador at Washington and our very distinguished and able consul-general, Dr. Tsune-Chi Yu, had made expression of deep appreciation, officially. We, as private citizens of China, are eager to reach, through your press, the innumerable friends in America, who also deserve our infinite thanks for their untiring work in behalf of our people.

No Chinese could ever forget that it was Henry L. Stimpson who appealed to the world, as the then Secretary of State, to intervene when Japan invaded Manchuria, and stood firmly against recognizing the illegal state of "Manchukuo."

To American editors and your powerful press we owe a vast deal for your unwavering faith in championing the cause of China's freedom. We look prayerfully for our country to play her part well with forbearance, tolerance, humanity and humility.

Dr. Frank Cartwright, chairman of the China Committee of the Foreign Missions Board in New York, has announced that 100 missionaries, 50 of whom are medical, will have the priority to leave for China by plane, shortly, besides many others to follow soon. This is most heartening news.

Manchuria is China's inheritance as partial reparation from Japanese occupation. The industry already developed there represents billions of dollars' investment in steel, chemicals, machine tools, synthetic oil, rubber, etc. All these were left mostly undamaged since their seizure by Russia from the Japanese. This will be China's greatest industrial prize at present. It is destined to be the Klondike of Asia.

DR. TEHYI HSIEH.
Boston, Mass.

Bathing in the River

To the Editor of The Times:

I read an article in one of our papers suggesting a bathing beach on the banks of the Connecticut River at Hartford, and I wondered if this gentleman knew anything about the condition of the water in the river to propose such a thing.

I was born at 55 Morgan St., May 8, 1878, and fished and bathed in the river in my boyhood days when the water was practically clear, so much so that when our drinking water supply went low we drank the water which was supplied by a pumping station at the the foot of what was then known as Water St.

The only sewer at that time was about half way between Morgan St. and the pumping station, and we always bathed either north of the sewer or across the river where we could see bottom through at least six feet of water.

Today there is no more pumping station and I doubt if bottom can be seen in one foot of water, and, if you could, you wouldn't care to wade in it, say nothing of bathing in it.

There is no more fishing to speak of, and if fish can't live in it, who would want to bathe in it?

OLD MACHINIST.

Christianity and the Negro

To the Editor of [redacted]

A recent article in "Clear Horizons," a quarterly of creative spiritual living on "Christianity and the Race Problem," by Gonzala Baez Camargo, taken from his book "Christian Bases of World Order," shows that Christ, our Saviour and preacher of righteousness, was directly opposed to race discrimination.

Christ treated every individual equally, and all were viewed on equal terms in the sight of His heavenly Father. His ministry was carried out for the benefit of all men.

I believe this article helps give us Americans a better conception and idea as to how we should attempt to work out a permanent and lasting solution to our present day minority problems.

All educational means at our disposal should be used, the press, radio, and that inter-racial committees continue on a larger scale to help present a more intelligent opinion of our minority groups. Our discriminatory laws should also be eventually abolished for good.

The final responsibility for coping with these minority issues lies with the Christian Church, which can create mutual understanding and co-operation between all races.

The church possesses the Christian faith to create harmonious brotherhood among all. The church is much more thoroughly experienced and equipped to take the leadership in these matters. The church should have more prominent Negro speakers and lecturers in the different denominations.

ROBERT C. WHITE.
Windsor.

Tell It To Old Grandma

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Alabama

Please try to confine your letters to 300 words.

REMINISCENCES OF FOUR WARS

Editor, The Advertiser: 10-21-45

I am one of the few now living in Selma who have lived through four wars. When a boy of eight years, I remember distinctly when the War Between the States ended, and two years previous, I sat on the fence in front of my home, watching the Yankees pass by. It was said there were tens of thousands of them. I know they were all day passing four abreast. They ransacked the town of Auburn where we then lived. Talk about hard times and poverty, it was similar to what it is now in Europe, only on a smaller scale. We did have corn bread and field peas and water. Our clothes were homemade, the cloth being loomed by the women, dyed with different kinds of berry juices. After wearing a pair of pants a day one's legs were as black or blue as the berries. I have held to the wick many times, while the tallow was poured in the candle mold.

Two years after this war, we moved to Selma. Even at that late date the city was in ruins, burned on the night of April 2, 1865, by the same raiders that passed through Auburn. The arsenal which occupied all that space between Church Street and Union, and from Alabama Avenue to the river, was of course destroyed. Selma, next to Richmond, Va., was the most important in building war material and supplying food for our soldiers. Guns of every size, including cannon, were manufactured here; even ironclad ships. They were made and launched, and sent to Mobile to participate in the naval battle of Mobile Bay. One of these ironclads fought off the Union fleet under the command of Admiral Farragut in an all-day battle. Memorial markers are placed at the entrance of Arsenal Place, and at the L. and N. Railroad Station, where the cannon were made.

The Spanish-American War was fought on the Island of Cuba in 1898. This was not much of a war, but it made history. The battleship Maine was sunk by a mine or torpedo, while anchored in the Havana harbor. It has never been definitely known that the Spaniards did this, but every one suspected that it was done by them, as the two governments were near going to war, because of cruelty to the Cubans. War was declared soon after this episode. General Shafter was put in charge of the land forces, and Admiral Sampson the naval ships. Shafter became very ill, and I think General Joe Wheeler, of Confederate fame, took over. Teddy Roosevelt raised a regiment composed of men from all over the country. This regiment was called the Rough Riders. Three of our Selma boys were in this outfit. at the Battle of Sagamont Hill, Hooper Adams, Walton Stewart and Peter Force. Hooper told me the battle was going against them when the 10th Negro Regiment came to the rescue and saved the day. Richmond Pearson Hobson, a naval officer, volunteered to sink one of the older ships at the mouth of the entrance of the bay. This made him a hero. Teddy Roosevelt became a president because of this war. One great scandal developed during this war, that of embalmed beef that was sold to the government by some unscrupulous persons. Luellen Pitts who was captain of an artillery company our government was easy money way back there.)

I have gone somewhat into detail so far, because the two wars were fought so long ago, many of our younger generations may not know much of them.

I only call attention to the trouble with Mexico. Troops were sent to the border, and ships to Vera Cruz, which was occupied. One or two expeditions were sent into Mexico, but war was averted. Although Wilson demanded a salute to the Flag, they never did so. My son Robert, who was a naval lieutenant at the time, landed a force at Vera Cruz, and was under fire. Little damage done either side. 10-21-45

World War I was fought to save democracy. War was declared against Germany, April 6, 1917. After making every effort to remain neutral, the sinking of some of our merchant vessels by submarines forced our government to declare war. Another son, Richard, was a pupil at the Episcopal school at Alexandria, Va., at this time, was present when the Congress declared war. We had so many sons in this war (three) and so many of the family in this war, eight, that has just closed, I fear I may get too personal, so will close this article by saying, everybody knows as much about World War I, and World War II, as I do, or maybe more. Everyone has some opinion as to what should be done with the atomic bomb. Mine is, the United States should hold it as a threat, to keep the balance of the world in peaceful thinking. If you don't be good, I'll drop a bomb on you.

Selma, Ala. C. C. GRAYSON.

here in Selma raised a company of volunteers and offered their services to the country. They were accepted, went as far as Tampa, got no further, when the wad ended. Sampson had destroyed the Spanish fleet, and Dewey had given the order, "You may fire Gridley." The Philippines were sold to the United States for 20 million dollars, although we had won by conquest. (You see

RALPH McGILL

An Old Frustrated Man Talks Too Much

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Travel is better, but still crowded and difficult.

You go into the diner and, after waiting in line for a half hour they usher you in and you get a seat at a table for four.

10-22-45

A young lieutenant in the Navy, with at least three or four bourbons or scotches under his belt, is holding forth to two civilians with middle-aged spreads. Too often in that period of life the mind gets a little fat, too.

Well, anyhow, this young lieutenant was a little drunk and, for the moment, he was a hero to himself. He had sailed the seven seas, or so he said, and he was telling us all about it.

"You take the English," he said, "God, what terrible people the English are. Your heart would bleed for the poor Indians with those bloody British exploiting and mistreating them. They starve and they get diseases and they are treated something awful."

"I've heard a lot about that," said one of the plump middle-aged men with the lodge emblem in his lapel and the lodge emblem on his chain. "I'm glad to talk with someone who can tell me the truth."

"Well, I can," said the young lieutenant. "I was there. You talk about lend-lease. It's a racket. The damned English took our gasoline that we brought in there at 35 cents a gallon and charged us $1.25 a gallon. That's all lend-lease is."

"It's awful," said the young lieutenant. "But India is the worst. I can't understand a country that will treat people like the English treat those poor damned Indians."

He looked up from his roast beef.

"Waiter," he called, and heads all over the dining car turned at the noise. "Where is that worcester sauce?"

"Nigger" "The trouble is," he confided to the two men opposite him, "is the damned niggers. I'm from Connecticut, but I think the trouble in this country is going to be with the niggers."

"I agree with you," said one of the fat men. "My wife had a cook who had been with us 10 years. She quit to go in a war plant. They paid her $28 a week."

"How much did you pay her?" I asked, modestly, for the first time raising my eyes from my chicken a la king.

"Why," he said, "We didn't pay but six, but of course she took home stuff and my wife gave her old clothes. She had it all right."

"Your wife?" I asked.

"Hell, no," he said. "The cook."

10-22-45

"Oh, I said, "let's talk about the Indians. They're really mistreated."

The face of the young lieutenant lighted up.

"It's awful," he said. "The way those British treat them. I'd rather be dead than a coolie Damn the British."

"Did you see many camels in Karachi, India?" I asked. And the reason I asked was that I had seen all along from his ribbons, he hadn't really been where he claimed. Maybe he had touched at an Indian port after the end of the war, but he was a phony.

"They don't have camels there," he said, snoring a little.

"Well, brother," I said, "It just happens I spent some time in Karachi and they have more camels there than they have got in Cairo. They use them as draught animals and no man can claim to have been to Karachi who hasn't seen the camels pulling carts and wagons. I agree with you that the Indian problem is bad and I hold no brief for the English policy, but one of the troubles with all of us is guys like you trying to be dining car heroes. I know how to read your ribbons. You confuse people just to satisfy your vanity."

"You can go to the devil," he said.

"No," I said, "I will apologize for losing my temper and go to bed. I don't think a phoney gets very far anyhow."

The two lodge brothers sat there open-mouthed, but two Marines, a corporal and a sergeant, sitting next to us, started singing "Bell bottomed trousers, coat of Navy blue."

An Old Fool The lieutenant beat me out of the dining car, putting down the right change on his check. It's isn't often you lose your temper and get mixed up in a dumb, stupid conversation in which you have no business. But I moved over with the Marines a minute and they said, "Jack, you sure told off that hero. It did us good to hear it."

They wore ribbons showing they had been at Tarawa, Guam, Siapan and Okinawa.

"I'm just an old fool," I said, "an old frustrated fool."

"Maybe so," they said, generously, "but anyhow you told off that hero. It did us good."

So, I went back to my berth and sat there, wondering why I couldn't keep quiet. There was a young soldier across the way who had lost a leg and who had his wife with him. After a while I talked with him. He had been around and he left his leg in Germany, a mortar shell doing the job.

He was a fine boy. He was a little griped about his artificial leg, which didn't fit well and wasn't too good a job. But he had a good attitude about things. He thought we ought to work with other nations. He was sorry, even, for the German civilians and he worried that France was pretty well done in. But he didn't hate anyone and he was happy to be going home and all the while we talked, he and his wife held hands, down between them, where they thought I wouldn't see it.

By this time I was burning up about my phoney hero, but he didn't show up again and so I went on to bed and couldn't go to sleep for at least thirty minutes thinking up crushing things to say to him.

Cacchione Hits 'News' Anti-Negro Smears

N.Y., N.Y.
Daily Worker

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione yesterday denounced attempts by the Daily News to smear the Negro people through biased reports of crime stories. In a wire to Capt. Joseph Patterson, editor of the **Daily News**, Cacchione said the stories which appeared in the Oct. 25 issue identified the Negro people with crime and "attempted to arouse racial prejudice and stimulate conflict."

10-22-45

CACCHIONE

Cacchione objected to the practice of the **Daily News** in reporting crimes allegedly involving Negro people, which places the word "Negro" after the name. He said such a practice is "harmful to peaceful relations between Negroes and whites."

The Communist Councilman's wire said:

N.Y. N.Y.

"In the Oct. 25 issue, stories on crime involving colored people used the word Negro. I object to use of the word as smearing Negro people and identifying them with crime. In these days of racial tension, such practice is harmful to peaceful relations between Negroes and whites. Use of the word Negro in such stories is an attempt to arouse racial prejudice and stimulate conflict. In future stories please keep in mind the need to be truthful in the interests of harmony between Negroes and whites."